

It will be seen that in 1898 there were 2,126 such offences; in 1899, 1,780, being an improvement of 346, or 16·2 per cent.

The decrease was most marked in Bogra, where it amounted to 29 per cent., Pabna follows with 22 per cent., Rajshahi with 20 per cent., Darjeeling with 17 per cent. Progress was less marked in Dinajpur and Rangpur, while in Jalpaiguri only was there an actual increase of crime; it amounted to 5 per cent.

Dacoities have decreased from 23 to 11, mainly owing to the cessation of the crime in Dinajpur, where there were 10 cases in 1898 (I refer only to the first quarter of each year), while none occurred in 1899. The adjoining district of Rangpur also showed an improvement in this respect.

Robbery decreased from 16 cases to 8, the improvement being most marked in Bogra.

Burglary with theft fell from 823 to 672. The greatest decline was in the adjoining districts of Bogra and Pabna; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri only show an increase.

Theft decreased from 1,032 to 854. In this, the most ordinary of crimes, the improvement extended to every district of the Division, but was most marked in Bogra and least in Dinajpur.

There were 50 riots, against 36 in the previous year. This fact is probably connected with the same cause as the decrease in the majority of crimes, those against property, namely, the improved condition of the people. It is when there is a little money to spare that complaints, true or false, are lodged of agrarian violence, and it is when there is little to eat that thieves break in. The increase in rioting extended to Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna; in Rajshahi the number remained the same, but it had been large in 1897; and only in Darjeeling, where the crops were about the same as in the previous year, was there any improvement.

The improvement in Dinajpur is particularly gratifying, as following a still greater improvement effected in 1898, the results in the first quarter of that year being better by 32 per cent. than those of 1897. Of Bogra only can it be said that the ground gained had been previously lost.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The following statement shows the number of deeds registered during the year 1898-99, as compared with the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi	9,449	8,437	...	1,012
Dinajpur	24,578	24,489	...	89
Jalpaiguri	7,342	7,919	577	...
Darjeeling	569	616	47	...
Rangpur	31,969	35,444	3,475	...
Bogra	23,170	20,987	...	2,183
Pabna	19,679	17,308	...	2,371
Total	1,16,756	1,15,200	4,099	5,655
			Net decrease ... 1,556	

It will be observed that there was a slight decrease of 1,556 in the total number of deeds registered in the Division, accounted for by the fact that the

raiyaats enjoyed a good harvest and had no pressing necessity for raising money. This change had not so great an effect in the hill and the Terai tracts, where the preceding scarcity was little felt, and there was the normal development in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. In Rangpur a large number of leases executed in 1894, 1895 and 1896 fell in and were renewed.

The Sub-Registrars are reported to have generally worked well.

No new office was opened in this Division during the year under report, but the joint sub-registry office of Gaibanda at Sadullapur was abolished from the 1st March 1899. It was an experimental office, and was found not to pay expenses.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 52,57,361, and there was at the beginning of the year an arrear balance of Rs. 1,71,309; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,99,700 and the remissions to Rs. 5,319. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,26,264 (current Rs. 2,23,346 + arrear Rs. 2,918), against Rs. 1,71,309 on the preceding 31st March. The total road-cess collections were Rs. 9,99,991, against a current demand of Rs. 10,10,299, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 73,846, against Rs. 63,282 in the preceding year.

There was an increase of Rs. 43,572 in the current demand of land revenue, almost entirely obtained from the temporarily-settled estates and estates held under direct management. To this increase Jalpaiguri contributed Rs. 17,304 gained by the settlements under the Arable Waste Land and the Tea Lease Rules, and by progressive rates of rents under those rules. Rupees 10,462 were derived from the re-settlement of the Terai jotes in Darjeeling, and Rs. 14,298 from the re-settlement of the Jaipur Government estates in Bogra. The current demand of cesses was Rs. 10,10,299, against Rs. 10,00,901 in the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 9,398, due mostly to partial revaluation of certain estates.

The total demand on account of zamindari dāk cess was Rs. 52,488 and the collections amounted to Rs. 51,274, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,189 at the close of the year, against Rs. 1,453 in the previous year.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collection on current demand, and the percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, under each class in each district:—

Division.	DISTRICT.	Class I.— Permanently- settled estates.		CLASS II.						CLASS III.			
				(a) Settled for period with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		(a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietors.	
		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	99.56	100	100	...	94.63	100	95.64	...	97.46	93.23	90.43	98.15
	Dinajpur	98.53	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	52.18	...
	Jalpaiguri	90.96	...	99.43	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.81	97.25
	Darjeeling	52.00	...	...	...	...	...	95.83	100	...	...	90.03	96.34
	Rangpur	90.38	100	97.37	...	68.37	100	75.66	100	...	...	100	...
	Bogra	99.76	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.51	86.28
	Pabna	99.91	100	80.28	100	94.87	100	68.73	100	57.49	84.17	76.30	79.49

The percentage of current collections in permanently-settled estates was above the prescribed standard in all the districts except Dinajpur and Darjeeling, and the exceptions are no more than nominal; as in Dinajpur the money was received by Government within the prescribed period, though at a different treasury, and the amount uncollected in Darjeeling was never due; it was on account of revenue remitted for political reasons, but which is yearly entered as a demand in the accounts. Arrear collections were cent. per cent. in all the districts except Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, where there were no arrears to collect.

In Rangpur the current collections in private and Government estates temporarily settled with farmers did not reach the prescribed standard. The short collections are stated to be due chiefly to the fact that the farmers voluntarily neglected to pay their revenue in time, and steps are being taken for its realization. This explanation appears to me insufficient, as it does not show why Government estates were farmed for a term of years, to persons of this character, they having no title to the settlements.

In Pabna the deficiency under this head is accounted for in the same imperfect manner.

The arrear collections were cent. per cent. in all the districts where estates were temporarily settled. This is a very satisfactory result, and indicates that the degree of unpunctuality shown by the returns does not ultimately cause any financial loss. In regard to this branch of revenue we are not in the position of the land-owner who, having a rental of a thousand a year, collects only eight hundred, but of the more fortunate proprietor who always gets his full thousand, though some part of it will be by way of arrears for the previous year.

The current collections on Government estates managed directly in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Pabna fell short of the standard. The decline was considerable in Jalpaiguri, and it is said to be due to the fact that the establishment was engaged in collecting arrears, that the date of the final kist is inconvenient, and to the low prices of grain. I am unable to accept this explanation. It is however satisfactory to observe that nearly all the arrears were realized in Jalpaiguri. That the current demand was not realized also I attribute to defective management at two of the four tahsils—Mynaguri and Falakata.

There were no arrears to collect in the districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur under the two heads. The percentages of the remaining districts vary from 97·36 in Jalpaiguri to 82·54 in Pabna.

51. Out of 979 estates liable to sale, 146 were put up to auction and 24 actually sold. The large number of defaults in Pabna have not been explained; the exemptions in that district were more numerous than in all the rest of the Division.

52. Seven original settlements, 27 resettlements, and 3 summary settlements making in all 37, were concluded during the year. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 20,151. This amount includes Rs. 18,790, which was due to the resettlement of the 30-years' grants and jotes in the Terai.

The final reports for the settlement operations of the Darjeeling Terai and of the Jaipur Government estates in Bogra have been submitted.

53. The subjoined table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collections, arrear and current.	Total remissions, arrear and current.	Total balance.	PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS ON DEMAND.			REMARKS.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to proprietors.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi ...	14	13	26	Rs. 7,318	Rs. 4,007	Rs. 23	Rs. 688	93·07	90·91	91·10	
Dinajpur ...	1	1	2	27	14	...	13	...	51·86	51·86	
Jalpaiguri ...	5	...	5	5,16,952	3,48,860	5,575	1,64,517	97·36	86·31	67·49	
Darjeeling ...	22	...	22	1,32,063	1,31,683	1,135	163	94·54	99·02	99·02	
Rangpur ...	6	...	6	26	26	...	...	...	100	100	
Bogra ...	2	...	2	62,502	40,100	112	13,290	86·95	77·51	78·55	
Pabna ...	23	20	43	28,569	10,075	...	7,494	82·54	62·20	68·20	
Total for 1898-99 ...	71	33	105	7,43,357	5,53,405	4,845	1,86,107	96·21	68·63	74·31	
Total for 1907-98 ...	71	33	104	7,57,954	5,98,765	5,163	1,54,024	96·35	72·32	78·98	

Agency and mode of management.

54. There was no material change during the year either in the agency or in the mode of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts :—

DISTRICT.	Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	6,668	329	4.93
Dinajpur	27	...	...
Jalpaiguri	3,76,288	20,251	5.38
Darjeeling	1,32,853	13,195	9.9
Rangpur	26	...	...
Bogra	55,625	6,703	12.05
Pabna	16,619	2,380	14.32
Total ... { 1898-99 ...	5,88,106	42,858	7.2
{ 1897-98 ...	5,60,720	43,977	7.9

56. The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals of the several districts was generally good.

In Jalpaiguri there were 15 desertions of holdings by raiyats of Government estates during the year, owing to either deaths of jotedars or depredations of wild animals.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement during the year :—

DIVISION.	District.	AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM—					Total of columns 6 and 7.	Grant by Board for miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements.	REMARKS.
		7½ per cent.				Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.			
		Management proper.	Miscellaneous improvements.	Agricultural improvements.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	Rs. 329	Rs. 1,109	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,109	Rs. 35	Rs. 1,144	Rs. 1,803	
	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	20,251	2,966	1,254	4,220	8,438	12,708	21,000	
	Darjeeling	13,195	5,744	1,257	7,001	1,509	8,510	9,527	
	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	6,703	1,306	454	1,760	510	2,270	2,270	
	Pabna	2,380	150	162	312	795	1,107	1,222	
	Total	42,858	11,275	3,127	14,402	11,337	25,739	35,322	

It will be seen that in the district of Bogra only was the full amount of the grant spent. In Rajshahi there was a balance of Rs. 159, in Darjeeling Rs. 1,017, and in Pabna Rs. 115. For the district of Jalpaiguri Rs. 21,000 were provided, but only Rs. 12,708 were spent, leaving a large balance of Rs. 8,292. I cannot find any satisfactory explanation for the failure of District Officers to spend the allotments.

The expenditure of Rs. 35 in Rajshahi under head "Sanitation" was incurred for clearing tanks and jungles in khas mahals Sirampur and Butanpur, and Nator cutcherry compound. The expenditure in Jalpaiguri was incurred in jungle-clearing, construction of a latrine, subscriptions and contributions to dispensaries, sinking wells, construction of a bridge, and repairs of culverts and drains. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,509 were spent on water-works and a latrine at Sukiapakuri and the construction of a well at Siliguri. In Bogra Rs. 510 were disbursed on the re-excavation of a tank at Dhalpara. In Pabna Rs. 795 were spent for sinking wooden wells.

Details of expenditure shown in columns 4 and 5 of the foregoing statement.

DIVISION.	Districts.	AMOUNT EXPENDED—					
		In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RAJSHAH.	Rajshahi	1,109	...	...	...	35	1,144
	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	3,597	1,694	...	1,031	6,386	12,708
	Darjeeling	250	...	...	1,811	6,449	8,510
	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	533	...	...	783	954	2,270
	Pabna	795	...	...	...	312	1,107
	Total	6,284	1,694	...	3,625	14,136	25,739

In Jalpaiguri, out of Rs. 3,597 shown in column 3, Rs. 3,509 were expended for purchasing materials for 29 Raniganj pipe wells, and sinking as many of them as could be done within the year, and Rs. 88 for fitting up a Pasteur filter to Alipur cutcherry well. Out of Rs. 6,386 disbursed on sundry works, Rs. 40 were spent in purchasing seeds for experimental purposes, Rs. 1,740 on the construction of Alipur, Dhupguri and Kyranti dispensaries, Rs. 1,816 for jungle clearing, and Rs. 999 in maintaining the rest-houses, tahsil office, and tahsildars' quarters. In Darjeeling the principal items of expenditure on sundry works were:—

	Rs.
(1) Construction and maintenance of dispensaries in the Terai ...	3,858
(2) Purchase, feed and keep of bulls for improving the cattle-breeding ...	1,219
(3) Sukriapukri water-works ...	1,147
(4) Purchase of seeds for experimental purposes ...	38

58. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure in connection with Education and roads and communications. "Education" and "Roads and Communications" in the Government estates of this Division:—

Division.	District.	Amount of one per cent. grant for education.	AMOUNT SPENT AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.			Amount of one and a half per cent. grant for roads and communications.	AMOUNT EXPENDED—		REMARKS.
			Rupees.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		On repairs.	On new works.	
1	2	3	4			5	6		7
		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	104	23	2	21	...	1,224	538	
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	4,938	5,193	126	2,746	...	15,704	19,108	
	Darjeeling ...	12,861	11,611	73	1,644	2,391	12,397	11,968	
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	406	406	12	304	...	1,716	175	
	Pabna ...	356	356	22	766	180	61	...	
	Total ...	18,665	17,589	235	5,481	2,571	31,092	31,787	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that in some districts the total amount spent on education and roads exceeds the percentage grants. This is due to the fact that the expenditure is met not only from the management grant, but also from other funds, such as district and other local funds.

59. In Jalpaiguri an experiment is being made with the assistance of the Central Duars Tea Company to grow *Rhea*; the seeds are still in the nursery. In Bogra good results have been obtained from Naini Tal potato seeds, the outturn being eight times the quantity sown, and the quality was much superior to the country variety. The tenants appear to take great interest in growing the crop.

60. No new implements or machinery were introduced in any estates in the several districts of this Division. Rupees 1,214 were disbursed in Jalpaiguri for works of improvements. In Darjeeling the following expenditure was incurred:—

	Rs.
(1) Purchase of two bulls from the Political Officer of Sikkim for use of Kalimpong khas mahals ...	80
(2) Purchase of 10 Siri bulls for improving the cattle-breeding in the hills ...	685
(3) Feed and keep of 10 Siri bulls ...	454
(4) Purchase of American maize seeds ...	38

Besides Rs. 24 spent for the purchase of wheat and potato seeds in Bogra, Rs. 430 were sent to the Director of Land Records for the purchase of bulls. Rupees 200 were also spent for an agricultural show at Rukindpur fair. In Pabna Rs. 162 were spent for the purchase of two bulls.

61. The total number of certificates for disposal, including arrears, was 12,724, as against 15,421 in the previous year. The number of certificates filed has decreased by 1,945. The cases disposed of exceeded the institutions, so that there was a decrease in the pending cases as compared with the preceding year, viz., 2,968, against 3,246. The number disposed of exceeded 69 per cent. in each district of the Division. Out of Rs. 2,39,814 realized during the year, Rs. 95,014 or 39·7 per cent., were realized on mere Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

issue of notice. Rupees 1,36,469 were realized on issue of sale notification and the balance, Rs. 8,331, on sale or arrest.

The following statement shows the work in each district and percentages of cases disposed of to total cases for disposal:—

DISTRICT.	Number of certificates pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Total.	Number of certificates disposed of during the year.	Number of certificates pending for disposal.	Percentages of certificates disposed of to total cases for disposal (column 5 on column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	471	1,027	1,498	1,251	247	83.5
Dinajpur ...	292	905	1,197	872	325	72.8
Jalpaiguri ...	554	4,199	4,753	3,789	964	79.7
Barjeeling ...	10*	20	30	28	2	93.3
Rangpur ...	324	729	1,053	828	225	78.6
Bogra ...	58	358	416	359	57	86.3
Fabna ...	1,504	2,273	3,777	2,629	1,148	69.6
Total ...	3,213	9,511	12,724	9,756	2,968	76.7

* Revised figures.

62. The total number of cases for disposal was 68, of which 20 were disposed of and 48 cases remained pending at the close of the year, against 23 in the preceding year.

Land acquisition.

63. There were 32 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 13 institutions and 11 disposals, leaving 34 cases pending at the close of the year.

Partition.

64. The number of cases instituted during the year was 2,317, against 2,034, and the number pending from the previous year 572, making a total of 2,889 cases for disposal. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-one cases were disposed of and 498 were pending at the close of the year. The instructions contained in the Board's Circular order No. 3, of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested cases, have been duly observed by registering officers.

Registration of land mutations.

65. In Jalpaiguri the Act came into force from the 1st January 1899 under Government Notification No. 963 T.R., and 964 T. R., of the 5th November 1898. It is reported to have worked smoothly. The Subdivisional Officer of Alipur, who formerly tried rent cases as Deputy Collector, and now tries them as Munsif, has very exceptional opportunities of forming a correct opinion on the subject. He observes:—

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

“Rent suits can now be more summarily disposed of without going into the lengthy process of recording the statements of the parties, framing issues, and fixing another date for recording of evidence, as was required under Act X of 1859, sections 59 and 65. The introduction of this Act will lead to a further increase in the number of institutions of civil suits. It has made the position of chukanidars and dar chukanidars existing before the time of the last settlement more secure, as they were liable to eviction for default in payment of a single year's rent, and the jotedars took every opportunity they could to avail themselves of the provisions of the old Act in ejecting their raiyats.”

The fact is that Act X of 1859 is now an antiquated enactment. It was made when very slender experience had been accumulated on the subject, with a view rather to the requirements of the North-West Provinces than to those of the outlying districts of Bengal, where its existence has been

prolonged. It is now out of date everywhere, and should be superseded by more modern enactments. The view that, being somewhat old, it must be peculiarly suited to backward places, has always appeared to me to be a popular fallacy: it is highly technical in its procedure, and most difficult of construction.

66. The following statement shows details as to those operations of the Act which are under the control of the Revenue authorities :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce when rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificate of Collector as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common Manager under section 94.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietor's private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a court, section 159.
		(a) Voluntary, section 13 (3).	(b) By decree, sale, sections 13 (3) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJSHAH.	Rajshahi	84	6	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur	92	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	208	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Borra	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Pabna	99	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for { 1898-99		537	48	42	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
{ 1897-98		531	99	50	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...

Relations between landlords and tenants.

67. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally peaceful.

LOANS.

68. Out of the sum of Rs. 4,800 allotted to the Collectors under the Land Advances under Act XIX of 1883 (the Land Revenue Improvement Act). Improvement Loans Act, nothing was disbursed during the year under report in any district of the Division. Nobody came forward to take advances, owing probably to the good harvests of the year.

A total of Rs. 188 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, as against Rs. 10,825 in the previous year. Of this Advances under Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans Act). sum, Rs. 150 were disbursed in Darjeeling and Rs. 38 in Pabna. In other districts no advances were made during the year. In Rajshahi eight applications under the Act were received. Of these, 5 for Rs. 180 were rejected on account of insufficiency of the security offered, and 3 for Rs. 160 were granted, but the applications were subsequently struck off the file, as the applicants did not appear to take payment.

69. In Rajshahi Mr. H. L. Salkeld was placed in charge of the Settlement Department during a portion of the year. He Training of young civilians in survey and settlement work. was deputed temporarily to the settlement camp in Darbhanga to receive his training in survey and settlement work. In regard to Mr. Botham, the Collector states that he joined his appointment in the district towards the close of the year, and was chiefly employed in treasury work, and had no opportunity to learn the work. Mr. J. J. Platel, Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj, was in charge of settlements, under the regulations, of petty Government and resumed estates in the subdivision.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

70. There is nothing special to record under this head.

XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The subjoined statement shows the excise revenue in the several districts of this Division during the year 1898-99:—

	Country spirit.		Tari.		Pachwai.		Rum, &c.		Charas, &c.		Ganja and bhang.		Opium.		Druggists' licenses.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	46,681	48,630	1,611	1,861	649	2,418	2,084	2,376	...	...	32,374	37,578	32,380	34,193	105	134	230	1,340	1,16,004	1,28,530
...	48,165	46,476	1,257	1,048	2,695	3,204	1,080	1,743	...	...	35,543	36,607	45,040	41,762	110	67	126	208	1,33,116	1,31,114
...	1,62,516	1,58,207	14	...	...	...	3,372	3,112	...	...	38,482	38,974	9,653	9,249	...	...	24	32	2,14,061	2,09,574
...	1,47,534	1,49,090	...	...	31,790	35,012	17,441	21,070	...	...	12,823	12,480	5,166	4,985	19	14	8	23	2,15,774	2,23,253
...	58,094	56,559	287	354	572	751	4,065	3,742	...	...	61,947	59,049	73,797	65,275	5	1	32	56	1,50,329	1,55,767
...	26,585	24,681	338	362	386	491	810	937	...	...	23,152	24,008	16,192	16,061	10	11	61	55	65,534	66,586
...	33,959	32,787	294	326	308	487	1,708	1,732	...	...	48,066	50,716	16,691	16,788	19	21	26	105	1,01,671	1,02,942
...	5,22,944	5,16,410	3,901	3,951	37,000	42,365	31,460	35,311	...	...	2,51,987	2,59,391	1,96,919	1,88,283	261	249	617	1,819	10,45,489	10,47,786

It will be seen that the total amount of excise receipts, exclusive of the cost price of opium realised, increased from Rs. 10,45,489 in the preceding year to Rs. 10,47,786. I am surprised that the increase was thus merely nominal, as the improvement in the harvest was so great.

During the year 149,258 gallons of country-spirit were consumed, against 142,078 gallons in the preceding year, but the revenue under this head diminished. The consumption of ganja and opium was 416 and 148 maunds, against 380 and 154 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

The rate of excise revenue per head of the population was as follows in the several districts:—

	A.	P.		A.	P.
Rajshahi	1 5	Rangpur ...	...	1 5
Dinajpur	1 4	Bogra ...	...	1 4
Jalpaiguri	4 11	Pabna ...	...	1 2
Darjeeling	15 11			

It will be seen that in the plains the consumption is uniform and small, but that there is a very great increase when we come to the Terai and Himalayan districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

73. Ganja is cultivated in a tract of country about 64 square miles in area, lying within thanas Naugaon and Mahadebpur in the Naugaon subdivision of the Rajshahi district. In consequence of the destruction of the plants in the nurseries by heavy rains, the area under the crop decreased from 2,108 bighas to 1,531; the number of cultivators growing the drug from 1,892 to 1,834; and the produce from 5,793 maunds to 5,417. The average outturn of the crop was 3 maunds 20 seers per bigha, against 2 maunds 30 seers in the previous year.

The total quantity of ganja exported from Naugaon was 5,867 maunds, against 5,966 in the preceding year. The decrease of 99 maunds was due to smaller export to Assam. The distribution of the export was as follows:—

	Maunds.
Bengal ...	4,672
Orissa ...	255
Assam ...	545
Cooch Behar ...	67
North-Western Provinces ...	328
Total ...	5,867

The export to the North-Western Provinces is gradually increasing, as the demand for Rajshahi ganja is increasing in those Provinces, where it is now exported under bond, free of duty.

There was no change in the rates of duty on ganja during the year.

XX.—STAMPS.

74. The following table compares the stamp revenue of the year 1898-99 with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	Court-fees.		Copies.		Non-judicial adhesive.		Receipts.		Non-judicial impressed.		General.		Court papers.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry ...	1,39,483	1,42,056	9,548	9,473	1	...	3,308	3,086	48,985	43,277	2,766	2,075	3,368	3,413	2,07,459	2,04,789
Dinaipur ...	1,90,208	1,92,046	7,763	8,086	10	...	4,773	4,666	82,073	71,002	2,983	3,019	4,275	4,288	2,91,844	2,83,966
Jalpaiguri ...	99,122	97,122	5,223	5,637	90	141	4,638	4,578	34,965	34,899	1,747	1,380	1,815	2,002	1,40,600	1,43,710
Darjeeling ...	24,644	22,554	1,040	1,440	21	20	5,904	5,670	9,407	8,296	200	205	937	953	41,522	38,811
Rangpur ...	3,23,511	3,08,531	13,694	15,261	5	...	4,553	4,353	1,00,290	99,064	4,327	4,084	6,292	7,163	4,52,372	4,38,074
Bogra ...	96,067	95,129	5,592	5,541	...	...	1,641	1,602	33,507	37,224	1,024	1,370	2,385	2,490	1,51,406	1,43,366
Pabna ...	2,07,005	2,17,542	10,060	11,400	5	3	4,099	3,768	65,011	60,444	5,304	2,804	3,833	4,425	2,99,866	2,90,386
Total ...	10,74,260	10,86,871	53,719	56,854	132	167	28,076	27,763	3,87,237	3,60,206	18,651	15,546	22,304	24,053	15,85,260	15,70,460

There has been an increase in the revenue derived by the sale of the "Court-fees stamps" "Stamps for copies" and "Court paper," whereas a falling off is observable under the heads "Receipts," "Non-judicial impressed" and "General"—the result being a decrease of Rs. 14,789 in the total receipt from the sale of stamps of all descriptions. This decrease is said to have been due to good harvests in the Division, which reduced the number of non-judicial impressed stamps sold for the execution of bonds.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was 193 against 178 in the previous year, showing an increase of 15. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 1,212 against Rs. 1,405 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 193. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Collectors was 268 against 252, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 4,880 against Rs. 1,769 in the previous year. This unusual increase in the amount of fines and penalty realised was chiefly due to the realization of Rs. 2,917, being the deficient duty for probate of will executed by the late Fanindra Deb Raikat of Jalpaiguri.

The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 34 against 33, the number of persons brought to trial was 39 against 59, the number of convictions was 35 against 58, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 323 against Rs. 530 in the preceding year. Nothing was disbursed as rewards during the year under report. The decrease in the number of persons brought to trial and convicted as well as in the amount of fines imposed has been attributed to the better acquaintance of the people with provisions of the Stamp law.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

YEAR.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrants.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1898-99 ...	13,851	3,38,835	3,35,700	99.5	713	5,215	17,091	5.1	825
1897-98 ...	13,075	3,32,201	3,28,708	98.9	819	4,176	17,062	5.2	803
Increase or decrease	+176	+6,634	+4,992	...	-106	+1,039	+9	...	+2

It will be observed that there was a slight increase both in the number of assesses and the amount assessed, and that collections were a shade less favourable than in the previous year. The collection exceeded the prescribed limit of 95 per cent. in all the Districts of the division; in Darjeeling, Pabna and Rajshahi, they exceeded 99 per cent.; Bogra and Dinajpur show the least favourable results. The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 585, and the average incidence of the tax in the Division was one rupee to 24 persons. The incidence was highest in Darjeeling, viz., one rupee to 4 persons and lowest in Rangpur, viz., one rupee to 40 persons. Out of 13 851 persons finally assessed, distress warrants were issued against 713, as compared with 819 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which taxes were realised by the sale of property was 114 against 133 in the preceding year.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

79. Survey parties of the Ranaghat-Katihar Railway survey were at work on the banks of the river Ganges or Padma, and on a line from Godagari to Sultanpur near Naugaon in Rajshahi. A sum of Rs. 73 was spent in surveying the projected tramway line from Raiganj to Lahiri in the Dinajpur district. The work is in progress. The construction of the Cooch Behar State Railway extension from Torsa to the town of Cooch Behar and that from Cooch Behar to Jainti was undertaken during the year. The length of this line is 35·30 miles. The first section from Torsa to Cooch Behar was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1898, and the construction of the other section is well in hand. The portion within the Cooch Behar State was opened for traffic from the 15th April 1899, while the extension to Jainti in the British territory is not yet opened. The earthwork of the Bengal-Duars Railway extension, viz., from Malbazar to Madarihata, 44 miles, Dam-Dim to Bagracote 6·76 miles, and Barnesghat to Lalmonirhat, 65·8 miles, was commenced during the year. The line from Sultanpur to Bogra was opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st April 1899.

The railway feeders in Rajshahi were kept in a fair state of repairs during the year. Little could be done, owing to want of funds, towards the construction of new railway feeders in Rangpur. Rupees 762, however, were expended on a new road from Chilahati to Chatnai; but unless special grants for the purpose can be given by Government, it will be almost impossible to do anything in this direction for several years to come, as practically all the funds of the District Board will have to be expended on the repairs to the main roads of the district rendered necessary by the earthquake.

The imperial and provincial buildings remained in charge of the Public Works Department during the year. At the sadar station of Jalpaiguri two new buildings were constructed, viz., (i) Telegraph Office building, (ii) Munsif's Court building, besides few additions to the treasury building and the Deputy Commissioner's office building. The construction of the circuit-house has been commenced but not completed. The new tahsil office building at Alipur in the Alipur subdivision in Jalpaiguri was completed during the year. A record-room was also constructed for the Subdivisional Office records at Alipur. The construction of record-racks for the Pabna Collectorate was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,940. With the exception of the Post Office building and the Barakuthi at Sirajganj, all the public buildings wrecked or damaged by the earthquake have been repaired. The Barakuthi is under reconstruction, but the Post Office building has been given up by the Department as no longer required, as the office has since been converted into a sub-office.

80. The steamers that ply between Goalundo and Malda, touching at Damukdia, Rampur Boalia, and Godagari, as well as some other intermediate stations were occasionally delayed by running aground during the dry season. The District Board pay no subsidy to the Company. The District Board of Pabna have discontinued the subsidy of Rs. 5,000 which was paid annually to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company for the steam-ferry service between Pabna and Kushtia.

81. The total number of tanks and wells, roads and bridges, and other works of public utility, constructed and repaired during the year 1898 by private individuals at their own cost, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Hospitals, schools, and other works of public utility.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	65	45,575	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	38	27,867	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	2	150	4	2,600	9	859	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	15	501	3	450	...	...
Bogra ...	17	7,092	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	14	15,485	...	...	1	7,000	
Total ...	151	96,670	7	3,050	10	7,859	
Total for 1897	242	1,31,655	6	6,318	3	450	

The following table shows the number of tanks and wells excavated or repaired by the several District Boards and the amount expended on this account during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of tanks excavated or re-excavated.	Cost.	Number of wells sunk or repaired.	Cost.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	5	1,124	18	2,826	3,950	
Dinajpur ...	1	211	12	770	981	
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	3	88	88	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	33	340	340	
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	13	2,747	2,747	
Total ...	6	1,335	79	6,771	8,106	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage of column 7 on column 6.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	22,248	16,532	57,566	47,923	79,809	64,455	80.6
Dinajpur ...	18,667	17,259	84,748	84,263	53,416	51,522	96.4
Jalpaiguri ...	40,582	20,955	56,371	41,794	96,953	62,749	64.7
Darjeeling ..	25,440	11,968	14,426	12,804	39,866	24,772	62.1
Rangpur ..	29,641	9,169	60,954	16,106	90,595	25,575	28.2
Bogra ..	15,728	9,414	20,047	19,614	35,775	29,028	81.14
Pabna ...	18,836	8,580	23,724	19,230	37,560	27,810	74.06
Total for 1898-99	1,66,127	94,177	2,67,836	1,91,784	4,38,973	2,85,911	65.2
Total for 1897-98	1,41,542	70,682	2,31,003	1,84,434	3,72,545	2,55,116	68.5

The expenditure on original works was incurred mainly in improving existing roads and in constructing bridges along them.

Village roads.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district are shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	7,199	Rangpur ...	10,979
Dinajpur ...	1,824	Bogra ...	1,149
Jalpaiguri ...	96	Pabna ...	1,880
Darjeeling ...	124		

84. In Rajshahi Rs. 404 were spent in planting trees on roadsides. The number of established trees is 4,655. In Dinajpur 2,985 trees were maintained and 1,299 trees newly planted during the year. In Jalpaiguri the number of trees planted and that maintained during the year were 153 and 6,605, respectively, at a total cost of Rs. 216. Rupees 1,655 were spent by the Public Works Department on planting and maintaining trees on roads in Darjeeling. The expenditure on arboriculture in Rangpur was Rs. 490, the number of new trees planted being 705 and the number maintained being 11,322, of which 538 died owing to floods. In Bogra the number of existing roadside trees was 14,366; besides, 763 new trees were planted during the year. The total cost of planting and maintaining roadside trees was Rs. 959. Nothing was spent under this head in Pabna during the year. The village chaukidars were placed in charge of trees within their beats, but the scheme did not work well.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The following table indicates the number of pupils under education in the schools of different classes at the end of the year:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools at the end of March.		Number of pupils at the end of March.		Cost per head of pupil.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High English ...	26	28	4,772	5,670	25.8	22.2
Middle do. ...	97	100	6,634	6,617	11.7	12
Do. vernacular ..	132	127	6,322	5,808	8.4	8.4
Primary schools ...	3,622	3,715	97,611	101,417	2.6	2.4
Special do. ...	9	23	469	888	59.3	35.4
Total ...	3,886	3,993	115,808	120,400	5.4	5.3

87. The figures indicate an improvement in the number of schools and pupils, with a corresponding economy in the cost of education to the individual scholar. In high English education the increase appears to be normal, the demand for such instruction becoming greater every year, as the official business of the country is transacted to a greater extent in that language. Primary education fluctuates with the seasons, this year the conditions were favourable, the harvest being good, and the floods moderate. The time has passed away when we were able to report year by year some permanent progress in the spread of education among the illiterate masses.

88. The following table gives the districts ranked according to educational progress as evidenced by the number of pupils attending school.

DISTRICT.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction		Percentage of pupils under education to the number of school-going age.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—Bogra ...	88,946	13,046	13,546	21.4	22.1	.7	...	
II.—Pabna ...	101,587	21,074	22,327	19.8	21.1	1.3	...	
III.—Jalpaiguri ...	54,698	10,764	11,606	18.4	19.8	1.4	...	
IV.—Dinajpur ...	116,107	20,312	21,298	17.4	17.8	.4	...	
V.—Rajshahi ...	107,691	20,713	19,641	18.08	17.2	.88	.88	
VI.—Rangpur ...	159,271	26,789	28,868	16.6	17.2	1.6	...	
VII.—Darjeeling ...	18,466	3,520	3,414	18.3	16.2	2.1	2.1	
Total ...	6,6,806	115,808	120,400	17.9	18.6	.7	...	

89. As in the previous year, Bogra heads the list, and the number under instruction also shows an increase. In the B. A. examination of 1898, five students passed from the Rajshahi College. In the F. A. examination, one stood in the competition list, obtaining a first grade scholarship. In the B. L. examination none passed.

During the year the Rani Monmohini Debi's Endowment was diverted from the Law to the General Department of the College, founding scholarships, free studentships and medals.

Raja Promoda Nath Roy Bahadur, of Dighapatia, has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10, to be awarded to a graduate of the College reading for the M. A. degree examination.

90. The Rangpur Technical School continues to do fairly useful work. The Pabna Technical School sent up 15 candidates for the Sub-Overseership examination, of whom 10 passed. This result I consider most satisfactory.

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts of this Division:—

DISTRICT.	Number of dispensaries.	INCOME FROM—					Expenditure.	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.			Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Ratio per cent. of the number of outdoor patients to population.
		Municipalities.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
for 1897	18	3,321	6,204	176	14,625	24,226	23,725	667	89,743	90,440	29'42	745'24	0 1 6	6'2
for 1897	18	3,245	6,074	100	16,849	26,419	26,782	883	86,024	86,907	31'58	784'07	0 1 9	5'9
for 1897	9	4,396	1,000	519	6,100	12,075	12,038	646	25,790	26,435	23'44	211'00	0 2 0	1'7
for 1897	10	4,148	2,050	368	7,140	14,300	14,573	1,140	24,344	27,454	39'40	251'29	0 3 4	1'7
for 1897	6	1,541	1,810	561	5,140	9,061	8,116	316	25,312	25,028	12'00	165'85	0 2 0	3'1
for 1897	6	2,076	1,240	520	4,048	8,499	7,826	439	24,067	24,497	16'23	152'46	0 1 11	3'63
for 1897	9	4,071	5,969	7,270	2,383	19,793	19,978	1,137	41,847	46,030	56'75	116'39	0 2 5	18'67
for 1897	8	6,478	2,077	7,878	18,001	34,354	34,032	1,594	47,468	48,948	51'79	229'35	0 3 3	19'43
for 1897	15	2,779	1,750	1,228	10,772	16,529	16,488	801	70,697	71,184	22'32	371'32	0 2 3	3'4
for 1897	15	3,603	1,105	322	10,267	15,197	14,825	635	69,424	70,089	26'87	367'49	0 2 11	3'36
for 1897	8	2,140	4,078	407	1,850	8,493	8,465	249	33,820	34,069	10'04	254'47	0 1 10	4'40
for 1897	9	1,905	3,241	390	2,463	8,089	8,058	356	31,764	32,120	13'27	254'74	0 2 0	4'16
for 1897	6	2,322	1,040	344	6,351	9,147	9,453	612	30,571	30,851	22'06	232'40	0 2 0	2'2
for 1897	6	3,770	990	318	3,823	8,401	8,645	702	27,740	28,532	27'88	214'91	0 2 1	2'04
Total for	71	20,466	22,771	10,514	47,529	1,01,363	95,293	4,148	3,17,119	3,25,273	16'83	2,110'97	0 2 0	4'
for 1897	72	26,565	17,401	9,980	64,076	1,17,012	1,14,719	5,440	3,08,771	3,10,637	20'6	2,245'6	0 2 4	3'9

It is worthy of note that though the health of the people was much better this year than last, the number of patients treated was greater. This speaks well for the efficiency of the institutions and their popularity.

Besides the dispensaries accounted for in the table, there are several institutions maintained by private individuals—one at Tahirpur in Rajshahi, by Raja Sasisekareswar Roy Bahadur; one at Saidpur, by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and one at Govindganj, by the Tagore estate. Both these dispensaries are in Rangpur. The Panga dispensary in the Kurigram subdivision is maintained by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The dispensary at Sara, which belongs to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, affords medicines to the railway employes as well as to the public.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. The public library at Rampur Boalia is a flourishing institution. Some of the leading zamindars of the district, the District Board, and the Rampur Boalia Municipality regularly contribute to its funds. Its income amounted to Rs. 1,077 during the year. The number of books in the library in English, Bengali and Sanskrit is about 5,000, and the number of subscribers, consisting of males, females, and juveniles, is 136. There are two public libraries in Rangpur, maintained by public subscriptions. The one at Saidpur is in a good condition, but no new building for that at the sadar station has yet been constructed after the earthquake of the 12th June 1897. Nawab Syed Abdus Subhan Choudhuri, of Bogra, has contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the reconstruction of the Library building at Bogra. There are five public libraries in the district of Pabna, viz., one at Pabna, one at Sirajganj, one at Parjona, one at Jamirta, and one at Sthal. The number of books in the Pabna library is 1,471. The income of the institution amounted to Rs. 418 during the year. The library at Sirajganj is maintained by public subscriptions. Its income this year was Rs. 336. The libraries at Parjona, Jamirta and Sthal are supported by the local zamindars. There is no public library in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri or Darjeeling.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK

98. The demand on account of the zamindari dâk cess was Rs. 51,017 for the current year and Rs. 1,471 arrears, making a total demand of Rs. 52,488. The collections, including excess payments made in previous years, were Rs. 51,274, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,189. The percentage of collections on demand is 97·68, against 86·17. The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1898-99:—

DISTRICT.	Collections.	Balance in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	11,751	860	12,611	10,707	1,904	
Dinajpur ...	9,533	6,492	16,025	9,676	6,349	
Jalpaiguri ...	4,888	9,328	14,216	4,421	9,795	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	12,560	1,170*	13,730	10,683	3,047	
Bogra ...	5,528	3,732	9,260	5,146	4,114	
Pabna ...	8,407	9,482	17,889	8,073*	9,816	*Revised figures.
Total ...	52,667	31,064	83,731	48,706	35,025	
Total of 1897-98	47,523	35,005	82,528	51,440	31,088	

It will be seen that in all the districts the balances were adequate. The rates per Rs. 100 of revenue at which the cess was levied were as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Rajshahi	...	...	..	1	0	0
Dinajpur	...	...	...	0	10	0
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	2	0	0
Rangpur	...	...	...	1	4	0
Bogra	...	...	...	1	4	0
Pabna	...	...	...	2	4	0

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd, in the district of Dinajpur, during the month of April. The following statistics regarding it were collected by police agency. The Collector reports that they may be accepted as approximately correct:—

I.—LIVE-STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	Number sold.		Total prices realized.		Average price per head.		REMARKS.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Elephants ...	100	80	1,10,000	72,000	1,100	900	
Camels ...	120	160	6,000	8,000	50	50	
Oxen and cows	45,000	50,000	11,25,000	11,50,000	25	23	
Buffaloes ...	1,000	1,500	25,000	30,000	25	20	
Horses ...							
Ponies, superior	} 3,100	2,300	62,000	57,500	20	25	
Do., small ...							
Sheep	200	200	3,000	3,000	15	15	

II.—GOODS.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
English cloth ...	200	80,000	38,000	
Country do. ...	30	45,000	20,000	
Brass utensils ...	75	16,000	12,000	
Spices, &c. ...	45	3,000	2,500	
Ironware ...	125	10,000	8,000	
Wood cart-wheels, boxes, &c. ...	200	50,000	40,000	
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c. ...				
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c. ...	300	40,000	30,000	
Earthenware ...	50	1,500	1,200	

As stated last year, three fairs are held annually in Jalpaiguri. The fair at Jalpesh, the largest in the district, commenced on the 10th March 1899, and lasted till the 27th idom. It was not so well attended as in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the heat of the season when the fair commenced. The income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,012, and the expenditure incurred in its management was Rs. 163. The fair at Alipur lasted from 1st to 15th February 1899. The estimated value of articles sold was Rs. 4,500, against Rs. 5,000 in the preceding year. A grant of Rs. 200 was made by Government. The public subscribed Rs. 99-8. The whole amount was spent in erecting sheds, making sanitary arrangements, awarding prizes for specimens of agricultural and local produce, and on providing entertainments. The Falakata fair commenced a few days later than the 10th February, and continued till the middle of March. It was most unsuccessful. The annual Government grant of Rs. 300 was received for the purpose. The annual Agricultural Show at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling was held on the 30th November and 1st December 1898. It is reported that the *méla* showed a distinct advance on the previous ones in the character of the exhibits, especially grains, fruits and vegetables. The total number of visitors was 5,000, being the same as in the preceding year. Rupees 500 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, Rs. 500 by the Agricultural Department, and Rs. 500 by the Veterinary Department of Government to meet expenses, and Rs. 908 were raised by local subscriptions. A considerable number of Bhutia ponies were purchased by planters and others. Government purchased about 100 mules for transport purposes.

The only fair of any importance in the district of Rangpur is the one held in Darwani in the months of February and March and lasts for about a month. It is mainly a cattle fair. The annual gathering of people varies from 50,000 to 60,000.

FERRIES.

100. The Division is one in which the management of ferries is a matter of great importance. There are 351 under public management, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 1,06,900. I have interested myself in securing the introduction of better boats, on the platform plan, into which a cart can be wheeled without unloading. In this matter I observe that considerable progress has been made. The Rajshahi District Officer notes that two such platforms of teak timber were supplied, and that a large grant for improvement has been assigned during the current year. In his jurisdiction the want of such

arrangements was formerly very conspicuous. The Magistrate of Dinajpur writes:—

"The District Board has supplied wooden platform-boats to five important ferries at Samjhia, Kanthanagore, Phulbari, Dangi and Nischintapur. During the year under report one more ferry at Mohonbati has been supplied with wooden platform, and other ferry farmers have been directed to keep boats with bamboo platforms.

"Five ferries at Radhispur, Tambuli, Atwari, Jetmalpur and Sabnasaïd will be supplied with wooden platforms during the current year, in accordance with estimates which had already been framed."

The policy of occasionally supplying plant, instead of leaving that work always to the ferry farmers, has been advocated by me, and approved by Government. I notice that it has at last commended itself to the Jalpaiguri Board, the other District Boards having previously adopted it. The object for the present is to show what good ferry boats should be, thus raising the expectation of the public, and of the officers of Government, so as to keep the farmers up to a proper standard. In time I hope that the plant at all public ferries will be supplied by the Boards; it is only the fees that should be farmed out. The object of the farming system is to prevent the fraud incidental to collections which cannot be checked, and so far as it is not necessary it should be discouraged. I observe that the farmers frequently default, and if they cannot pay dues sure to be severely exacted they are not likely to incur much outlay on boats.

POUNDS.

101. The number of pounds rose from 676 to 709, and the revenue also increased from Rs. 79,731 to Rs. 91,934. They are generally leased out every year to the highest bidder at auction sales. The increase in the receipts is generally attributed to realization on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle. In Dinajpur eight pound farmers were prosecuted and seven were convicted for neglect in supplying fodder and water to the impounded cattle, and for not keeping pound-sheds and fencing in proper repairs.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The larger land-owners of the Division are well known for their liberality. The District Officers have named the following as distinguished in this respect:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who owns a valuable estate in the district of Jalpaiguri.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy, of Cossimbazar.

Ray Banamali Bahadur, of Taras.

The Maharaja of Dinajpur and Radha Govinda Rai Saheb of that district are praised for their special popularity among their tenants. In Pabna only is there any mention of serious disputes between one zamindar and another. The Collector of Dinajpur refers to the prevalence of the practice of levying illegal cesses, but much of the evil which formerly attended that custom has disappeared now that the raiyats realise that the cesses are really illegal. Irregular demands are now complied with mainly because the tenants prefer a payment which they can stop at any moment to the chances of a law suit for raising rent in proportion to the rise in prices. It is, of course, known that the Bengal zamindars do not undertake the function of English land-owners in regard to maintaining or improving farms.

FINAL REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF
BENGAL IN 1899.

The following report is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 13th January 1900. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND
AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the sugarcane crop of Bengal in 1899.

1. *Explanatory.*—The following final report on the sugarcane crop of Bengal is issued under the recent orders of Government, directing that a preliminary and a final forecast of sugarcane should in future be submitted in place of the note on the crop which has hitherto been incorporated in the final note on the *rabi* harvest.

Reliable estimates of the sugar produced from other sources than cane in the province are not yet available, and hence no statistics showing this are furnished in the present report.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the season up to the end of July was described in the preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Bengal issued by this Department on the 2nd August 1899. In August, the rainfall was excessive in most parts of these provinces, excepting in South-West Bengal and Orissa, where it was slightly in defect, and in Chota Nagpur, where it was only half the normal fall. In September, the rainfall was general in Bengal and Bihar, but deficient in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. In October, it was excessive in East Bengal and Orissa, but fell below the normal in the rest of the province. Only a few scattered showers were received in the month of November. There was practically no rain in December. The season was generally rather favourable to the sugarcane crop at the beginning, but the excessive rain in August, September, and October, in some parts, appears to have adversely affected the prospects of the crop, while, in a few places, it appears to have suffered from a want of seasonable rainfall as well as from insect pest.

3. *Area sown.*—The District Officers of Rajshahi, Dacca, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea have revised their estimates of normal area since the date of the final report, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 893,900 acres against 896,700 acres shown in the preliminary forecast. The figures representing the area under sugarcane, both this and last

year, have also been revised by some District Officers. According to the district estimates, the total area cultivated in sugarcane this year is 860,200 acres against 861,100 acres cultivated last year. The slight decrease of 900 acres appears to be altogether casual and to call for no explanation.

4. *Outturn*.—From the Statement I appended to this note, it will be seen that only three districts report a crop which is above the normal, viz., 24-Parganas (107), Sonthal Parganas (105), and Gaya (102); nine districts, viz., Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Faridpur, Backergunge, Saran, Cuttack, and Balasore estimate an average crop. All the remaining 33 districts report a crop which is below the normal. Only six districts report a better crop than was expected in August last, while in 17 others the estimates remain unchanged. All the remaining 22 districts report a worse crop than previously anticipated. The estimate made in the first forecast issued by this Department was a normal crop. The conditions have since changed for the worse, and the final estimate of the actual outturn of the sugarcane crop may be taken as 84 per cent. of a normal crop.

5. *Gross outturn*.—Accepting an 84 per cent. crop for the province, as stated above, the estimate of the probable gross outturn of *gur* or raw sugar may be taken as 15,896,500 cwts. against 17,428,700 cwts. produced last year.

D. L. ROY,

*Asstt. Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

S. L. MADDOX,

*Offg. Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 7th January 1900.

APPENDIX I.
Final Report on the Sugarcane Crop of 1899.

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area cultivated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane crop, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1898), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1899), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898) ?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri- culture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bardwan	Bardwan	1,728,080	1,283,800	27,400	27,400	27,400	90	75	Heavy rainfall this year and the flood of the Damodar much damaged the crop.	
	Birbhum	1,131,920	900,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	40	61	The excessive rainfall in the latter part of September and October last has damaged the sugarcane crop considerably.	
	Bankura	1,677,440	642,800	15,000	17,000	17,500	87	88	.....
	Midnapore	3,318,040	2,125,900	20,400	18,800	18,700	73	97	.....
	Hoochly	1,087,860	702,500	14,500	13,000	12,900	84	94	.....
Presidency	24 Parganas	3,574,831	1,102,000	4,500	4,900	4,000	107	107	Owing to the favourable rainfall, the out- turn is estimated to be above the normal. The decrease in the area sown as com- pared with the normal is ascribed to the insufficient rainfall when cultivation commenced.	
	Nadia	1,798,100	1,510,700	14,000	14,000	10,700	80	73	.....
	Murshidabad	1,373,440	908,800	17,000	16,800	17,000	76	100	The increase in the area and outturn is due to the seasonable rainfall and to sufficient water being available for early irrigation.	
	Jessore	1,573,000	11,451	15,000	11,500	14,800	67	88	.....

Division.	District.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.										Remarks by District Officers.	The figure in column 6 have been revised in this office.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
Presidency - contd.	Khulna	...	3,103,919	1,663,040	1,223,100	3,100	3,300	2,100	86	81	The crop was slightly damaged by the rains of April and May; hence the low outturn.		
	Rajshahi	...	1,663,040	1,223,100	10,000	10,000	14,500	83	100	100	The normal area has been revised since the submission of the preliminary forecast.		
	Dinajpur	...	2,536,080	1,323,900	24,000	24,500	30,000	100	100	100	The growth of the sugarcane crop was much favoured by the heavy rainfall of the year, but the cane is deficient in sweetness.		
	Jalpaiguri	...	1,894,600	1,075,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	80	80	80	.....	
	Darjeeling	...	744,900	1,62,900	400	400	300	100	100	100	This year's area has been revised.		
Rajshahi	Rangpur	...	2,231,040	1,602,700	24,100	23,500	22,500	86	97	97	The low outturn, as compared with the estimate made at the preliminary forecast, is due to the fact that the stalks of the sugarcane were under water for some time in the Gaibanda subdivision.		
	Bogra	...	860,700	600,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	110	0	0	The excessive rainfall has damaged the crop to some extent; hence the low outturn.		
	Pabna	...	1,176,000	882,500	66,000	60,000	52,500	70	6	6	.....	

Dates	1,750,460	1,213,560	20,000	20,800	21,600	88	79	
Mymensingh	4,702,460	2,405,760	38,000	33,000	23,000	85	73	The sugarcane crop was partially damaged by a disease (<i>Trichosporia birkhoffii</i>) and flood water; hence the low outturn.
Faridpur	1,459,840	1,007,500	42,000	45,000	42,000	88	100	Owing to excessive fall of rain, the sugarcane could not thrive well this year; hence the low outturn.
Backergunge	2,335,360	1,408,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	95	100	The area and outturn of sugarcane this year is expected to be normal.
Tippah	1,594,680	1,171,300	14,000	11,400	12,800	93	80	.....
Noakhali	1,052,800	818,800	900	900	600	82	70	The low outturn is due to the early heavy rainfall. The crop prepared from sugarcane is very small.
Chittagong	1,594,715	508,000	5,900	5,700	5,700	90	95	No sugar of any kind is manufactured in this district.
Patna	1,332,560	863,400	3,000	3,200	3,200	100	92	Sugar is obtained from sugarcane only. The crop suffered this year from floods; hence the short outturn.
Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,500	20,000	20,000	23,600	100	103	The weather has all along been favourable for the sugarcane crop.
Shahabad	2,738,550	1,841,800	36,000	36,000	36,000	67	48	The poor outturn is due to absence of rain in September and October 1899.
Saran	1,604,037	1,362,500	40,000	40,000	42,000	103	100	At the beginning the crop prospered very well, but subsequent excessive rains caused by floods damaged the crops of low lands.
Champanan	9,259,840	1,364,000	15,000	13,000	17,600	90	73	This year's area has been revised on subsequent enquiry. Owing to seasonable rainfall, the area has been greater than in this year but less than in the year of the last year also. The heavy flood of the last year also accounts for the spread of cultivation. The short outturn is due to excessive rainfall in July and August last.
Muzaffarpur	1,942,324	1,555,800	8,000	8,500	8,800	100	95	The area has been revised. The low outturn this year is due to drought in the Saranahi subdivision and unusual rains in the Sadar.
Darbhanga	2,134,400	1,820,700	73,900	72,900	73,900	104	81	The short outturn is due to excessive rain.

APPENDIX II.
Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Sugarcane Cr. p. 1899.

Province.	ACREAGE—					OUTTURN IN CWT.							Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years.	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—		Column 8.	Column 9.	
				Column 2.	Column 4.				Column 10.	Column 11.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bengal	800,500	861,100	.....	-10	..	13,800,500	17,463,700	.....	-8.66	.....		The average yield of raw sugar per acre is estimated at 12 cwt. per acre in Bengal.

THE EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE REPORTS FOR THE
YEAR 1898-99.

No. 637.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure incurred during the year on embankments and drainage and other miscellaneous irrigation works in Bengal, which are not dealt with in the Canal Revenue Report, is shown in the following statement:—

	1898-99.
	Rs.
I.—Embankments—	
Class A, in Orissa	49,883
Class B, Schedule D, and other Government embankments	1,84,883
Class C, maintained under contract	99,040
Class D, maintained by annual apportionment of charges	10,413
II.—Works carried out by Civil Officers in Government or temporarily settled estates	1,92,517
III.—Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act	16,190*
IV.—Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government	7,718
V.—Drainage works carried out under the Embankment Act	17,168
Total	5,77,812

* Inclusive of Rs. 7,901 on account of Drainage Deputy Collector's salary.

2. I.—Embankments maintained by the Irrigation Department.—The Public embankments in Bengal are of two kinds—

- 1st.—Embankments the property of Government, which are maintained at the public expense.
- 2nd.—Embankments maintained by Government officers at the cost of the persons interested.

Of the first kind there are—

- A.—The embankments in Orissa, which are maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.
- B.—The embankments enumerated in Schedule D of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, among which are included those of the Burdwan Raj estate taken over by Government in 1804, and some additional lengths which have at various times been added to the schedule under the provisions of section 43 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, as also two small embankments in the Pabna and Bogra districts.

Of the second kind there are—

- C.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by the payment of a fixed annual charge under a contract extending over a term of years not exceeding thirty, as provided for in sections 63-68 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882.
- D.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by an annual apportionment of the actual charges.

Embankments A in Orissa are also, for departmental purposes, further sub-classed as follows:—

Sub-class I.—Capital or Canal embankments constructed and maintained as part of the Orissa Canal system and intended to be above high flood-level.

„ II.—Ordinary or Agricultural embankments on large rivers above high flood-level to be maintained permanently at their present height.

„ III.—Embankments of local importance, such as marginal embankments outside canal embankments, which will probably be eventually abandoned.

„ IV.—Embankments of doubtful utility and harmful effect, which it is undesirable to retain.

„ V.—Embankments which have been abandoned and are not repaired.

The capital embankments, sub-class I, are not treated of in this report.

3. *Lengths of embankments and areas protected.*—The lengths of embankments in each class and the areas protected by them are shown below:—

CIRCLE.	Class.	Length.	Area protected.
1	2	3	4
Sone ...	A ...	Miles. Nil	Acres. Nil
	B ...	Nil	Nil
	C ...	228 3,302	3,655,680
	D ...	57 3,910	306,400
	Total ...	286 1,932	3,962,080
South-Western ...	A ...	44 3,345	115,840
	B ...	1,114 1,187	2,696,960
	C ...	251 1,830	348,800
	D ...	8 1,320	39,680
	Total ...	1,118 2,402	3,201,280
Orissa ...	A ...	507 2,702	658,670
	B ...	Nil	Nil
	C ...	Nil	Nil
	D ...	Nil	Nil
	Total ...	507 2,702	658,670
Northern ...	A ...	Nil	Nil
	B ...	3 2,627	2,427
	C ...	Nil	Nil
	D ...	6 1,694	17,042
	Total ...	9 4,321	19,469
Abstract.			
	A ...	552 767	774,510
	B ...	1,117 3,814	2,699,387
	C ...	479 5,132	4,004,480
	D ...	72 1,644	363,122
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,222 797	7,841,499

In class A, Orissa embankments, there is an aggregate reduction of 2,400 feet, due to the abandonment of the No. 24 Haripur and No. 25 Kupari embankments. A proposal is now under consideration to abandon schedule D embankment

No. 98, Kargpur bund (a length of three miles), and part of the Orissa Trunk Road adjoining it. The reclassification of these embankments is still in progress. In the class B embankments there was no change, but the figures have been slightly altered, due to certain errors having been corrected. In classes C and D there were no changes, though the total area protected by the latter class of embankments shows a slight increase, due to the correction of some errors.

4. *Floods.*—There were no high floods in any of the rivers in the Orissa Circle during the year. In the Sone Circle, a high flood occurred in the Gandak river on the 8th September. This was the only heavy flood in this river during the season, and it rose and fell very rapidly. A flood of unprecedented height occurred in the Bur Gandak, and this, together with the simultaneous flood in the Bagmati river, which it joins, did considerable damage to the Titaria road extension of the Turki embankments, and wrecked the greater part of the Turki weir. The river protective works along the Turki embankment and at Sikandarpore were also practically washed away. A flood, which was the highest on record in the Cossye river, came down on the 19th June 1898. The flood overtopped No. 98 Schedule D embankment in many places, breached the road from Mohunpore to Kargpur and carried away a considerable length of the new railway embankment. A large tract of country was flooded and great damage was done to the canal distributaries. The Mohunpore lock was breached, and the flood water, finding its way down the canal, did a large amount of damage to the banks. The right bank above the Lachmapur lock was badly breached and the upper wing walls only just escaped being seriously damaged by the scour. The north abutment of the anicut at Midnapore had a narrow escape of being undermined. The gauge at Mohunpore head sluice read 93.30 when the flood was at its height, and the reading at the workshop was 95.50 at the same time. The previous highest recorded readings were 91.70 and 92.30, respectively.

A high flood in the rivers Darkessur and Selye began shortly before the Cossye flood. At Shaikhpur the Darkessur river rose to 43.27 on the 17th June, against the highest recorded flood of 44.77 on the 23rd August 1893.

The gauge readings of the Selye river during the year, together with the previous maximum readings of that river, are noted in the subjoined table:—

LOCALITY OF GAUGE.	PREVIOUS MAXIMUM READINGS.		HIGHEST READING OF 1898.	
	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
Harinarainpur ...	23rd June 1893	52.60	19th June 1899	53.35
Dewanchaek ...	24th " "	43.66	19th " "	43.16
Ghatal ...	25th " "	32.75	19th " "	31.25
	1876	33.00		

The floods in the Hooghly were of an ordinary nature, and no damage was done to the Hooghly embankments.

There were altogether six high floods in the Damodar. The floods of the 19th June and 15th September were only four inches lower on the Edilpur gauge, and one foot six inches lower at Jujuty, than the flood of July 1897, the highest flood on record. They lasted for about 72 hours and 48 hours, respectively.

The effect of these two floods on the right bank of the Damodar was serious. An area of about 100 square miles from Sanghatgola to the Begua breach, a length of 25 miles, was flooded. Several mud houses fell down, but very little damage was done to the standing crops. No damage was done to the Schedule D embankments on both sides of the river, but the protective works were all more or less injured. The spurs, which were made at a cost of Rs. 486 at Natu, to protect the portion of the embankment which was left in 1891

in front of the village were much damaged, and a portion of the embankment was carried away by the high floods.

In the Northern Circle there was a heavy flood in the Panar river in September 1898 which damaged three out of the four spur bunds constructed for the protection of the civil station of Araria from the encroachment of the river.

5. *Original Works.*—Good progress was made with the construction of the Bhagwangola retired line, which is now rapidly approaching completion. The earthwork is complete with the exception of making up that portion of the embankment which has settled, and finishing the rear bund of the Gogra crossing. The cost of the work executed during the year was Rs. 52,408. Some additional refuge mounds on the Sankarsahi island in the Daib river were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,580. Four spur bunds for the protection of the Araria civil station were constructed during the year. The amount expended on them was Rs. 3,017.

6. (a) *Ordinary repairs.*—In the Orissa Circle the cost of ordinary repairs to Government embankments was less than usual, owing to there having been no high floods in the rivers during the past two years. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 17,870, as compared with Rs. 24,074 during the previous year. In the Sone Circle the expenditure incurred on C class embankments in the Gandak Division was Rs. 37,841, as compared with Rs. 35,554 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the large expenditure on the Tirhut embankment caused by the provision of extensive protective works, which became necessary owing to the river having come over from the Saran to the Tirhut side. The expenditure on the Saran embankment was Rs. 19,313 as against Rs. 18,075 in the previous year; the increase is due to extra expenditure on retired lines. There was a marked reduction in the cost of ordinary repairs to this embankment which was brought down from Rs. 13,443 during last year to Rs. 10,622 in the year under review. The sum expended on the Champaran embankment during the year was Rs. 6,622, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,239 from last year, and this reduction is attributable to the very much reduced expenditure on the Sagrapore retired line. †

The expenditure incurred on repairs to the D class embankments was Rs. 8,642 against Rs. 6,096 in the previous year. On the Turki and Daudpur embankments Rs. 5,944 were expended, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,164 over last year, and this is due to the extensive repairs found necessary to make good the damage caused to the Turki embankment by flood. The sum of Rs. 2,469 was expended on the Bazitpur embankment and Rs. 196 on the Monghyr embankment. The Sukri bund is reported to be in good order, but is not of much use as, owing to the shifting of the river bed, all scour in the vicinity of the bund has ceased. The expenditure on this work was only Rs. 33, compared with Rs. 92 in the previous year.

In the Northern Circle a sum of Rs. 757 was expended on the Government embankments in the Malda, Bogra and Pabna districts against Rs. 693 in the previous year. The expenditure on D class embankments was Rs. 964, showing an increase of Rs. 367 over last year's figures.

In the South-Western Circle the expenditure incurred during the year on Schedule D and other Government embankments, exclusive of expenditure incurred on retired lines and breaches, was Rs. 1,25,523 against Rs. 1,16,893 in the previous year. The cost of the repairs to the embankments in the Burdwan district amounted to Rs. 18,716, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,924 in comparison with last year's expenditure. The decrease was mainly due to reduced expenditure on repairs to the spur works at Bengatcha and Lakra.

The expenditure in the Birbhum district was higher by Rs. 520 than that of the previous year. This was due to heavy repairs being found necessary to the Ajai embankments and bungalows. The mileage rate was Rs. 282 against Rs. 122 in 1897-98.

The expenditure in the Midnapore district was higher by Rs. 3,834, while that in the Hooghly, Murshidabad and Rajshahi districts was slightly less than in the previous year. The higher expenditure in the Nadia district was due to the construction of boundary pillars on the Katchikata embankment. Special repairs to some miles of the embankments in the 24-Parganas district, which were in a very bad condition, together with some brick facing work which was done, was the cause of the heavy expenditure during the year which

showed an increase of Rs. 10,675 over that of last year. There was a slightly increased expenditure on the Orissa embankments in the Balasore district, chiefly due to the raising of the Bhograi embankment.

The aggregate expenditure on repairs, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant to the C class (Takavi) embankments in the Midnapore district, was Rs. 61,199, compared with Rs. 34,710 in 1897-98. The heavy increase in expenditure was due to the repairs which became necessary owing to the damage done by floods in June. Rupees 496 was expended on Joki Takavi embankment from the 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1898, and adjusted in the current year's accounts, but Rs. 429 was shown in last year's report as expenditure of that year, and the difference has been added to in the total sum of expenditure shown for the current year, as the full amount has been written back in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, for August 1898, and charged against "Agricultural" under "43—Minor Works and Navigation," agreeably to the instructions of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal. The embankment is being maintained under contract system since 1st April 1896.

The expenditure on the D class Takavi embankments in 24 Parganas and Hooghly districts amounted to the sum of Rs. 807, compared with Rs. 502 in the previous year, and a sum of Rs. 199 was spent on petty repairs to takavi sluices. The increase is due to repairs made necessary by the excessive floods.

The total expenditure on repairs to the embankments protecting the Burdwan Raj Estate in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore, was Rs. 1,00,647 against Rs. 1,01,406 in the previous year.

7. *Breaches and retired lines.*—Owing to the absence of heavy floods in the rivers in the Orissa Circle, there were no breaches of any importance in the embankments.

In the Cossyo Division of the South Western Circle, a total number of 361 breaches occurred in the Schedule D embankments, of which 93 occurred in embankment No. 18 Pannah Circuit, 81 in embankment No. 97 (connecting embankment), 46 in No. 5 (Selye left embankment), 31 in No. 22 (Chitua Circuit), and 30 in each of the Schedule D embankments Nos. 19 and 98.

The total length of the breaches amounted to something over ten miles, the area inundated was 271 square miles, and the area of *aman* and *boro* crops damaged is reported to be 93 square miles. The cost of repairing breaches in the Government embankments in the South-Western Circle amounted to Rs. 51,268.

The Takavi embankments (class C) in the Midnapore district suffered severely from the floods, and the cost of special repairs on this account came to Rs. 24,153. The amount expended on ordinary repairs was Rs. 37,046.

There were no breaches in the embankments in the Northern Circle.

In the Sone Circle the Turki embankment was breached in the ninth mile during the high flood of the 11th September in the Bagmati river. The Titaria road, an extension of the Turki embankment, was overtopped at the same time and considerably damaged. The cost of maintenance of the Turki embankment, including the expenditure on breach filling, was Rs. 4,796.

8. *Retired lines.*—The expenditure in the Orissa Circle on retired lines was only Rs. 1,877, which is the lowest for the last five years, the average expenditure for which is Rs. 10,584. In the South-Western Circle a total expenditure of Rs. 16,084 was incurred on retired lines of which the major portion was for the Hooghly district.

The expenditure is less than half that of last year. No expenditure was incurred on retired lines of Schedule D embankments in the Midnapore district.

There was a total expenditure of Rs. 9,569 on retired lines in the Sone Circle, of which Rs. 8,966 was expended on the Saran embankment, and Rs. 603 on the Sagrampur retired line of the Champaran embankment.

No retired lines were constructed in the Northern Circle, nor was there any expenditure under this head.

9. *River Protective Works.*—About half the whole cost of maintaining the Orissa embankments was incurred on revetments and river protective works.

The more important of the works of this class were as under:—

Repairs to Katjoree revetment at Cuttack.

Constructing spurs at the head of the Khoakhye river, right bank.

Repairs to groynes at Bogla at seventh mile of the Machgong canal.
Groynes and spurs at Kendupatna on the left bank of the Noona river.
Revetting the slope of the Brahmini river at Nilkantpur.
Protective works at the right bank of the Brahmini river at Chowsota-para above Jenapur.

The total cost of works under this head was Rs. 20,593 which is a considerable reduction on last year's figures.

In the South-Western Circle no important river protective works were carried out.

The expenditure on river protective works in the Sone Circle is shown below:—

<i>C class embankments—</i>			Rs.
Saran embankments	...	...	3,267
Tirhut embankment	...	...	4,387
<i>D class embankments—</i>			
Turki and Daudpore embankments	...	...	1,172
Bazitpur embankment	...	...	1,687
Total		...	10,513

The expenditure on the Saran embankments river training works was slightly less, and that on the Tirhut embankment, more than in the previous year. There was no expenditure under this head incurred in the Northern Circle.

10. *Financial.*—The actual cost of repairs to the Orissa embankments (class A), exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 49,883 against Rs. 77,953 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,070, the rate per mile being Rs. 90 against Rs. 141. The amount expended on class B embankments was Rs. 1,84,883 against Rs. 1,71,601, or at the average mileage rate of Rs. 165 against Rs. 153 in the previous year. As regards class C embankments maintained by Government under the contract system, the actual cost of repairs was Rs. 99,040 against Rs. 70,264, showing an increase of Rs. 28,776, the average rate per mile being Rs. 206 against Rs. 146 in the previous year.

The sums payable under contract for the C class embankments, compared with the maintenance charges, including book charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant are shown in the following statement, together with the amount recovered during the year and the balance remaining to be recovered:—

YEAR.	MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.		SARAN DISTRICT.		CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.		MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.		TOTAL.		Recoveries.	Balance to be recovered.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1891-92	Rs. 35,300	55,000	Rs. 4,114	25,000	Rs. ....	...	Rs. ....	...	Rs. 57,421	78,000	Rs. ....	...	...	...
1892-93	36,320	55,000	7,393	25,000	...	...	...	...	1,45,358	78,000	...	...	...	...
1893-94	48,338	55,000	64,071	25,000	...	...	...	...	1,13,380	78,000	...	...	...	...
1894-95	76,104	55,000	52,050	25,000	36,039	13,000	52,987	10,415	1,57,263	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1895-96	52,599	55,000	18,080	25,000	10,503	13,000	14,416	10,415	55,528	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1896-97	40,000	55,000	18,554	25,000	10,730	13,000	11,247	10,415	84,340	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1897-98	45,196	55,000	34,797	25,000	23,897	13,000	17,969	10,415	1,21,840	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1898-99	48,121	55,000	27,149	25,000	35,547	13,000	18,719	10,415	1,20,796	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1899-00	41,675	55,000	53,757	25,000	57,544	13,000	18,801	10,415	1,51,567	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1900-01	24,165	55,000	17,318	25,000	68,540	13,000	10,505	10,415	1,26,648	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1901-02	26,201	55,000	31,038	25,000	69,375	13,000	9,393	10,415	1,29,957	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1902-03	55,087	55,000	24,546	25,000	38,548	13,000	21,770	10,415	1,40,241	1,02,315	1,04,169	49,079	...	37,924
1903-04	73,983	55,000	30,474	25,000	30,101	13,000	10,038	10,415	1,50,590	1,02,315	1,00,045	38,097	...	40,281
1904-05	70,635	55,000	31,580	25,000	10,244	13,000	29,211	10,415	1,50,370	1,02,612	80,038	61,324	...	44,338
1905-06	48,718	55,000	28,057	25,000	23,501	13,000	13,300	10,415	1,20,595	1,02,612	75,592	77,827	...	17,683
1906-07	56,544	55,000	47,370	25,000	14,243	13,000	10,000	10,415	1,28,767	1,03,612	1,20,510	68,086	...	20,735
1907-08	42,904	55,000	31,730	25,000	14,894	13,000	14,730	10,415	1,03,967	1,03,612	1,00,534	64,025	...	935
1908-09	83,156	55,000	21,216	25,000	9,876	13,000	17,729	10,415	1,30,007	1,03,612	1,05,225	45,324	...	36,895
Total	9,12,582	9,02,095	6,93,129	4,30,200	4,03,732	1,95,000	2,86,710	1,56,225	22,40,212	17,74,110	17,29,786	45,324	...	...

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 11 are supplied by the Superintending Engineers of Public Works Department Circles, and those in columns 12 and 13 by the Board of Revenue. The net demand of 1898-99, as shown by the Board, is Rs. 1,50,242. It has been arrived at by adding the demand of the year 1898-99, Rs. 1,03,003, with the arrear due from previous years, Rs. 55,513, minus the advance payment at credit, Rs. 8,273. The balance to be recovered, Rs. 45,324 (column 13), is the difference between the net demand, Rs. 1,50,242, minus the recoveries during the year, Rs. 1,05,225 (column 12). The difference between the maintenance charge and the contract amount (columns 10 and 11) is shown in columns 14 and 15. The total recoveries, Rs. 17,28,806 (column 12), is the difference between the total contract amount, Rs. 17,74,110 (column 11), and the balance to be recovered, Rs. 45,324 (column 13). A. the Board deal with the advance payment and credit, the amount of annual demand given by them differs from the contract amount supplied by Superintending Engineers.

It will be seen from the above figures that Government is, on the whole, a loser by Rs. 36,895 on the working of the year. The total outstanding balance to be recovered amounts to a sum of Rs. 45,324 which points to the collections not being carried out as energetically as they might be. It is true that the unrecovered balance remains a fairly constant quantity from year to year, but

from a detailed examination of the collections in the different districts separately, it would seem that this balance is susceptible of considerable reduction. The annual demand for the district of Muzaffarpur amounts to Rs. 8,361, and the arrears from previous years to Rs. 5,239 which, after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,725 on account of advance payment at credit, shows a net demand of Rs. 11,875. The current collections only amounted to Rs. 2,662 and the collections on account of arrears to Rs. 2,459 which, after adding a sum of Rs. 1,317 on account of advances, shows a total collection of Rs. 6,438. In this instance, the recovery on account of previous years arrears is not very satisfactory; the result of the collections in the district of Darbhanga is also rather disappointing. It is hoped that the figures for the next year will show a marked improvement in the collections.

In the Midnapore district the amount fixed as payable under the contract system for the maintenance of the takavi embankments is ordinarily quite sufficient. There was excess expenditure over the contract amount in six years only since the introduction of the system in 1881-82 owing to heavy cost of repairing damages caused to the embankments by high floods. During the year the maintenance charge was more than the contract amount by Rs. 27,359. In the Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts, the maintenance charges of the takavi embankments are generally in excess of the amounts fixed under contract. They were less only in four years in Saran, three years in Champaran, and one year in Muzaffarpur, since the introduction of the contract system there.

The actual outlay incurred during the year on embankments of class D (Appendix C) was Rs. 12,457, and the amount outstanding from the previous year was Rs. 6,391; while the recoveries and adjustments made by the Civil Department were Rs. 6,829, the balance unadjusted at the end of the year being Rs. 12,020. These figures do not agree with those supplied by the Board of Revenue (Appendix B), in which the collections of the year were shown as Rs. 20,159, exclusive of collections of Rs. 16,041 in the Birbhum, Midnapore, and Patna districts which have not been given by the Superintending Engineers in their accounts, or Rs. 13,330 in excess of those shown in Appendix C. No explanation of this discrepancy has been given by the Board of Revenue. The figures given in the Board's return (Appendix B) include only the amounts which have been accepted and apportioned by the Civil Department, and hence no comparison can be made between the "Advances" and "Outstanding balances" as reported by the Board and as given by the Superintending Engineers. The figures supplied by the Board (Appendix B) are shown in a more concise form in the following statement. The recoverable amount or demand falling due during the year was Rs. 54,941; the amount collected, inclusive of remission, was Rs. 37,805; the recoveries falling short of the amount of the demand were, therefore, Rs. 17,136 :—

	DUE DURING THE YEAR		FALLING DUE IN SUBSEQUENT DATE.		TOTAL.	
	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Outstanding advances ...	6	Rs. 49,479	...	Rs. 2,63,643	2	Rs. 3,13,622
Advances of the year ...	7	2,943	...	8,795	3	11,737
Interest ...	8	701	...	...	8	701
	9	1,177	...	...	9	1,177
	10	142	...	...	10	142
Total ...	...	54,941	...	2,72,438	...	3,27,379
Collections of the year, including remission.	17 and 18	37,805	...	...	17 and 18	37,805
Outstanding balance ...	26	17,136	27	2,72,438	26 and 27	2,89,574
Total ...	...	54,941	...	2,72,438	...	3,27,379

11. *Agricultural public works and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements carried out in Government or temporarily-settled estates in Bengal by Civil Officers from the grant placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.*—The amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,92,517. Its distribution by districts, and classification under the heads Original Works and Repairs as reported by the Board of Revenue, are given in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.		AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.		SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.		TOTAL.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	80	...	...	...	69	...	149
Birbhum	60	60	29	...	...	...	79	60
Midnapore	...	1,994	...	10,078	...	5,284	...	17,356
Hooghly	...	1,143	...	25	...	606	...	1,773
24-Parganas	21,090	6,110	843	2,417	8,932	2,087	33,870	10,674
Nadia	250	120	...	...	...	85	250	120
Murshidabad	320	65	...	...	...	13	320	150
Khulna	2,248	136	...	...	...	200	2,248	149
Jessore	650	101	...	140	...	...	650	441
Rajshahi	...	...	1,109	...	...	85	1,109	35
Jalpaiguri	621	2,345	663	691	7,323	1,160	8,612	4,096
Darjeeling	5,446	299	38	1,219	1,509	...	6,922	1,518
Bogra	627	679	24	430	510	...	1,167	1,109
Pabna	...	150	...	162	795	...	795	312
Backergunge	7,336	...	273	570	...	...	7,609	570
Faridpur	...	...	1,408	...	...	...	1,408	...
Tippera	...	...	100	816	2,298	1,114	2,398	1,930
Noakhali	2,110	1,100	1,500	...	1,180	...	4,740	1,000
Chittagong	1,825	6,471	460	3,293	2,664	9,294	4,717	19,058
Patna	120	480	348	1,513	340	217	808	2,240
Gaya	...	2,330	2,924	2,841	...	372	2,924	5,546
Shahabad	512	1,839	1,014	1,253	1,118	167	2,674	3,259
Saran	460	40	...	...	...	...	460	40
Darbhanga	753	417	...	...	...	...	753	417
Monghyr	...	168	...	...	...	216	...	384
Bhagalpur	229	60	...	208	100	15	329	273
Purnea	...	460	91	...	...	...	91	450
Malda	100	892	...	103	...	...	100	608
Cuttack	...	700	...	103	...	1,200	...	2,003
Balasore	...	180	80	...	140	...	220	180
Puri	2,227	1,145	470	50	301	1,703	2,998	2,898
Angul	2,783	2,028	500	3,271	1,105	...	4,448	5,294
Hazaribagh	...	1,241	...	...	204	159	204	1,400
Ranchi	...	206	...	852	...	104	...	1,162
Palamanu	400	850	...	3,550	1,400	200	1,800	4,100
Singbhum	1,350	...	2,764	1,645	769	472	4,583	2,117
Total	54,512	32,854	14,473	35,206	30,701	24,771	99,656	92,531

The principal works of improvements carried out in the Government estates were the construction and repairs of embankments or bunds, roads, tanks, wells, ahurs, cutcherries or tahsil offices, dispensaries and experimental cultivation.

In the Chittagong, Midnapore and Jalpaiguri districts, Rs. 22,114, Rs. 11,827 and Rs. 8,131 were expended on embankments, roads, tanks, wells, tahsil offices, dispensaries and experimental cultivation.

In the 24-Parganas district a sum of Rs. 28,834 was expended on the Orphanganj market alone.

The expenditure in the remaining districts in no instance exceeded Rs. 10,000 and in most cases was considerably below this sum.

12. *Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.*—The drainage works, four in number, viz., Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapore, and Burrajolla, lie in the southern part of the Hooghly district in the South-Western Circle. All of them have been completed and their maintenance charges capitalised, the average annual amounts fixed for the purpose being Rs. 4,390 and Rs. 2,000 for the Dankuni and Howrah drainage projects, and Rs. 5,000 for the combined Rajapore and Burrajolla schemes.

The Dankuni Drainage Scheme cost a sum of Rs. 4,11,500 for original works and the addition of interest and capitalised maintenance charges brought the total up to Rs. 5,71,988. The whole of this has been recovered, together with an additional sum of Rs. 1,26,265 on account of interest accruing after apportionment.

The cost of the original works for the Howrah Drainage Scheme came to Rs. 3,45,743 and interest and other charges brought this up to Rs. 5,24,924. Of this sum Rs. 3,11,432 has been recovered, which may be considered very satisfactory, considering that the apportionment was made in 1894.

The total cost of the Rajapore Drainage Scheme, including the capitalised amount for future maintenance charges with interest, amounted to Rs. 14,57,295: this sum has to be paid in ten years. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,98,695 has been recovered since June 1897, which is satisfactory. The total cost divided by the annual increased value, Rs. 2,56,090 gives a little over five-and-a-half as the number of years' purchase, so that the collections may on the whole be considered eminently satisfactory.

The drainage works were all efficiently maintained during the year. The cost of maintenance compared with the previous year is given below:—

			1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Dankuni	...	...	2,991	1,640
Howrah	...	...	1,056	1,899
Rajapore	...	...	3,441	3,807
Burrajolla	...	...	1,138	943

It will be seen from the above that the maintenance charges, exclusive of the portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary charged against the Howrah and Rajapore drainage schemes, amounting to Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 5,501, respectively, during the year, were less than the amounts fixed for their maintenance.

During the year no advances were made under the Drainage Act in any of the districts of the Burdwan Division.

Efficiency of the drainage works.—All drainage works were maintained in an efficient condition. There was an income of Rs. 3,533 principally derived from land rent, fisheries, tolls on boats, &c.

13. *Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government and not under the provisions of the Drainage Act.*—The outer bund of the Surpai sluice channel, which was cut in the month of June at a cost of Rs. 531, was reconstructed in November at Rs. 557.

The Baliaghai main drain was cleared of silt at a cost of Rs. 2,465 against Rs. 7,412 in the previous year. Silt was also cleared from the Uttarbar, Katigae Branch I, Thacoorchuck, Naraindari, Dariadighi, Sadar, Barunda, Mirzapur, Panipea, Kalabaria, Sewlipur, and Magra khals, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,913. On repairs to the Bullee Bil drainage works Rs. 1,252 were expended during the year against Rs. 1,552 in the previous year. No dredging was done in the Sadar khal during the year.

14. *Drainage works carried out under the provisions of the Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882.*—Three drainage sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, and Bindal, in the 24-Parganas district, were completed and opened for drainage in 1897-98. The total expenditure incurred on each of them, inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges, is Rs. 1,20,972 on Satpukur, Rs. 76,968 on Kulpi, and Rs. 30,327 on Bindal. The accounts of all of them have been closed during the year and the expenditure adjusted with the Civil Department. The drainage of the southern portion of the 24-Parganas district has been considerably improved by these sluices.

An irrigation sluice also in the 24-Parganas district was commenced and completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 5,731. Another sluice at Kaoratola was commenced. The expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs. 2,743 against an estimate for Rs. 6,642. In the Hooghly district an irrigation sluice at Nayachuck on the Damodar left embankment was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 1,718.

The Churial khal drainage sluice in the 24-Parganas district was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 992 against Rs. 881 in the previous year. For efficiently maintaining the sixteen sluices in the Schedule D embankments also in the 24-Parganas district Rs. 199 only were expended during the year.

The Kumrool and Bacharhat sluices and their channels in the Hooghly district were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 307 and Rs. 75, respectively.

For repairing the Dainan sluice in the Midnapore District Rs. 1,297 were expended during the year and for revetting the bank of the Burrabullong river near the Nalkul Lock in the Balasore Division a revised estimate for Rs. 26,066 was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer in October 1898, against which Rs. 16,338 were expended during the year and charged to the maintenance of the Orissa Coast Canal. The total expenditure incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 19,599. Applications for the construction of eleven sluices in the Cossye Division and twelve sluices in the Balasore Division were received during the year by the Executive Engineers. They are under enquiry and consideration. The Burdwan Raj Estate has not taken up any steps for improving the Kalabaria khal in the Balasore Division, which is gradually deteriorating since its management was taken up by the Raj Estate in February 1897.

No decision has been arrived at regarding the additional works required to improve the drainage of the Doobda Jheel in Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal, as the year under review was not a favourable one for ascertaining the capabilities of the existing channels to carry off the drainage owing to the absence of floods. The proposal for improving the Protapkhali khal for drainage by the Commissioner of Burdwan has been approved by Government in April 1899. The cost and maintenance charges are recoverable from the persons interested under section 54 of the Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882.

Twenty-nine cases were instituted during the year for erecting bunds within the prohibited areas of the Subarnarekha, Burrabullong and Hooghly rivers and Ramnagar khal outside the sea-dyke in the South-Western Circle. Of these, convictions were obtained in 26 cases, the offenders were acquitted in two cases for want of evidence, and one case was withdrawn.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to C) be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to C) be forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Financial Departments; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions; Director-General of Statistics, Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, Sone and Northern Circles; and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX B.

[Compiled by the Board of Revenue.]

Return No. XXVIII, showing the demands, collections and balances on account of Advances under the Embankment Act II (B.C.) of 1882 for the year 1898-99.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	OUTSTANDING ADVANCES.				CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEMAND OF THE YEAR.										COLLECTIONS.						BALANCES.						REMARKS.														
	Total amount advanced in pre- ceding years outstanding on 1st April 1898.	Total amount advanced during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.		Unrecovered interest of previous year.					Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 2.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3.	Unrecovered interest of previous year, i.e., amount shown in column 5.	Interest payable on account of sums in column 6, i.e., interest made payable with the instal- ments of principal, and interest chargeable during the year on failure to pay instalments on the due dates.	Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 7.	Total of five preceding columns.	On account of column 8.	On account of column 9.	On account of column 10.	Total.	Remissions.	Principal.			Interest.				Total of columns 21 and 22.	Not due during the year out of the total in column 4.	Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments.											
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.												P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.					P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29													
BENGAL																																									
Bardhaman Division.																																									
Birbhum	1,535	688	1,535	30	87	665	30	77	13	134	57	681	30	77	12	134	157	6,805	8	6,813	...	...	...	69	...	1,478	...											
Midnapore	63,736	...	64,423	...	31,152	...	30	345	...	15,197	14,190	681	30	284	12	15,197	157	6,805	...	6,813	...	...	...	69	...	62,591	...											
Hooghly	9,080	988	10,068	...	9,039	...	...	227	...	7,925	7,310	...	...	215	...	7,925	1,412	967	...	967	...	...	12	...	893	...									
Total	74,358	1,566	76,924	30	30,888	680	30	847	12	33,276	21,557	681	30	576	12	22,866	1,569	7,772	9	7,780	...	...	71	...	44,937	...													
Presidency Division.																																									
24-Parganas	2,13,072	1,215	2,14,287	...	2,797	...	...	29	...	2,526	2,295	...	...	29	...	2,324	...	592	...	592	...	...	...	...	518	2,11,400	394						
Total	2,13,072	1,215	2,14,287	...	2,797	...	...	29	...	2,526	2,295	...	...	29	...	2,324	...	592	...	592	...	...	...	...	502	2,11,400	394						
BHAR.																																									
Patna Division.																																									
Patna	16	1,048	1,064	1	15	1,048	1	...	125	1,169	7	609	1	...	93	710	...	8	489	417	...	...	33	32	479	...	19												
Gaya	19,277	5,106	24,383	80	9,009	331	80	298	...	10,439	6,245	144	83	...	...	6,510	...	3,724	...	3,811	...	...	...	178	3,083	14,193	154									
Muzaffarpur	4,154	1,748	5,902	590	4,154	...	590	239	...	4,983	2,106	...	57	...	...	2,193	...	2,443	...	2,018	...	...	...	743	2,730	1,743	...									
Darbhanga																																									
Total	25,446	7,905	33,351	671	14,192	1,292	671	447	130	16,614	8,358	756	121	86	96	9,416	...	5,780	538	6,306	550	361	35	946	7,252	15,491	173														
Bhagalpur Division.																																									
Bhagalpur	1,975	394	2,369	...	1,975	394	...	54	...	2,433	763	65	...	64	...	892	...	1,322	300	1,531	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	34										
Purnea																																									
Total	1,975	394	2,369	...	1,975	394	...	54	...	2,433	763	65	...	64	...	892	...	1,322	300	1,531	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	34										
Monghyr																																									
Bhagalpur																																									
Purnea																																									
Total																																									

(a) Government share
admitted during the
year.

(a) Government share
admitted during the
year.

APPENDIX C.

[COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.]

Statement showing the outlay incurred, recoveries made, and balance outstanding on account of Embankments and Drainage Works (class D) maintained during the year 1898-99.

CIRCLE.	Names of Embankments and Drainage Works.	DISTRICT.	Balance at end of 1897-98	Outlay during 1898-99.	Total to end of 1898-99.	Amount recovered and adjusted by the Civil Department during 1898-99.	Balance unadjusted on 31st March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	EMBANKMENTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Dandpur embankment ...	Muzaffarpur	...	4	4		4
	Turki ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,465	7,027	10,492	3,465	7,027
	Bazitpur ditto ...	Darbhanga	1,126	3,010	4,136	1,126	3,010
	Monghyr ditto ...	Monghyr ...	341	243	584	341	243
	Sukri ditto ...	Gaya ...	105	33	138	105	33
	Madaria khal ditto ...	Hooghly ...	932	499	1,431	473	958
	Tolly's Nala ditto ...	24-Parganas	...	479	479	...	479
	Petty repairs to takavi sluices...	Ditto ...	173	199	372	284	88
	Chandan embankment ...	Bhagalpur...	...	856	856	856	...
	Belwa ditto ...	Purnea ...	250	107	357	179	178
	Total embankments ...	.....	6,392	12,457	18,849	6,829	12,020
	DRAINAGE WORKS.						
	Kumrool sluice channel ...	Hooghly ...	643	307	950	294	656
	Ahmedpur sluice ...	24-Parganas	...	5,731	5,731	...	5,731
	Tangrabichi do. ...	Ditto ...	3,307	228	3,535	187	3,348
	Satpukur do. ...	Ditto ...	1,17,660	3,312	1,20,972	1,20,972	...
	Kulpi do. ...	Ditto ...	76,351	1,617	76,968	76,968	...
	Bindal do. ...	Ditto ...	29,386	941	30,327	30,327	...
	Churrial khal drainage project	Ditto ...	...	992	992	...	992
	Tellary sluice ...	Ditto ...	6,423	...	6,423	6,423	...
	Kaoratola do. ...	Ditto ...	...	2,743	2,743	...	2,743
	Dainan do. ...	Midnapore...	621	1,297	1,918	89	1,829
	Total Drainage Works ...	.....	2,33,391	17,168	2,50,559	2,35,260	15,299
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	2,39,783	29,625	2,69,408	2,42,089	27,319

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 254.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

The report has been submitted with punctuality by Mr. Pedler, who succeeded Dr. Martin as Director of Public Instruction on the 3rd January 1899. Mr. Pedler has found it necessary to discuss certain matters in somewhat greater detail than in previous years.

2. *Number under instruction.*—The following table compares the number of schools and colleges in Bengal, and the number of pupils in them, for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University ... Art Colleges ...	38	6,440	39	7,204
Secondary ... { High English Schools ..	400	86,069	428	95,529
{ Middle ditto ...	948	72,465	971	72,217
{ Do. Vernacular Schools	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202
Primary ... { Upper Primary Schools ...	4,113	165,192	4,240	174,161
{ Lower ditto ...	43,482	1,036,635	44,082	1,061,536
Special (including Madrassa and institu- tion for professional training) ...	129	9,574	394	13,587
Female	2,861	68,147	2,775	61,817
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
(1) Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	1,201	13,946	1,398	18,672
(b) Sanskrit ...	1,641	16,593	1,412	13,100
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—				
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	605	9,377	715	10,698
(b) With less than 10 pupils ...	3,452	21,693	3,291	21,079
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,348	55,840	4,113	56,461
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards ...	166	2,474	149	2,537
Total ...	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The calamities of 1896 and 1897 had checked the increase in pupils which had continued from 1892, and the prosperity which has been enjoyed throughout the Province since the winter of 1897 has not yet succeeded in regaining the lost ground. If the normal growth of population is taken into account, it appears that the proportion of boys at school is steadily falling. The number of girls at school is lower even absolutely. Interesting, too, are the facts disclosed by

the distribution of the pupils in the various classes of schools; and the fidelity of the Muhammadans to their own methods of education is emphasised by the increase in the pupils of the Arabic, Persian, and Koran schools.

But by far the most important disclosure is the decay of the middle vernacular schools. The middle English schools have made no progress, but the vernacular schools have fallen back. The reason alleged is that the avenues to public service or professional education are being one by one closed to the vernacular schools. The last change of this sort was the rule, which requires an entrance certificate from candidates for the mukhtearship examination. These changes may be inevitable, but they must be witnessed with regret, and the time has come for a careful reconsideration of the curriculum of the higher vernacular schools and its adjustment to new wants, which are plainly rising in the non-professional classes in the country.

3. *Ratio of pupils to population.*—The percentage of boys at school in the whole of the Province (excluding certain Tributary States) is nominally 28·6, though, as this is based on the population shown by the census of 1891, it is really slightly lower. The proportion varies very greatly from district to district, Midnapore with 61 per cent. heading the list, and Saran falling in at the rear with 13. Hazaribagh has fallen into the black list of districts with less than 15 per cent. at school. Only one Bihar district, and only one of Chota Nagpur, has a place in the first half of the list; and the popularity of education is obviously hampered by poverty.

4. *Schools classified according to their management.*—The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1898.		1899.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Managed by Government ...	171	24,787	170	25,547
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	195	13,493	200	13,800
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	37,270	1,117,662	38,641	1,164,193
Unaided ...	15,464	348,950	15,012	342,708
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
Private institutions of indigenous instruction ...	11,418	119,923	11,078	122,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,518	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The changes exhibited by this table are slight. It is noted elsewhere that the extension of aid from public funds was almost entirely confined to primary schools. The number of special schools managed by Government necessarily tends to increase as more provision is made for technical training. The decrease in the number of schools is not an unmixed evil, as the efficiency of a large school is usually superior to that of a small one.

5. *Financial results.*—The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,11,12,906, and exceeded that of the previous year by

Rs. 1,70,411, or by 1·5 per cent. The sources and distribution of this large sum are as follows:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total expenditure.	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total expenditure.
	From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.		From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,40,968	...	...	...	1,74,268
Collegiate	5,17,513	...	...	11,02,426	4,89,368	...	...	10,02,176
Secondary	4,36,001	2,14,084	20,531	56,67,004	4,13,408	2,10,834	18,178	33,43,571
Primary	1,87,142	4,02,084	52,891	28,20,704	1,62,173	5,03,315	52,050	29,53,336
Female	1,00,054	34,640	10,037	8,33,815	1,75,435	32,886	9,091	6,71,846
Special	2,05,009	16,684	1,792	4,06,834	2,07,176	20,494	2,821	5,21,723
Scholarships	1,73,426	28,589	1,013	2,36,060	1,73,073	20,320	333	2,37,665
Buildings	1,84,251	3,910	3,254	6,48,830	1,64,000	3,888	2,003	5,00,506
Furniture	18,723	2,275	871	6,51,580	12,343	2,521	568	62,845
Miscellaneous	99,353	65,571	0,200	4,05,263	93,198	65,339	6,458	8,31,780
Superintendence	4,44,376	2,70,708	2,333	7,30,148	4,49,016	2,07,907	3,003	7,33,690
Total	24,83,008	11,13,085	90,122	1,09,42,493	23,74,226	11,37,424	94,877	1,11,12,906
	36,96,115				36,06,527			

Taken as a whole, the expenditure from all the public funds together decreased by Rs. 89,588, or 2·1 per cent., while the expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 72,46,380 to Rs. 75,06,379, or by 3·5 per cent. The latter is due chiefly to increased fee-receipts, consequent on the rise in the number of pupils in various institutions. The receipts from fees have risen in the last ten years from 38 lakhs to nearly 52, but the percentage of fees on the total cost of education is still only 47, as compared with 44 in 1888-89. The increase in miscellaneous charges from four to eight lakhs of rupees, all of which was met from private sources, has been due to the inclusion of hostel charges for European schools under this head instead of under school expenditure direct, as was done in preceding years. This raised the total hostel charges from Rs. 2,42,977 to Rs. 6,83,108.

6. *Inspection tours.*—Dr. Martin was on tour for 15 days out of Calcutta, and Mr. Pedler for 37. The consideration of questions of high importance kept the Director of Public Instruction at head-quarters, but no one recognizes more warmly than himself the importance of these tours for the information of himself and the guidance of his immense staff of inspectors and teachers, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that the Director will devise means of subordinating his office business to this very essential duty.

The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement:—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	7	146	7	153
Inspector of European Schools	1	69	1	90
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	40	1	35
Assistant Inspectors	10	153	10	172
Deputy Inspectors	(a) 50	177	(a) 50	180
Sub-Inspectors	209	218	209	212

(a) Excluding the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, who always works within five miles of head-quarters, and including the Additional and Special Deputy Inspectors.

The above shows a satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by the higher inspecting agencies generally, as well as by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The tour days of the Inspectress of girls' schools and of the Sub-Inspectors, however, fall short of those of the previous year. The Inspectress, it appears, visited only 156 schools during the year, of which none was a high school, although she has a few of this class under her exclusive charge. This is regrettable.

The Inspectors, as a class, appear to have done their work well, though in the matter of visiting high English schools and distributing their tours evenly among the different districts there is room for much improvement. In the latter respect, it is incumbent on the Director of Public Instruction to see that some scheme of distribution is laid down in advance. In the Resolution on the last report, His Honour expressed a desire that such Assistant Inspectors as had very little office work to do should remain out of head-quarters for about 180 days. This limit had been reached by the Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions. The tour days of the two Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education, who have large areas under their charge and have to look after the interests of a special class of pupils, should not be permitted to fall below this limit, and the outturn shown by these officers (150 and 151 days) is inadequate. The performances of the various classes of inspecting officers have been reviewed in detail by the Director of Public Instruction; and the Lieutenant-Governor merely wishes to remark on the insufficiency of mere numbers as a test of good work, a point to which the report shows that the Director of Public Instruction is fully alive. Again, it is obvious that a detailed programme prepared in advance would defeat its own objects; but the failure to visit half the high schools, or to even enter a whole district, is a serious defect inconsistent with reasonable provision. The question of the efficiency of the class of inspecting pandits is one of great importance, which has been under consideration for a long time; and the conclusions of the Director have just been received. The minor point of distributing in the most effective way the energies of the additional Deputy Inspectors is one which the Director will himself settle. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the appreciative remarks on the services rendered by Rai Radhika Prosanna Mukherjee, Bahadur, which have not ceased with the termination of his official connection with the Department, and which, he hopes, will continue for many years to be at the disposal of Government.

7. *District Boards.*—The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continue to be as entirely harmonious as before. The practice referred to in paragraph 62 of the Director's Report of the alteration by a Local Board of the bills countersigned by the Deputy Inspector is clearly objectionable and must not recur. The educational functions exercised by Local Boards are in most districts nominal and not, therefore, particularly successful. Whether, in the small areas with which they have to deal, it is possible to make these functions more real is open to much question.

8. *Educational Conferences.*—No conference of Inspectors of Schools could be held during the year under report. The short time at the disposal of Mr. Pedler was fully occupied in connection with the revision of the text-books for vernacular schools, for which a Special Committee was appointed. The report of this Committee, which is the result of careful discussion and enquiry into the condition of vernacular education in this as well as in other provinces, was published, and criticisms thereon were invited from the public. The subject excited a gratifying degree of interest, and elicited many valuable opinions, which are now receiving the consideration of Government; and there is ground for hoping that this thorough ventilation of the subject will produce results of benefit.

Two conferences, one of the Head Masters and the other of the Deputy Inspectors, were held in the Patna Division for the preparation of courses of studies for high and upper primary schools, respectively.

9. *University education.*—The number of Arts Colleges open during the year under review was 39, that is, one more than in 1897-98. The aided colleges declined from six to five, there being no college classes at work in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling; but the unaided colleges increased in number by two. The total number of college students advanced from 6,440 to 7,204, an increase of 764 students. It is curious that the number of students attending the aided colleges is diminishing, whilst in the other classes it increases. The most notable feature of the returns of the Government colleges is the continued decline of the Hooghly College. In five years the numbers have fallen by a half. The Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared for so serious a change, and would be glad of a special report from the Director on the matter. It is a matter of congratulation that mufassal colleges as a whole are making headway.

10. *Cost of College education.*—The total expenditure on colleges decreased from Rs. 7,71,372 to Rs. 7,32,690. This decrease took place mainly in Government and aided colleges, in the former by Rs. 47,321 and in the latter by Rs. 13,614, while the unaided colleges show an increase of Rs. 22,454, consequent on their increased number. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues in the Government colleges declined from Rs. 2,49,710 to Rs. 1,84,056, owing partly to increased fee receipts but chiefly to the appointment of native professors and lecturers on lower salaries than those of the officers formerly occupying such posts. In the Government Colleges the average cost of a year's education is Rs. 183, in aided colleges Rs. 122, and in unaided colleges Rs. 50. For the whole province it is Rs. 101, of which the Government share is Rs. 29, compared with Rs. 40 in the previous year. Thus the total cost and the proportionate cost borne by Government have notably decreased.

11. *Success at University examination.*—The number of candidates for the first examination in Arts was practically the same in both years (2,796 as against 2,724 in 1897-98), but that of successful candidates fell off from 1,256 to 1,063, the percentage of success having gone down again from 46 to 38, its level in 1896-97. The percentage in Government colleges was 48 (as against 55); in the aided colleges 46 (as against 49); and in the unaided colleges 33 (as against 43). The Madrassa was the least successful of the Government Colleges.

The total number of candidates for the B.A. degree rose from 1,588 to 1,636, and the number of successful candidates from 391 to 416. The percentages of successful candidates in both the courses together were 33·3 in Government colleges, as against 35·2 in 1897-98; 27·4 in aided colleges (as against 22·3), and 20·8 in unaided colleges (as against 19·9). Of the 958 candidates in the A course 236, or 24·6 per cent., passed as against 26·3 in the previous year, while of the 678 candidates in the B course 180, or 26·5 per cent., passed as against 21·7 per cent. in 1898. As usual the highest place in Bengal was occupied by the Presidency College which passed 47·5 per cent. of its candidates, 51·9 in the A course and 44 per cent. in the B course. The results obtained in the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges were quite incommensurate with the expenditure, and deserve the careful consideration of the Director.

The number of candidates for the M.A. examination fell off from 172 to 162, and of those who obtained the degree from 83 to 63. Of the successful candidates, 43 belonged to Government colleges, 37 coming from the Presidency College alone; 10 from two aided colleges and 2 from two unaided colleges. Twenty-two of the candidates took the degree in English, 3 in Sanskrit, 2 in History, 11 in Philosophy, 11 in Mathematics, 2 in Chemistry, 11 in Physics, and 1 in Botany. Judged by the test of these examinations, the Presidency College continued to perform well its function of a Model Arts College for the Province. But the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that some of the mufassal colleges obtain a great and increasing measure of success, and promise to some day challenge the supremacy of the Metropolitan College. He is specially pleased with the progress in the colleges at Dacca and Barisal.

12. *Secondary education.*—The main statistics relating to secondary schools for native boys for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290

The increase in the number of pupils had been comparatively slow, amounting to 3·5 per cent. in the last four years; and that in expenditure to less than 5 per cent., whilst there has been a continuous decrease in the amount spent from public funds.

These schools are distributed into high English, middle English, and middle vernacular, though English is taught to an increasing number of pupils in the lastnamed schools also.

13. *High schools.*—These schools rose from 391 with 84,185 pupils to 419 with 93,680 pupils, the number of schools under public management remaining the same as in the preceding year, while the aided schools advanced by 6 and the unaided schools by 22. The numerical strength of schools and pupils shows a satisfactory increase all round. At the University Entrance examination, 4,798 candidates attended as against 4,754 in the preceding year, of whom 2,922 passed as against 2,658, the percentage of success having improved from 55·9 to 60·9. As the increase was 5 per cent. in each class of schools, it is to be ascribed with probability to a lowering of the standard. The Director has pointed out the theoretical fallacy of estimating the relative efficiency of the various schools by the percentage of passes to examinees, and recommends that the percentage should be calculated on the proportion of successful pupils to the total number in the entrance class. The difference between the two methods, as worked out in paragraph 113 of the report, is less marked in practice than was *prima facie* to be expected, but the Director's method is no doubt the sounder one, and will, as he suggests, be gradually substituted. With the remarks of the Director on the subject of weak schools of less than 100 pupils, the Lieutenant-Governor at once agrees.

14. *Drawing.*—The increased success in drawing at the Entrance Examination is satisfactory, 373 having passed in this subject from the Government high schools last year as against 199 in the preceding year. The improvement has been due to the enforcement of the rule that in the award of junior scholarships the marks secured in drawing should be taken into consideration. Drawing masters have been employed by all high schools under public management, except Rangamati, and by a large number under private management, both aided and unaided. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that, as recommended by the Director, the appointment of a qualified drawing master should be made one of the conditions of a grant-in-aid as new grants are sanctioned or old ones revised.

15. *Middle schools.*—The middle English schools increased from 933 to 958, or by 25, and the number of pupils in them from 70,604 to 70,656, or by 52 only. The schools managed by Government were 6 in number in both years, but the number of pupils in them decreased by 108, or 14 per cent. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by two but had fewer pupils. The number of aided schools was the same in both the years, but the pupils attending them were fewer by 1,044, or by 2 per cent. The unaided

schools, just like the unaided colleges, gained both in number and strength, the former rising from 256 to 279 and the latter from 18,124 to 19,343.

The number of middle vernacular schools declined from 1,129 to 1,094 and their pupils from 65,370 to 60,202, or by 8 per cent. The schools maintained by Government were 39, as before, but lost 267 pupils. The number of Board schools has risen from 144 to 147, and the attendance has increased from 8,653 to 8,700. The aided schools were fewer by 24, with 41,091 pupils as against 44,547, and the unaided schools were fewer by 14, with their attendance reduced from 9,234 to 7,742. The decline in all classes, therefore, has been heavy.

The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the middle scholarship examination from the two classes of schools (middle English and middle vernacular) for the last two years:—

1897-98.				
PASSED AT THE				
	Number of candidates.	Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools ...	3,433	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular schools ...	2,478	96	1,494	1,590
Total ...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349
1898-99.				
Middle English schools ...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
„ Vernacular schools ...	3,487	179	2,268(a)	2,447
Total ...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076

(a) Including those candidates who appeared at the middle English examination from middle Vernacular schools, but passed with the middle vernacular certificate.

The very favourable results of the examination in 1898-99 compared with those of the previous year have been discussed at length, and the conclusion is that the question papers were less difficult than before. Changes so marked are undesirable, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that the Director will take measures to ensure closer adherence to some recognized standard.

16. *Discipline and moral training*.—Cases of serious breaches of discipline were not numerous, and His Honour is glad to observe that in most cases the offenders were adequately punished. Misconduct on the part of teachers and inspecting pandits has not unfortunately been so rare. Several gurus of primary schools used unfair means to pass pupils at the examinations. They were fined, deprived of their rewards, or punished in criminal courts, according to the gravity of the offence in each case. In connection with this matter, the Director quotes the following extract from the report of Mr. J. Willson, Inspector of Schools, Patna Division:—

“The general tenour of the district reports shows that discipline, as looked on from the native point of view, is on the whole satisfactory; but, from the little experience I have had of Bihar, it appears to me that there is still much to be done before we can say that discipline is really good in our schools. Very many of our teachers do not understand what good discipline consists of, and it is therefore hard to expect that they can maintain it. Then again, for the maintenance of true discipline, the hearty co-operation of parents and guardians of the students is specially needed; for, if the precepts inculcated while at school are not observed at home, there is little hope that real improvement will be made. A very ordinary breach of discipline is the touting of boys, and even of masters and managers of schools to induce students to go from one school to another. In the case of teachers and managers of schools, this is a very serious matter, as the example they set is most injurious to boys. Cases have occurred, when the services of a teacher have been dispensed with, that he went about trying to induce students of his old school to withdraw, evidently with the intention of injuring the school; this example was naturally followed by some of the students.”

The moral conduct of the pupils is dependent mainly on home influences, which are beyond the control of Government, but to some extent also on the example of their teachers and on the standard of discipline which the latter not only propose but also enforce. Therefore the Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret the prevalence of the very injurious system of touting for pupils. *Virtus post nummos*, and it is not surprising that the already low ideal of

discipline is sacrificed to the dread of unpopularity and consequent loss of pupils. Obvious remedies consist in a reduction in the number of the competing schools wherever possible, and the prompt punishment of flagrant offenders against the transfer rules. Signs are not wanting that some unprincipled teachers, on the other hand, use the transfer rules as a means for oppression, and the Lieutenant-Governor assumes that the Director will, where necessary, take such measures as may be required to check these practices.

17. *Boarding-houses.*—The number of boarding houses for Indian pupils of educational institutions rose from 195 with 5,475 inmates in 1897-98 to 222 with 6,158 inmates in 1898-99. The steady increase in the number of these institutions, which are invaluable for the purpose of enforcing discipline, is extremely satisfactory. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,41,456 in 1898-99 as compared with Rs. 2,42,845 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 15,074 was contributed by Government. The low price of food-stuffs in the year under report no doubt accounts for the somewhat reduced expenditure.

18. *Physical exercise.*—Physical exercise continued to receive a fair share of attention. In some of the zilla schools drill has been made compulsory, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this will be extended to the rest, as it is such an excellent training in discipline. As a rule, boys are reported to have taken kindly to this form of exercise. It is desired that the next report may contain a list of Government and aided institutions in which systematic drill is not practised.

19. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

		Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95	...	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	...	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97	...	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98	...	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99	...	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477

The above exhibits a steady gain in the number of upper primary schools and a still more satisfactory increase in the number of pupils attending them. The lower primary schools are fewer in number, and have fewer pupils than in 1895-96 and 1896-97; but they appear to stand on a surer basis, the average number of pupils of each school being 24 in 1898-99, the highest number yet reached.

20. *Cost of primary schools to Government.*—The expenditure incurred by Government and by District Boards on account of primary schools for native boys and girls for the last two years is compared in the following table:—

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To stipendiary schools	Rs. 1,27,769	Rs. 1,18,950	Rs. 1,71,137	Rs. 1,54,101	Rs. 2,98,906	Rs. 2,73,051
.. non-stipendiary schools	20,919	22,053	3,21,963	3,37,017	3,42,908	3,49,750
.. payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above	691	1,317	3,361	3,010	4,043	4,327
.. rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations	5,928	9,310	32,596	51,493	38,424	60,781
.. charges for abolished schools	4,541	3,302	9,534	12,098	14,070	15,690
.. buildings and furniture	5,067	6,790	978	2,055	6,045	8,701
.. subordinate inspecting agency	14,100	18,640	89,028	87,887	1,02,924	1,01,337
.. lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant	2,203	2,455	24,047	24,345	26,340	26,806
.. miscellaneous	8,377	14,030	20,957	52,155	20,304	66,779
Total payment	1,80,680	1,92,710	6,73,261	7,14,820	8,02,841	9,07,542
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	21,071	20,706	1,62,545	1,42,565	1,73,016	1,63,311
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,601	2,13,416	8,35,806	8,57,385	10,36,457	10,70,753
Total allotment,* excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors	1,97,470	1,98,526	7,46,616	7,58,253	9,44,086	9,53,779
Actual savings	7,800	5,810	79,386	40,427	81,345	40,237

* The allotment for salaries and travelling allowances for Sub-Inspectors in Board areas was Rs. 1,96,311, of which Rs. 1,77,003 was spent, and Rs. 17,712 was saved.

This statement is, however, misleading in two distinct ways. Firstly, the want of punctuality in issuing cheques on the part of the District Boards often causes sums really expended in one year to be shown in the accounts of the next year. Of course if this irregularity were persistent, the nominal gain at the end would be counterbalanced by the loss at the beginning: but it is sufficiently erratic to seriously affect the comparative value of the table. It is desired that the Director will insist on his orders in this matter being obeyed by his subordinates. Secondly, certain sums are spent on primary education by municipalities and by "Circle Funds" derived from Provincial Revenues, the former expending Rs. 60,000 in the year.

The cost from Provincial and District Funds on primary education for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	2,16,254	5,30,257	7,46,511
1895-96 ...	2,22,684	5,73,991	7,96,675
1896-97 ...	2,27,485	5,51,119	7,78,604
1897-98 ...	2,18,775	4,97,364	7,16,139
1898-99 ...	2,22,125	5,87,201	7,99,326
Total ...	11,07,323	26,89,932	37,97,255

21. *Comparison of cost of Upper and Lower Primary Schools.*—The apportionment of the grants from Provincial Revenues and District Funds between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown, division by division, in the following table, which has been condensed from that in paragraph 137 of the Report:—

DIVISION.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan ...	1,78,405	33,242	82,599	900	7,357	35,384	194,120	30.9	11.3	15.0	9.8
Presidency ...	1,36,613	22,721	67,025	445	3,719	32,580	120,177	45.0	18.0	16.0	8.9
Calcutta ...	11,000	1,627	5,395	13	157	881	6,055	125.1	84.3	20.0	13.0
Rajahm ...	1,48,043	25,065	84,121	451	2,790	16,684	73,774	55.8	19.3	22.1	11.7
Dacca ...	1,33,410	32,778	85,680	910	3,535	33,688	89,604	34.0	15.5	18.4	9.4
Chittagong ...	1,03,330	22,189	40,737	441	2,382	18,425	63,570	50.3	17.4	19.0	10.2
Patna ...	1,89,968	22,203	93,073	224	4,240	11,764	181,435	99.1	21.9	30.1	12.3
Bhagalpur ...	1,17,320	30,290	47,600	274	2,489	12,047	60,696	74.3	19.1	26.0	12.5
Orissa ...	92,068	18,297	26,607	263	3,755	9,883	63,301	72.0	9.7	29.6	9.1
Chota Nagpur ...	85,419	10,853	65,617	127	1,903	6,786	50,694	65.5	29.2	30.0	17.6
Total for 1898-99 ...	11,74,591	2,07,258	5,37,875	4,068	32,282	166,805	844,032	50.9	16.6	19.8	10.1
Total for 1897-98 ...	11,46,489	1,83,657	4,66,899	3,691	30,030	146,532	769,459	49.7	15.8	20.1	9.7

The Director observes that the rise in the average cost per school, upper and lower, has been caused by the inclusion of municipal grants this year in the foregoing statement. In the upper primary schools this rise has, however, been followed by a reduction in the average cost per pupil owing to the increase of pupils, while in the lower primary schools, in which the increase has not been proportionately so large, the contrary has been the case. The Director remarks:—

"The figures in the last four columns show the widest difference, not only between one division and another, but in some cases also between the same districts of a Division. The causes of these variations are many local circumstances, such as backwardness and inaccessibility, the system of administration prevailing in the different districts, and many other conditions, all of which are at work in bringing them about. The highest averages of

figures of the cost for an upper primary school are shown by all backward places, such as the Districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, by the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Darjeeling, and also by the Town of Calcutta, in which the monthly house-rent alone adds materially to the cost of maintaining a school. Again, the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions show large differences between the different districts of which they consist. Thus the average cost of all upper primary schools in Hooghly and Howrah is over Rs. 50, in Burdwan Rs. 40, and in Birbhum only Rs. 21; in the same way an upper primary school cost on an average Rs. 82 in Bogra against Rs. 32 in Rangpur, Rs. 122 in Monghyr, Rs. 43 in Malda, Rs. 117 in Bhagalpur, and Rs. 57 in the Sonthal Parganas. The entire absence of the stipendary system in Birbhum and the rather advanced character of Malda and the Sonthal Parganas, which resemble the Bengal districts more than the Bihar portion of the Bhagalpur Division, will to some extent explain these divergences."

The Director has discussed the merits of the three systems of (i) stipends irrespective of results, (ii) payment by results pure and simple, and (iii) the mixed system of a small stipend and rewards proportionate to results: he concludes that the first system is most efficient, most expensive, and least expansive; and the second, it is abundantly clear from the reports, requires the most careful supervision, for which the present staff is inadequate, and without which singularly, impudent and successful frauds prevail. The remarks of the Inspector of the Patna Division on this point are of great importance. Other matters to which the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been attracted are the account of the laxity which prevails in conducting the examinations and marking the papers in the Dacca Division; the carelessness in the inclusion of schools in the upper primary division; and the various malpractices associated with the minor examinations of the lower primary schools. These are disagreeable facts, which must, however, be faced. These papers contain stronger evidence than the Lieutenant-Governor has yet seen of the need of improved inspection, to which the Government of India has lately drawn attention. He awaits the Director's report on this matter with great interest. Meanwhile, he entirely approves the Director's conclusion that in the conduct of the primary school examinations the Eastern Districts must, without further objection, be brought under the system applied in the rest of the province.

22. *Relative position of the districts.*—In paragraph 138 of the Report the

DIVISION.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
Burdwan	132.5	137.2
Chittagong	98.0	96.4
Orissa	75.4	83.3
Presidency	81.0	81.0
Dacca	74.4	76.7
Rajshahi	60.1	61.7
Chota Nagpur	41.6	44.1
Bhagalpur	35.7	36.3
Patna	32.4	32.1

Director has given the usual table showing the number of pupils in each district and division in the different stages of primary education and comparing its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect. The merit marks have been calculated on the same principle as before, and the figures quoted in the margin show the position of the different tracts.

23. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including private candidates, are shown below for the last five years:—

YEAR.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,494	1,613	5,368	2,751	65.0	46.8
1895-96	2,637	1,742	6,162	3,466	73.0	56.2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75.9	58.6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79.9	66.2
1898-99	2,969	2,230	7,357	4,386	76.8	59.6

The year's increase in the number of successful schools and pupils is satisfactory. With regard to the percentage of success, the Director observes that the normal ratio is about 60, the low figure for 1894-95 and the high figure for 1897-98 being due to undue variations in the standard of the examination.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination the number of competing schools slightly decreased from 13,725 to 13,482, and that of successful schools from 10,460 to 10,454. The examinees also diminished from 46,175 to 45,339, and the successful candidates from 28,761 to 28,438. The percentage of success made a slight advance from 61.6 to 62.7. It was as high as 82 per cent. in the Patna Division, which is admittedly backward, and as low as 35.5 in Dacca, which is admittedly advanced. In Burdwan the percentage has gone up from 55 to 75; in Calcutta from 45 to 75; while in Dacca it has gone down from 68 to 35, and in Chittagong from 77 to 45. These fluctuations are serious, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Director will come to an early decision as to which of the two remedies he suggests shall be adopted.

24. *School Post Office.*—There were 781 school post offices during 1898-99 as against 745 in the preceding year. The system is reported to be working well on the whole.

25. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 29, the same as in the preceding year, although the three guru-training classes then returned have ceased to exist. Schools for mistresses increased from nine to ten, but the pupils attending them fell off from 458 to 456. The expenditure on all training schools from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 95,199 as against Rs. 97,648 in 1897-98; but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,32,848 to Rs. 1,36,822. The average cost of each pupil per annum in the Government training schools was Rs. 158.6 as against Rs. 154.7 in the preceding year. It is as high as Rs. 225 in the Calcutta school, which, as compared with the sister school at Hooghly, in which the cost was only Rs. 134.6, appears to be excessively expensive, whilst it is less successful in the examinations. The principle under which a training school is maintained at the head-quarters of each division is that the demand for local teachers may be supplied from local sources. This end seems to be partially defeated in the Calcutta school, inasmuch as 36 out of its 59 pupils are reported to have come from the Burdwan Division, for which there is adequate provision at Hooghly.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the English training classes opened some years ago for the training of English teachers for Secondary Schools have proved a failure. The Hooghly class was closed for want of pupils, and the classes at Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, and Patna are also in a moribund state. At the last examination not a single candidate was successful in any of the grades of the examination. In the light of this failure, and having regard to the desirability of preliminary training for school-masters, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes that the Director will not wait for the expiry of the period of grace previously laid down, but will at once devise a new scheme.

The total number of candidates for the vernacular mastership examination was 395 as against 420 in the preceding year, of whom 313, or 79.2 per cent., were successful as against 275, or 65.4 per cent. Seventy-three of these candidates (as against 81) won first grade certificates, of whom 19 came from Hooghly and 14 from Dacca.

The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to express some disappointment at the slow progress made in the employment of trained teachers. In England the idea is exploded that a man can go straight from the examination hall to the teacher's desk; and the existence of an art of teaching, capable itself of being taught, is fully recognised. But in India the discipline which attends a course of study in a training college is a most valuable concomitant; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the instructions, already issued to the Inspectors, of the necessity of encouraging trained teachers, will be loyally observed.

26. *Law classes.*—The number of law schools increased from 16 in 1897-98 to 17 in 1898-99, owing to the opening of a class in connection with the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and that of pupils from 1,194 to 1,305,

or by 111. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs 57-2-6 as against Rs. 52-4-5 in the previous year. The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor-in-Law increased by 65, and those attending the Pleadership classes by 46. The total number of candidates who appeared at the last B.L. Examination was 450 as against 468 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates also decreased from 239 to 206. Legal education is now almost monopolised by a few private colleges, the numbers attending public and private institutions being 217 and 1,088, respectively. It is noteworthy that no candidate was adjudged worthy of a place in the first division of the B.L. Examination, and that three Government colleges and one Municipal college did not furnish a single successful pupil. These poor results call for some explanation; and it is a matter of regret that better legal teaching is not provided.

27. *Medical institutions.*—The total number of medical institutions increased by two, but that of medical students fell off from 1,815 to 1,709. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 576 as against 583, 588, 511 and 484 at the same period of the four preceding years, but at the end of the session the number was 477 as against 477, 468, 375 and 311 at the close of the same four years. Of the students that competed at the various examinations, 48-7 per cent. were successful as against 44 per cent. in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to see that no candidate appeared at the examination for Honours in Medicine or in that of Doctor in Medicine.

The number of students in the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March 1899 was 202, of whom 17 were female students. Thirty five male and five female students appeared at the second or final diploma examination; 27, or 77-14 per cent., of the former and 3, or 60-0 per cent., of the latter were successful as against 82-35 and 90-0 per cent. in the previous year, respectively. All the female students, excepting one, who is married, were boarders in the Lady Elliot Hostel. The number on the rolls of the Dacca Medical School on the 31st March last was 144, of whom 8 were females. Of the 18 students who appeared at the final examination, 14 were successful. The number of pupils in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 115 at the close of the session, of whom 2 were females. There was a large number of Bengalis and of students from the Central Provinces. Three students appeared and passed at the final examination. In the Cuttack Medical School the number of pupils at the close of the session was 104, of whom 6 were females. All the 13 candidates that appeared at the final examination passed.

28. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—The college consists of three departments, viz. (1) the Engineering Department, affiliated to the Calcutta University, (2) the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, and (3) the Artisan class. In the Engineering Department there were 99 students, less by 19 in the previous year, of whom 90 were Hindus, 5 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The total strength of the Apprentice Department was 195, showing an increase of 11 pupils. This number consists of 158 Hindus, 33 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The Artisan class does not prosper, there being only one pupil in the class on the 31st March 1899. An Agricultural class was opened in connection with the college in June 1898, which had 13 pupils on the 31st March last. The total strength of the college on that date was 309 as against 313 in 1897-98. At the L.E. Examination two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B.E. Examination 18 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed. The percentage of passes in the combined examination was 20—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory. Five overseers' certificates were granted and 17 sub-overseers' certificates, viz., 11 to students of the college and six to students of technical schools. The results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory, the percentage being more than 90, except in the second-year class, in which it was 69-4. As in the former year, no student of the college selected a mining scholarship. An ex-student, however, was passing through a special course in electrical engineering. Three students who had gone through an electrical course passed during the year and at once obtained good appointments.

The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that the students behaved very well during the plague scare. They enjoy a great privilege in the conditions of their college life, greater perhaps than is open to any other body of students in Bengal; and they set an excellent standard of manliness and *esprit de corps* for similar institutions in the Province. The Principal was deputed during the year to inspect and report upon all the Technical Schools of the Province. His report has been a most valuable one. Defects in the method of instruction and in the appliances of the schools are now being remedied, and their affiliation to the central college will now, the Lieutenant Governor hopes, be a real and useful connection.

29. *Survey schools.*—The number of students in the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack on the 31st March 1899 was 144, 137 and 88, respectively, as compared with 190, 182 and 84, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the number of students in the Dacca school is attributed—

- (1) to the enforcement of the new rule that only English-knowing pupils are qualified for the second-year survey class;
- (2) to the failure of a large number of passed students to obtain employment.

Practical training received much attention at these schools. The number of pupils who appeared at the final examinations was 148, of whom 120 passed successfully.

30. *School of Art.*—The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art on the 31st March 1899 was 265 as against 226 in the previous year. The numbers on the Fine Art side fell from 20 to 16. A proposal to give instruction in practical surveying for the benefit of the architectural and mechanical drawing students has since the close of the year been sanctioned by Government.

31. *Female education.*—The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and the expenditure in the school for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					Public funds.			Private funds.		
					Provincial revenue.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	4	402	301	214	Rs. 21,974	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,403	Rs. 664	Rs. 26,039
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	45	30	28	...	...	313	14	...	237
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,276	40,796	40,405	34,165	64,739	33,896	8,878	29,633	1,69,804	3,05,940
Unaided	451	7,374	6,701	5,341	...	...	...	741	8,804	7,565
Total	2,732	57,617	53,543	39,778	86,713	33,896	9,001	33,889	1,76,178	3,30,762
Total for 1897-98	2,817	55,807	53,138	41,923	85,227	34,080	10,937	29,964	1,71,432	3,42,560
Total for 1898-97	3,218	66,213	60,418	46,196	1,30,874			2,11,326		3,55,408
Total for 1899-96	3,366	65,974	61,444	46,430	1,43,940			2,31,463		3,75,403
Total for 1900-96	3,218	64,667	59,003	46,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,03,475

There was a falling off both in the number of schools for girls and of the pupils attending them during the year under review. Besides the girls shown in the above table, there were also 38,083 girls in boys' schools as against 36,806 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 85 schools and a gain of 87 pupils, including the girls in the boys' schools. The number of schools and the pupils attending them in the Town of Calcutta and in the Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions decreased, while that of schools and of pupils in the other divisions increased, excepting Orissa and

Orissa Tributary Mahals, in which the number of schools remained stationary with a slight accession to the number of pupils attending them. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,42,260 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,39,742 in 1898-99, or by Rs. 2,518, and a decrease is shown both under public and private funds. The Director reports:—

“Comparing the figures for the year under review with those for the last four years, it is found that the expenditure on female education has been steadily decreasing, while the number of schools and the pupils attending them have also decreased. But it is difficult to assign any single or precise cause for these facts.”

The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up three girls at the last Entrance Examination, all of whom passed—one in the first and two in the second division. The Eden Female School had no candidate for any higher examination, but two girls passed the upper primary and two the lower primary examinations. The total number of girls who passed the modified middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary examinations for boys in the year under review was 3, 22,108 and 827 as against 4,13,82 and 899 in the previous year, respectively. The higher examinations, middle and upper primary, show better results in 1898-99 than in 1897-98, but a considerable falling off took place at the lower primary examinations, so that on the whole there were 38 less passes than the preceding year. Altogether the report emphasises the failure of the present system of female education in Bengal. No progress is being made; and it is said the finger cannot be laid on the weak points of the present organisation. The time has therefore come for a reconsideration *ab initio* of the methods which have proved so unsuccessful.

32. *Education of Europeans.*—The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided, schools for European education in Bengal, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

CLASS.		31st MARCH 1898.				31st MARCH 1899.			
		of Number schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			of Number schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.	Government	3	143	55	198	3	155	72	227
	Aided	41	2,753	2,749	5,502	40	2,538	2,513	5,051
	Unaided	11	1,275	290	1,574	12	1,307	386	1,693
	Total	54	4,171	3,103	7,274	54	3,997	2,971	6,968
Primary Schools.	Aided	17	353	501	854	18	427	505	932
	Unaided	3	31	61	92	3	30	15	45
	Total	20	384	562	946	21	457	520	977
Government schools		2	143	55	198	3	155	72	227
Aided Schools		48	3,106	3,250	6,356	48	2,962	3,018	5,980
Unaided schools		14	1,306	360	1,666	15	1,337	401	1,738
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS ...		74	4,555	3,665	8,220	75	4,444	3,491	7,935

The total number of Government and of Government aided schools remains unchanged, while the unaided schools have increased in number by one. The Government schools at Kurseong show an increase of 29 pupils, the aided schools a decrease of 386, and the unaided an increase of 72, the total decrease being 285 as against an increase of 90 in the preceding year.

This general decrease is to some extent accounted for by the unusually large number of children who were sent to the hill schools during the year under review probably on account of the fear of the plague. Many of these children, although withdrawn from the Calcutta schools, did not join the hill schools until after the 31st March 1899, and are therefore not included in the above return. The total cost of European education was Rs. 14,85,737 as against Rs. 13,84,365 in 1897-98, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,22,767 as against Rs. 2,07,364. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 26 as against 30 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 19 as against 24. All these candidates were sent up by two unaided schools which admit a large number of non-European scholars. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the comparison made by Mr. Bamford of the efficiency of class teaching in India with that in England; and he trusts that the efforts now being made to provide trained teachers will be successful. With regard to the examinations he observes that no candidates appeared for the High School Honours, and that the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University has been practically abandoned. He would like to have the opinion of the Director as to the bearing of these two facts on the quality of the education furnished at the European Schools.

Proposals for supplying more targets and good carbines than those now issued to the members of the Cadet Volunteer Corps in Calcutta, for providing a separate Range for practice and for class-firing, and for changing the date of the drill competition for the Lieutenant-Governor's prize have been made in paragraph 232 of the report. Mr. Pedler is requested to submit these proposals separately for the orders of Government.

33. *Muhammadan education.*—The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 445,179 in 1898 to 452,298 in 1899, or by 7,119. The increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former gaining 2,654 Muhammadan pupils and the latter 4,465. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils declined from 27.4 to 27.1. It is the public institutions that suffered in this respect; the percentage of Muhammadans in private institutions, presumably less efficient, advanced from 61.7 to 63.4. With the exception of the arts colleges, middle vernacular schools, technical schools and madrasahs, all classes of public institutions gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. High English schools, middle English schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges and training schools showed an increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils, while lower primary schools showed an increase in the number of pupils only as compared with the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils in technical schools decreased from 14.8 to 5.3, and this falling off the Lieutenant-Governor observes with peculiar regret as boding ill for the future prosperity of the community. There was an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all the divisions, with the exception of Chittagong and Bhagalpur, which lost on the whole 709 and 560 Muhammadan pupils, respectively.

Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better than in the previous year at all the examinations, with the exception of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. The total number of successful candidates at the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance Examinations was 296 as compared with 267 in the previous year. But it is a matter for serious reflection that in the whole of the Province only 203 pupils qualified themselves for employment in the district offices by passing the Entrance Examination.

34. *Education of aborigines.*—The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 33,708 to 34,266, or by 558, though this failed to make good the loss of 4,140 pupils recorded in the preceding year. The slight increase of the year was shared by schools of all classes, except middle vernacular and special and private schools, in which the number of pupils declined. The five missions in Coota Nagpur maintained 220 schools with 6,792 pupils in 1898-99 as against 192 schools with 6,323 pupils in 1897-98. The total number of passes of all description fell by 113, owing entirely to the greater severity of the Lower Primary Examination. Four pupils passed the Entrance Examination. The number of successful candidates at the Middle Scholarship and

Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations rose by 4 and 16, respectively. The success of the aboriginal pupils at the higher examinations is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction that the East Indian Railway Company at Giridih, the Equitable Coal Company in Manbhum and various coal companies in Burdwan maintained schools for the children of the miners employed by them.

35. *Private institutions.*—There are a large number of private institutions scattered throughout the Province which do not conform to any particular departmental standards of instruction and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include the elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tois*, and *maktabs* for teaching the *Koran* or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below :—

			1897-98.	1898-99.
Schools	...	...	11,413	11,078
Pupils	...	...	119,923	122,512

The above figures show a decline of 335 schools, but an increase of 2,619 pupils. The decline in the number of schools is nominal merely and due to the transfer to the class of special schools of those Sanskrit *tois* which by preparing their pupils for the title examinations have become entitled to rewards and stipends from public funds. Some of the schools included under this head are the embryos of the lower primary schools.

36. *Sanskrit.*—The number of Sanskrit *tois* decreased by 229 and their pupils by 3,493, but against this is to be set off 276 schools with about 4,600 pupils of this class transferred under Government orders to the list of special schools. In the examination for titles there was a considerable falling off at the first and the final (or title) examination, and a large increase at the second one in the number of successful students. Altogether about Rs. 19,000 were spent during the year from Provincial Funds on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

37. The Text-book Committees sat during the year, and the Central Committee transacted a very considerable amount of business. The Patna Committee also scrutinised a fair number of books; but the Orissa Committee's work was almost nominal. The constitution and functions of these Committees have been the subject of consideration during the year, but final orders have not yet been passed.

38. *Conclusion.*—Dr. Martin, who has for the last three years been head of the Education Department, retired on the 3rd January 1899. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge his eminent services to education in the Province, to which he had given 34 years of assiduous labour. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Pedler for the excellent report submitted by him, and to the officers he has specially mentioned. There are issues of magnitude before him and the Government in the Department, which he has to guide, issues such as constantly arise at intervals in every branch of administrative business. There are at the present in Bengal no larger or more far-reaching questions than those on which Mr. Pedler's attention is now bent, the curriculum of the vernacular schools, the methods of examination in the primary schools, and the improvement of the staff and system of inspection.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 265.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1897-98, and Government Resolution thereon.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, held charge of the Bengal Forest Circle up to 10th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. A. E. Wild on return from furlough. The Report was submitted by the latter on 14th November 1899, about a month and a-half later than the prescribed date.

The following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the circle :—

CLASS OF FOREST.	Area at commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	Area at close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces (151,535 square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,980	1	.....	5,981	43	3.68
Protected	3,469	379	23	3,816	24	2.52
Unclassed	4,034	.....	1	4,033	29	2.60
Total	13,574	380	24	13,730	.....	9.06

2. Excepting the constitution of the Paglajhora (Unclassed) forest in Kurseong, measuring only 363 acres, as "Reserved Forest," and the addition of 160 acres deducted last year in the Singhbhum Division, no other change in the area of the reserved forests was made during the year. As to protected forests, an area estimated by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul at 378 square miles in the Sadar subdivision of that district was added; and an increase of 1 square mile was made by rectification of areas in Palamau. An area of 23 square miles was transferred from the Forest Department to the Commissioner in the Sundarbans to be leased out to cultivators. Orders to remove the whole of the Saoria tract, covering some 113 square miles, in the northern portion of the Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Parganas, from the control of the Forest Department and to place it under that of the Deputy Commissioner have issued, but pending the appointment of the necessary establishment have not yet been given effect to. Similarly the re-adjustments attendant on the settlement of the Kolhan have not been finally approved, and their nominal area has not yet been changed. The only change in the area of the Unclassed forests was that caused by the constitution of the Paglajhora reserved forest.

3. Rules for the protected forests in Angul, closely imitating those in force in the Khurda Government Estate, were published during the year.

4. *Settlement.*—Excepting the Paglajhora forest mentioned above, no other area was finally settled during the year. It is to be regretted that the settlement of the 11 blocks aggregating 842 square miles in the Chittagong Division, which it was stated in the Report for 1897-98 had so far advanced as to be ready for notification early in 1898-99, has not been completed. The delimitation of the boundaries of the protected forests in the Palamau and Singhbhum Divisions resulted in raising the total length of boundaries from 4,011 miles in 1897-98 to 5,184 miles during the year under report. In those forests 657 miles of new work was carried out, labour having been supplied free by the adjoining villages. Ten miles of boundaries of reserved forests were demarcated during the year (in Singhbhum), and only seven remain to be done.

The areas requiring survey in the Bengal forests amount to 3,046 square miles in the reserved, 1,733 square miles in the protected, and 4,033 square miles in the Unclassed forests; and a programme of operations to be undertaken by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch during the ten years, commencing from 1899-1900, has been approved by the Government of India.

5. *Working-Plans.*—Last year the Government of India emphasised the necessity of preparing working-plans with as little delay as possible. It is, therefore, with great regret that the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the progress made has been so small. In all 12 square miles (the Tista Valley) were added to the area for which plans exist; though it was only a delay in ascertaining the opinion of the local officers that prevented the plans of the Jalpaiguri Division (183 square miles) from receiving the approval of Government during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has to say again what he said last year, and what the Government of India has insisted upon for years, that the compilation of working plans is an essential and imperative duty of the department. Better a rough record than none at all. Without some summary of the character of the timber in a forest, it is impossible to work it with confidence. The market does not know the potential supply, and the Government cannot control it. Of the grievous deficiency of Bengal in this cardinal matter the following figures are the proof. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 88 per cent. of the reserved forests is under completed working plans; in the Central Provinces 97 per cent., in Bengal 45 per cent. The excuse will be made that the Department in Bengal is under officered. The excuse is inadequate. The Conservator has repeatedly lent his officers for miscellaneous duties elsewhere. This will be inflexibly stopped till he has brought his forests in this matter to the level of neighbouring provinces. The plans the Lieutenant-Governor has seen are unnecessarily elaborate. He expects them in future to be pushed on with the greater expedition, because they need not be so closely minute. In most forests there will be from year to year variations of demand, and compilations of excessive precision are wasted, and the experience of the market will lead to adjustments, for which allowance must be made. An illustration is given in this very report in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions. The working plans were not adhered to in the first case because the fuel merchants would not take wood from the more distant blocks. It is not clear that a scale of prices varying inversely with the distance and difficulty of access from Darjeeling would not remove this difficulty, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that no effort seems to have been made to meet it.

The Conservator remarks that the three lines of railway now under construction in the neighbourhood of the forests, viz.,—

- (1) the extension of the Cooch Behar line towards Buxa Cantonment and the Jainti river, which runs along the main road through the midst of the forests,
- (2) the Baroon-Daltonganj section from Baroon on the Sone river, and
- (3) the Bengal Duars extension in an eastern direction through the Tendu reserved forest of the Jalpaiguri Division,

should be of considerable advantage to the Forest Department, at least for facilitating travelling, if not for the transport of forest produce. The Conservator will report what share his forests have taken in providing sleepers for these railways. His report is silent on the matter.

6. *Buildings and communications.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and buildings in 1897-98 and 1898-99 and the budget estimates for the latter year:—

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	BUILDINGS.			ROADS AND BRIDGES.			TOTAL.		
	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	21,508	25,507	23,433	11,592	26,674	10,765	33,160	52,371	33,638
Repairs ...	11,341	10,775	11,140	19,715	10,398	8,903	22,080	21,373	29,038
Unapportioned ...	1,395	1,528	1,160	120	4,828	123	1,515	6,350	1,283
Total ...	34,244	37,810	35,733	31,427	41,800	19,791	56,755	79,094	63,959

In the Sunderbans Division the new head-quarters house at Khulna was completed, and a residence for the Divisional Officer of the Sonthal Parganas at Dumka was almost finished. In Singhbhum the divisional head-quarters house at Chaibassa was partially re-constructed.

Fifty-seven miles of new roads and paths were made during the year as against 67 in the previous year, and repairs were carried out along 842 miles of road, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 881. Of the new roads, 37 miles were meant to facilitate export, while 20 miles were for purposes of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the remarks of the Conservator on the subject of communications, and agrees with him that the attention of the Divisional Officers may with advantage be directed more towards this important subject. He awaits with interest the fate of the experiment in the Tista Division.

7. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—Three hundred and seven cases were taken into Court during the year under report as against 379 in 1897-98. This decrease occurred mainly under "fire cases" in the Singhbhum Division, and under "Unauthorised fellings" in the Sonthal Parganas, where the cause of the falling off is ascribed to the better understanding by the people of section 67 of the Forest Act. Against this there was some increase in the Sunderbans Division, said to be due to better supervision.

Of the cases disposed of, 90 per cent. ended in conviction as against 89 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 19 cases for offences with regard to fire, of which 14, involving 38 persons, ended in conviction, and 1, involving 1 person, resulted in acquittal. The remainder were pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases of this kind 10 occurred in Singhbhum, 3 in Angul, 3 in Palamau, 2 in Jalpaiguri, and 1 in Darjeeling.

The Government of India have lately asked for the opinion of this Government as to whether the Indian Forest Act needs amendment with a view to the better protection of forests from fires and the punishment of incendi- arism, and the Conservator has been requested to report on the question.

The number of cases compounded by Forest officers amounted to 2,057, involving 4,018 persons as against 1,631 cases, involving 3,441 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 12,867 as compared with Rs. 11,532 the previous year. The average compensation received for each case was Rs. 6-4-1 and for each person Rs. 3-3-3. The compensation received for each person involved varied between 8 annas 4 pies in Singhbhum and Rs. 10-13-5 in Chittagong. It is explained that in Chittagong, where only 14 cases were compounded, the high compensation was demanded, owing to the fact that the sums fixed in the previous year did not act as a sufficient deterrent; while in Singhbhum, it is stated, the cases of this nature were much more numerous, and light sums had to be fixed in many of them as the offences were committed in the protected forests. But, as in the previous year, no explanation has been offered of the wide variations in other Divisions. The total number of offences increased from 2,230 to 2,487, and of these the Darjeeling Division contributed 608 cases, while the Sunderbans and Tista Divisions contributed over 400 and 300 cases, respectively.

8. *Forest fires.*—Protective measures against fire were taken for 2,089 square miles, of which only 37 square miles, or 1·77 per cent. of the entire protected area, were burnt, as against 27·09 per cent. in 1897-98 and 3·16 in 1896-97. This very satisfactory result is ascribed mainly to the early and favourable rains. It is a curious fact that an excessive number of fires occurs every other year; and as the year under report happened to be the one in which fires were not due, it would be over-sanguine to attribute the falling off to the efficacy of protective measures. Singhbhum again records the largest area burnt, which, however, amounted only to 16 square miles, compared with 436 square miles in 1897-98. Some modifications in the system of fire-protection were introduced in this Division, which the Conservator says promise to give better results, viz., the girdling of trees on the fire lines and the reward of an extra rupee per month to each fire patrol in whose beat no fire occurs.

A great source of danger to the forests in Koderma, Singhbhum, Puri, and Angul is the fires which take place year by year in the forests belonging

to private persons and petty States, which in parts surround these forests. Out of the total number of 143 fires that broke out, 19, spreading over 2,965 acres, are attributable to this origin. A suggestion made by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, for the deputation of a departmental officer to the forests of these mahals is under the consideration of this Government, and the Conservator has also addressed the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division on the subject.

The Conservator remarks that in the trial of fire cases no distinction was made in estimating the gravity of the offence by reason of its having been committed in a fire-traced area, and that fires occurring in the open forests were, in fact, more severely dealt with than those happening inside closed areas. The particular case which has elicited these remarks has been examined by this Government, which has approved of the censure conveyed by his official superior to the trying Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Conservator will instruct the Divisional officers in future to bring this distinction to the notice of the trying Magistrates and press for heavier sentences in such cases.

In their review of the Report for 1897-98 the Government of India expressed the opinion that the area under protection may have been increased too quickly and that a smaller area effectually protected, would be preferable to ineffectual protection. With regard to this, the Conservator observes:—

“The suggestion to protect a smaller area effectively seems to resolve itself into one of cost. Again, the abandonment now of protective measures over any area which has hitherto been attempted might be construed as a sign of weakness, and would doubtless induce the feeling referred to, even if it does not now exist. It might further even lead to attempts to render the protection of the area thus treated ineffective in order that it might likewise be abandoned.”

No attempt has yet been made to confine the operations to a smaller area and Mr. Wild adds that—

“So long as the people intentionally set fire within the protected area, the effectiveness of any protective belt seems doubtful. It is of the first importance that the people should be made to respect protective measures, and this can only be attained by patient teaching and the hearty co-operation of the district officials.”

The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the above remarks.

9. *Grazing.*—As in the previous year, 393 square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals during the year under report; and an addition was made to the area open in the protected forests by the constitution of the Angul protected forest, the returns from which however have not been furnished. The returns of Puri also are incomplete. The average area per head of cattle-grazed in the reserved forests was 5.5 acres compared with 5.6 acres in the year before, and the value increased by Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 31,417. In the protected forests, excluding Angul, and crediting 18,167 cattle to Puri, the acreage per head was practically unchanged, though the value fell off by Rs. 3,919 owing to bad collections by the Sub-divisional Officer of Khurda. The District Magistrate of Puri is desired to take steps to improve the collection in that Subdivision.

The question of the best method of instituting a rotation of grazing areas in protected forests is still under the consideration of the Conservator, and his report is awaited.

10. It would appear that for the circle 62 fires, as against 108 in the previous year, were fired intentionally, damage being done to 40,545 acres as against 241,652 in 1897-98. Prosecutions were instituted in 9 of these cases, of which 7 ended in conviction, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

11. *Yield and outturn of forest produce.*—The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
<i>Reserved.</i>					
Government	80,964	81,597	1,62,561	7,152	105
Purchasers	4,882,829	13,248,288	18,131,117	9,219,414	1,16,004
Free-grantees	38,330	131,773	1,70,103	1,650	94
Right-holders	...	1,315,545	1,315,545	774,000	9,837
Total	5,002,123	14,777,203	19,779,326	10,002,216	1,26,895

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Protected.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government ...	26,957	3,775	30,732	5,060	2
Purchasers ...	628,697	3,011,044	3,639,741	535,087	31,047
Free-grantees ...	2,681	126	2,807	1,300	10
Right-holders ...	231,719	14,380,835	14,612,554	4,000,000	1,23,424
Total ...	890,084	17,395,780	18,285,864	4,541,447	1,54,483
<i>Unclassed.</i>					
Government ...	47,832	7,857	55,689	3,228*
Purchasers ...	479,477	68,095	547,572	6,195,903	8,637
Free-grantees ...	790	.....	790	2,000	1
Right-holders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	528,099	75,952	604,051	6,201,131	8,638
Grand total in 1898-99	6,420,306	32,24,935	38,669,41	20,744,794	2,90,016
Ditto in 1897-98	4,904,846	30,128,991	35,033,837	19,827,312	2,74,606
Difference in 1898-99 ...	+1,515,460	+2,119,944	+3,635,404	+91,482	+15,410

* Includes Rs. 982 collected from Hill Tippera.

The gross outturn under all heads was, therefore, much greater than in the previous year, and the increase was shared by all the divisions except Kurseong, Tista, and Direction. The increase in the Sundarbans was very noteworthy, the timber and fuel exceeding that of the previous year by 2,661,161 cubic feet, and minor products being much more profitable. In the Chittagong Division also the careful supervision of Mr. Stebbing resulted in a great advance being made.

12. *Financial results.*—The following statement shows the financial result during each of the last six official years:—

Financial year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95 ...	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96 ...	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97 ...	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807
1897-98 ...	11,89,285	6,53,437	5,35,848
1898-99 ...	9,72,313	4,86,319	4,85,994

Eliminating the Singhbhum sleeper operations of 1896-97 and 1897-98, which swelled the gross receipts of those years by Rs. 4, 93,763 and Rs. 3,61,357, both the gross receipts and the net revenue of the year under report are the highest on record. These larger receipts are almost entirely due to the improved removals by purchasers of timber, firewood and minor products, mainly from the Sundarbans and Chittagong Divisions.

13. The following table shows the result of the last two financial years, Division by Division:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1-98-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling ...	79,969	72,452	69,847	76,486	10,322	.....	...	4,084
Tista ...	22,828	22,986	23,673	26,346	.....	.....	847	3,360
Kurseong... ..	39,061	40,610	33,796	33,864	5,226	6,746	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	49,127	43,154	33,459	27,455	25,688	15,619	...	...
Buxa ...	16,441	20,230	23,762	25,801	...	429	7,311	...
Sonthal Parganas	22,760	18,021	17,364	15,918	5,896	2,103	...	...
Direction ...	13,606	14,313	39,860	45,929	.....	.....	26,154	31,116
Palamau ...	3,429	3,561	11,890	11,523	.....	...	3,311	7,962
Singbhum ...	40,745	38,760	45,842	2,24,810	.....	1,58,950	6,097	...
Angul ...	3,912	7,642	15,386	12,159	.....	.....	11,374	4,517
Puri ...	25,084	30,313	26,093	26,059	...	5,263	1,009	...
Sundarbans ...	5,67,120	4,50,582	1,10,480	94,654	4,46,640	3,55,180	...	...
Chittagong ...	98,371	75,149	45,375	23,442	52,996	41,707	...	...
Total ...	9,72,313	11,99,285	4,86,319	6,53,437	5,46,247	5,86,827	60,263	50,979
Net surplus ...	..	.....	.....	.....	4,85,994	5,35,843	...	...

The Conservator observes that—

"The statement is disappointing in so far as it shows so many Divisions working at a loss—a state of affairs which should not exist except in the Direction Division, and perhaps in Palamau, where, however, especially as little timber is at present available, far greater attention should be given to the capabilities of the Division in regard to minor products. That Divisions like Tista, Buxa and Angul, where there are quantities of material available, should not pay their way seems surprising, but with a large scale of Imperial officers and more energetic and experienced management, considerable improvement is hoped for."

The Lieutenant-Governor is even more disappointed than the Conservator seems to be. He cannot admit that the completion of sleeper works in one corner of the province is sufficient excuse for a fall of a third in the revenues of the whole. There must be other outlets for what the Conservator admits to be available material, if the officers of the Department will exert themselves to find a market for it. It seems incredible that the Buxa Division should not pay its way, when a railway is under construction in its immediate neighbourhood. The truth is that Forest Officers must realize more than they do that they are the agents of a great commercial undertaking, and that as such they are not merely the scientific protectors of an important property, but active exploiters, whose business it is to seek and develop markets for the produce that is ready for use. The Lieutenant-Governor fears from what he has seen that this is not sufficiently remembered in Bengal, and he looks to the Conservator to infuse greater alertness and ardour in this matter into the officers of his staff.

He is glad in this connection to see that the Conservator's attention has been particularly directed to the development of miscellaneous products; and that he proposes to establish a central dépôt in Calcutta to foster this branch of forest exploitation. The proposal is at first sight hopeful: and he will watch the progress of the scheme with interest. The more remote divisions are at a great disadvantage compared with those more accessible, in disposing of those products of which the bulk is great, compared with the value; and their financial prosperity will for a long time to come depend to a great extent on the development of the outturn of minor products.

In another respect the year's results are disappointing. Much was expected from the development of the mica industry in Hazaribagh; but no satisfactory method has yet been devised of collecting the Government royalty on the outturn of the mines, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the personal enquiries of the Conservator will result in a scheme which will secure a fair return to Government without unduly hampering the industry.

14. *Miscellaneous*.—Mr. Chester, Officiating Conservator, was on tour for 175 days and Mr. Wild for 53. Two forest guards were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, one for two years and the other for three months, for forgery and giving false evidence with the object of defrauding Government, and 14 guards were dismissed. A revised scheme for the re-organization of the office establishment of the Department has lately been submitted to the Government of India. Towards the end and after the close of the year collections of forest products and of articles connected with forestry have been made for the Paris Exhibition.

15. The administration of the Forest Department in the past year has been in some respects excellent, but the Lieutenant-Governor has to repeat that in two directions there is serious deficiency which must be rectified—the preparation of working plans, and the finding of markets for the produce of the forests.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 231.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1898-99.

MR. G. E. MANISTY was in charge of the Division until the end of November, when he was relieved by Mr. F. R. S. Collier, who has submitted this report.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—On the whole, the tours and inspections made by the Commissioners and District Magistrates appear to have fallen below the standard attained elsewhere. Thus the Commissioner failed to inspect the whole of the Sadar offices of Comilla and Chittagong; and the Feni and Cox's Bazar sub-treasuries were only inspected once by the District Magistrate, whilst in duration the tours of the District Magistrates of Chittagong and Tippera, and the Subdivisional Officers of Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, and Feni, fell short of the standard fixed after proper consideration by the Commissioner. It is desired that the Commissioner will see in future that the yearly programme fixed by him is completed.

3. *Weather and crops: Material condition of the people: Public health.*—The total rainfall was much higher than in the two preceding years, being in Noakhali as much as 125 inches. The rice crop exceeded the normal in Tippera, but is reported to have been only 93 and 90 per cent. of a normal crop in Noakhali and Chittagong; but the terms in which the Collector and Commissioner describe the material condition of the people of the former district suggest that the new crop notation here, as elsewhere, has not been understood. Whatever may be the exact meaning of the term "normal" crop, an "abundant" crop must be one above the normal.

The jute in Tippera and Noakhali was not good, and the betelnut and cocoanut crops in Noakhali gave 12-anna and 10-anna outturns, respectively—presumably represented by 100 and 83 in the new notation.

The Collector of Noakhali has drawn a glowing picture of the prosperity of the year, in which—to use the proverb—the dogs refused to eat cooked rice; and the Collector of Tippera has given a list of signs pointing to the same material welfare. In Chittagong, however, the people have not yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone and stormwave of 1897.

The public health would appear from the returns to have deteriorated in Tippera and Noakhali and improved considerably in Chittagong. Cholera claimed 4,800 victims in Tippera and 1,300 in Noakhali, while in Chittagong there were over 10,000 deaths, or less than 1 per cent. of the population, from the same cause. This excessive mortality is emphasised by the fact that throughout the rest of Bengal there was unprecedented immunity from the disease. The expenditure of Rs. 22,000 by the District Board of Tippera on improving their tanks and *khals* is, therefore, amply justified; and this example will, it is hoped, be followed in Noakhali and, when funds permit, in Chittagong.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The outturn of tea, which slightly increased, was 2,233,389 lbs., and in Chittagong four brigs were built during the year. Beyond these, there are no manufactures of importance.

The trade of the Division is tabulated under four heads, viz.—

- (i) External trade generally by rail, the Nadia rivers, and canals alone, in 26 main staples.
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As the trade of the port includes sea-borne trade with other parts of the Division, it is not possible to make out from these tables the total external

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

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As the trade of the port includes sea-borne trade with other parts of the Division, it is not possible to make out from these tables the *total* external

trade of the Division, but its fluctuations should be represented by the total volume of trade returned under heads (i) and (iv). The most notable figures in those heads are abstracted below:—

		Total Imports.		
		1897-98.	1898-99.	Fluctuations.
Head (i)	... Mds.	244,479	244,796	+ 317
" (iv)	... Rs.	1,28,64,000	1,07,56,170	-21,07,838
		Total Exports.		
		1897-98.	1898-99.	Fluctuations.
Head (i)	... Mds.	799,466	1,095,994	+ 296,528
" (iv)	... Rs.	1,12,63,036	1,07,05,958	-5,57,078

It would thus appear that in the external trade of the Division as a whole the imports decreased very considerably and the exports slightly.

The chief fluctuations in imports were a large increase in gunny-bags (presumably for rice) and in cotton goods; while the value of salt was less by 3½ lakhs. The value of kerosine oil imported through the port was less by 3 lakhs, but through other channels it increased in quantity by 4,000 maunds. The value of railway materials decreased by 2 lakhs of rupees, of jute by 13 lakhs, rice 2 lakhs, and apparel 1 lakh.

With regard to exports, the trade in rice and paddy increased very considerably; while that in jute decreased by 8 lakhs of rupees and 140,000 maunds, respectively, corresponding with the diminished crop. The tea exported decreased by Rs. 36,000 in value.

The increase in the import of cotton is ascribed to the good harvests, but the existence of large stocks is the explanation of the falling off in the trade in salt and kerosine oil.

The port of Chittagong lost ground in its volume of trade, and fewer ships cleared from the harbour. The receipts of the Port Commissioners fell off by nearly 30 per cent., though the customs receipts increased by over 20 per cent, chiefly from salt.

5. *Civil justice.*—The total number of civil suits disposed of was 79,402 as compared with 75,611 in the previous year. The increase of rent suits was most marked. The reason assigned for these results is the greater prosperity, but it seems to be scarcely applicable to the case of rent suits.

There was more delay in the detention of witnesses than in the previous year.

6. *Crime: Criminal justice: Police.*—In last year's report the number of cognisable cases for the year 1897 was returned as 10,243. It was pointed out in the Resolution that according to the Police Annual Report the number of true cognisable cases was 8,891. According to the present report the number was 7,422. In the absence of any explanation, it is, therefore, difficult to decide how far the numbers of 1898—7,261 cases—represent a real decrease. In non-cognisable crime, however, there was a marked increase.

There were no less than 52 cases of arson in Chittagong, a common crime in that district, and 30 in Noakhali; and the immunity with which this most serious crime may be committed continues to be deplorable; in only four cases did a conviction follow. Greater success was, however, obtained in dealing with coiners; and the attention directed to the cases of obstruction on the railway has caused a reduction in their number.

The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 8,729 cases in the year, and Honorary Magistrates 1,243. The convictions were 57·2 and 39·1 per cent., respectively, and of these 74·6 and 63·8 per cent. were upheld by the Appellate Courts. It follows, therefore, that the proportion of accused who ultimately were punished, in the courts of the Honorary Magistrates, for offences, the majority of which were presumably not serious, was one in four. Probably, however, many of the cases in those courts were compromised; for the average duration of each case (in which less than three witnesses were usually examined) being from 14 to 30 days, the parties may well have been weary of the law's delays: and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in considering that the protraction of the cases in the Stipendiary Courts of Noakhali and the Benches of Tippera and Noakhali reflects little credit on the Magistrates concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the Honorary Magistrates in Tippera and Chittagong were even more frequently absent without notice on court days than in the previous year, and trusts that the Commissioner

will endeavour to reduce this fertile cause of delay in disposing of criminal work. The balance of unpaid fines at the close of the year increased, but is still low.

The Commissioner has offered no comments on the conduct of the police, but no charges of torture were made against them during the year, and the departmental punishments were not numerous.

For the whole Division the number of punishments inflicted on chaukidars decreased slightly, but the number of rewards was very much smaller than before; and the Lieutenant-Governor is particularly disappointed to see the extraordinary diminution in the number of rewards in Tippera. It is impossible that chaukidars who deserved so well in 1898 that 685 were rewarded, could turn out only 30 deserving men in 1899. He looks to the Commissioner to ascertain and prevent such violent fluctuations in the opinions or at least in the practice of successive officers.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The total collections on account of land revenue and cesses were Rs. 32,35,704, a sum greater than that collected in the previous year, but smaller in relation to the total demand, of which it is only 85·7 per cent. The most notable failures with regard to land revenue were in Noakhali (in classes II and III), in Chittagong in khas estates, and in Tippera in temporarily-settled estates. The large arrears in class I in Noakhali are almost entirely due from the estate Bamni Chak, which has been bought in by Government. The failure in the other classes is not explained, and would appear to be inexplicable in view of the abundant harvests. The failure to collect arrears in class III should have been fully explained. The Collector of Tippera will, it is hoped, inculcate in the temporary settlement-holders the conviction that punctuality in payment is essential. Ordinary standards cannot fairly be applied to the progress made in Chittagong; but it is observed that, in spite of the great remissions, over Rs. 60,000 are still outstanding of the arrears due at the beginning of the year. Road and Public Works Cess arrears decreased considerably in Chittagong and slightly in Tippera, but increased in Noakhali. They now form nearly 16 per cent. of the current demand. Money-orders are increasingly popular as a means of paying revenue and rent in Chittagong.

The work of the certificate officer is specially heavy in Chittagong, where no less than 23,601 cases were for disposal. Of these, 7,341 were pending at the close of the year. Over 10,000 of the total were for arrears of road cess alone. The progress made was considerable; but it is regrettable that this enormous weight is added to the already heavy burden of the Chittagong Collectorate; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the consideration of the question of collecting the cesses on which Government is now entering will result in some alleviation of the strain. The Deputy Collectors engaged on partition work failed to dispose of a single case in the year—a fact which at least merits explanation, though it has failed to obtain one.

8. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The income from excise (exclusive of salt) increased by Rs. 10,538 to Rs. 2,84,028, in spite of a decrease in Chittagong. The incidence is, however, only 1 anna 1 pie per head, which is much below the rate elsewhere; and in Noakhali it is as low as 3 pies per head. Chittagong is usually credited with being not altogether innocent of the vice of smuggling opium into Burma; but no important preventive results were obtained in the year.

The revenue from stamps increased by Rs. 68,023 to Rs. 16,54,956, the growth of revenue being confined to court-fee stamps, which is a corollary of the increased litigation of the year. The sale of non-judicial stamps increased in Tippera alone; and the explanations advanced are not entirely convincing. In other Divisions the increased prosperity of the year has been followed by a decrease in the sale of these stamps, and it is not quite clear why in Tippera the contrary result should have followed. The incidence of the income-tax, which was slightly more productive than in the previous year, was 4 pies per head, which cannot be deemed a crushing burden.

9. *Railways and Communications.*—Sanction was given to the construction of two branch lines of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the requisite surveys have been begun. A feeder road in the district of Chittagong was completed. The district roads cost, according to the report, Rs. 133 per mile to keep in good order, and the village roads no less than Rs. 90 per mile. It is understood

that these rates included bridge repairs, but even so, the latter call for explanation. The sanctioned rate in Bihar is Rs. 10 per mile. Owing to the large expenditure occasioned by the cyclone, nothing was spent on village roads in Chittagong for work done in the year. The bills for work done in previous years, and amounting to Rs. 11,000, were paid. No reason is given why these were not paid within the year to which each item related, and it is desired that greater care should be taken in future to prevent such delays recurring.

10. *Education.*—The total number of pupils at school was 144,402 as compared with 167,990 and 144,367 in the two previous years. It is evident that the ground lost in the unlucky year 1897-98 has not been recovered. High English education had more devotees as elsewhere; and equally notable is the falling off in the middle vernacular schools. Of the special institutions, the artisan school of Comilla was fairly successful in the Sibpur examinations; but from the Government madrasa at Chittagong, with an attendance of 509 students, one pupil alone succeeded in passing—and that in the second division—the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Female education recovered much of the lost ground; and the number of pupils compares favourably with those in other Divisions. The total expenditure decreased slightly, the falling off in receipts from private sources amounting to Rs. 10,000.

11. *Medical institutions.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same; and though there was a slight falling off in the in-door patients, there was very great increase in the out-door patients. The income from non-official sources was higher than last year, and nearly as high as in 1896—a result that must be considered satisfactory, though it is regrettable that the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital had to be closed for three months for want of funds.

12. *Local Self-Government.*—The local Union Committees are again the subject of unfavourable comment; but the Local and District Boards appear, from the absence of criticism, to have worked well. Of the District Boards, both income and expenditure decreased by a lakh of rupees owing to the reduction in the amount granted by Government for special works. The large balance in Tippera, to which attention was drawn last year, has been reduced to Rs. 80,616, though this is still a very large sum.

The sanitary condition of the Chittagong Municipality is reported to have greatly improved in consequence of the effective supervision of the out-door work by the Chairman, and the satisfactory administration of municipal matters is ascribed in great part to him and to the Vice-Chairman. Noakhali is reported to be a clean and healthy town: but apparently the state of Comilla is not all that could be desired.

13. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Due consideration was given to the claims of this class to such appointments as fell vacant in the year; but the Magistrate of Noakhali significantly points out that he has not a single Muhammadan apprentice who has passed the Entrance Examination (which is the requisite qualification). There are large madrasahs in the Division liberally supported from public funds, but they appear to be singularly unsuccessful in equipping their pupils for Government service.

14. *Conduct of zamindars.*—The relations between landlord and tenant in Tippera and Noakhali are reported to have been satisfactory. As regards the Chittagong petty maliks, who last year were reported to have been somewhat severe in the collection of their rents from the tenantry distressed by the cyclone, it is said that they have behaved well.

15. *Political.*—The general condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts appears on the whole to have been good. Collections of revenue were fair, and the number of pupils at school increased; while the principal crops were satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets to observe an increase in the civil and criminal work, which, he trusts, will not be permanent.

Extracts from the Commissioner's report are published for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for 1898-99.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

18. On the whole, the weather was seasonable throughout the year, and the rainfall was plentiful, as will be seen from the table below:—

			1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Tippera	...	...	53·17	75·15	78·85
Noakhali	...	...	89·51	95·26	125·49
Chittagong	...	...	74·13	102·15	124·09

19. The average rainfall for the whole Division was 109·3 inches during the year under report against 90·85 inches in 1897-98, and 72·27 inches in 1896-97.

20. In Tippera, the rainfall was seasonable and plentiful, and being well distributed, was most beneficial to both the *aus* and *aman* crops, the outturn of which was above the average, being 104 and 103 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop. In the outturn of jute, however, there was a considerable decrease, which is due to the fact that the rainfall was below the normal, towards the beginning of the year, in consequence of which the sowing of jute was retarded.

21. In Noakhali, the rainfall was abundant and fairly well distributed. It was more heavy in the tracts lying near the sea, than in those away from it. Though the crops on the low-lands suffered somewhat from heavy rainfall in the month of August, still the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was, on the whole, above the average, being 104 per cent. of a normal crop. Owing to excessive rainfall at the time of transplantation, the outturn of winter rice was slightly below the average, being returned at 93 per cent. of a normal crop. The outturn of the *rabi* crops was only slightly better than that of the preceding year. During the year under report, 8,500 acres of land were cultivated for the jute crop against 3,300 acres in the previous year. The outturn of jute was about 81 per cent. of a normal crop. The betel-nut plague did not re-appear during the year under report. The outturn of betel-nuts was 12 annas and of cocoanuts 10 annas in the year under review against 6 annas and 10 annas, respectively, in the preceding year. As reported previously, these two crops are an important source of income to the people of Noakhali.

22. In Chittagong, the rainfall was seasonable, and the state of the crops was very fair. The heavy rains which fell in June last washed out of the soil the salt deposited on it during the storm-wave of 1897. In this district, the outturns of *aus* and *aman* paddy were 100 and 90 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop.

23. There was no cyclone, storm-wave, inundation, or any other calamity in the Division during the year under report.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

24. The table below shows the mortuary statistics of the year under report:—

PREVAILING DISEASE.	TIPPERA POPULATION, 1,782,035.				NOAKHALI POPULATION, 1,009,603.				CHITTAGONG POPULATION, 1,250,197.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	4,910	4,817	...	...	3,024	1,847	...	...	10,781	10,220	...	...
Small-pox	23	30	...	...	8	7	...	...	2	97	...	...
Fever	33,743	34,461	...	...	20,742	30,517	...	...	40,048	29,461	...	...
Bowel-complaints	700	808	...	...	655	483	...	...	1,153	1,483	...	...
Others	7,734	9,505	...	...	4,121	4,285	...	...	16,033	2,514	...	...
Total	46,408	49,604	26·02	27·8	27,445	42,009	27·08	42·19	68,637	47,785	55·2	38·9

25. It will be seen from the above table that the year under report was a very unhealthy one in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali; but that the district of Chittagong was more healthy in 1898 than in 1897.

26. In Tippera the number of deaths from cholera rose to 4,817 against 4,210 in the preceding year. Cholera prevailed almost throughout the year, beginning from November 1897, and went on increasing in virulence up to the month of May 1898, when no less than 1,359 deaths were registered. The mortality was at last reduced by a copious fall of rain in that month, and in the month of June. Five extra Hospital Assistants were employed by the District Board to give medical relief in the affected villages. The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 21 to 29. In some villages in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, where there were 23 deaths from small-pox, the inhabitants, who are mostly Muhammadans, at first refused to permit vaccination. But finally, after a good deal of persuasion, they consented to be vaccinated, and the further progress of the disease was arrested. The mortality from fever increased from 33,742 in 1897 to 31,461 in 1898. The disease prevailed throughout the year in a more or less severe form. Mr. Harris observes:—"The reported increase may be chiefly due to the fact that the registration of vital statistics is now more vigorously enforced, and the reports of chaukidars, giving information of births and deaths are now more systematically tested by police officers, and officers of the Vaccination Department than before." The number of deaths from bowel-complaints increased from 700 in 1897 to 869 in 1898, and is reported to be chiefly due to deficient and bad supply of drinking-water. In the month of March 1899 there were eight cases of plague in Tippera, viz., two in Daudkandi, four in Muradnagar, one in Kasba, and one in Comilla. All the cases ended fatally except the last, which was cured.

27. In Noakhali there was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from cholera, the figures being 1,347 in 1898 against 2,924 in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from bowel-complaints also, there being 453 deaths in 1898, against 655 in 1897. The largest number of deaths from bowel-complaints, occurred from February to May, when the tanks, the only sources of water in this district, dry up. The number of deaths from fever, however, rose to 36,517 in 1898 against 29,742 in 1897. Mr. Cargill observes:—"To a certain extent, the improved methods of registration and verification by inspecting officers have secured the record of a larger number of deaths, but there can be no doubt that the health of the district has been gradually growing worse since 1894, as judged from the mortuary returns." There were only seven deaths from small-pox against three in the preceding year.

28. In Chittagong there were 10,220 deaths from cholera during the year under report, against 10,781 in the preceding year. Cholera, which broke out in an epidemic form after the cyclone and storm-wave of 1897, continued its ravages until the end of June 1898, from which period it almost disappeared from the district. Twelve native doctors were employed on cholera duty in this district. The number of deaths from fever decreased from 40,058 in 1897, to 33,461 in 1898. There were 97 deaths from small-pox against two in 1897. The Magistrate has not assigned any reason for this increase.

29. The following table shows the births and deaths registered in each municipality, and the rate per millo:—

District.	Town.	Population.	DEATHS REGISTERED.				BIRTHS REGISTERED.			
			1897.	1898.	Rate per millo.		1897.	1898.	Rate per millo.	
					...	...			1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tippera	Comilla ...	14,680	333	304	22.6	20.7	299	323	20.3	21.9
	Brahmanbaria ...	18,000	519	437	28.8	24.2	674	603	27.4	26.2
Noakhali	Chandpur ...	8,000	...	158	...	31.8	...	110	...	23.3
	Noakhali ...	5,679	566	174	30.6	31.7	186	123	29.6	22.2
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	24,069	608	502	24.8	20.8	327	213	13.6	8.8
	Cox's Bazar ...	4,347	122	93	30.3	21.8	66	46	14.9	10.5
Total ...		71,081	1,947	1,670	25.8	22.3	1,623	1,471	21.3	20.6

* No figures available.

It will be seen from the above that the Chittagong and Cox's Bazar Municipalities show a decreased death-rate, and this fact agrees with the totals reported for the Chittagong district. The Noakhali Municipality shows an increase, which also agrees with the totals reported for that district. But the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Municipalities show a decreased death-rate, though the year was especially unhealthy in the Tippera district. One cannot possibly believe that the death-rate is so low as 20·8 per mille in Chittagong, or 21·8 in Cox's Bazar, when the death-rate of the whole district was 36·9 per mille. I am of opinion that deaths are not properly registered in the municipalities of this Division.

30. Registration of births seems to be still more defective, as the Chittagong Municipality shows a birth-rate of only 8·8 per mille, the Cox's Bazar Municipality 10·5 per mille, and the Comilla Municipality 21·9 per mille. The attention of the District Superintendents concerned will be drawn to this subject and they will be asked to see that births and deaths are properly registered in future.

31. During the year under report the District Board of Tippera spent Rs. 22,249 on the following sanitary works:—

				Rs
Re-excavation of	eleven tanks	...	...	13,355
Ditto	thirteen khals	...	...	8,894
				<hr/> 22,249

32. The District Board of Noakhali spent Rs. 561 and Rs. 3,685, respectively, in improving the drainage and water supply of the district. The drains along the Sahebghatta Road and the Chittagong Trunk Road were deepened and improved. Three new tanks were excavated, and four old ones were re-excavated. The reserved tanks were cleared of weeds and jungle and maintained in order. A tube-well was sunk in the compound of the District Board's office at a cost of Rs. 165. But the water obtained from the tube was slightly brackish.

33. The District Board of Chittagong spent Rs 700 for the excavation of three new tanks. As the Board had to spend a large amount in repairing the roads and bridges damaged by the last cyclone, no other sanitary works could be undertaken by it.

34. The Comilla Municipality spent Rs. 1,595 and the Brahmanbaria Municipality spent Rs. 705 on sanitary works. The Noakhali Municipality spent Rs 668-11-4 for improvement of water-supply and Rs. 417-7-10 for improvement of drainage.

35. The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 1,161-14-3 on sanitary works. Out of this amount, Rs. 138-11-3 were spent in clearing tanks and sinking wells, and Rs. 539-14 were spent in improving drains. The Cox's Bazar Municipality paid a contribution of Rs. 420 to the Charitable Dispensary of the place, and spent Rs. 200 on medicines, Rs. 60 on vaccination, and Rs. 92-15-3 for the construction of a culvert.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. In Tippera and Noakhali, the year under report was a prosperous one, the fields having yielded an abundant crop and the prices of rice and other food-grains having fallen considerably. In consequence, the people of these districts who are mostly agriculturists, were prosperous during the year under report.

37. In the Chittagong district, on the contrary, notwithstanding that the crops were on the whole fair, there was a deterioration in the material condition of the people. This result was due to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, which destroyed the habitations of the raiyats over more than three-fourths of the district and thereby inflicted heavy losses on them. That there was a deterioration in material prosperity in the year under review, all the statistics for the year attest. Ordinary thefts increased by about 20 per cent.; receipts under Excise and Income-tax fell off; while registration of sales of immovable property and of mortgages increased. All these facts point in the same direction.

38. Mr. Harris, the Collector of Tippera, states:—

"The soil of the district is generally fertile and easily worked, and with the help of a fairly-distributed rainfall, the people obtain a good harvest. That the material condition of the people has considerably improved will be evident from the facts that in many villages thatched roofs are being replaced by corrugated-iron, and earthenware by brass utensils, and that gold and silver ornaments are now in common use by the women of the country."

39. As remarked last year, the people of the Noakhali district are well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed, and their standard of living is undoubtedly good. There are very few landless labourers in this district. The process of land-formation, which is continually going on in the chars and littoral tracts, affords, year by year, fresh lands for cultivation. The pressure of population on the land, is not yet felt to any extent. Nature is bountiful; and the ample rainfall practically assures the two rice crops, year by year. Mr. Cargill states that during the year under review so plentiful was the outturn of crops, that it was a general complaint amongst the cultivating classes, that rice was so cheap that they did not care to sell it at such low rates. Mr. Cargill observes:—

"The high birth-rate, the steady increase in the already high stamp revenue, the amount of unnecessary litigation, and the surroundings of the people themselves all point to a general and well distributed agrarian prosperity."

40. In Chittagong, the portions of the district where the standard of material prosperity has been most lowered are the island of Kutubdia and the parts of the Chakaria thana, which were submerged by the storm-wave of 1897. The collection of rents in this area, whether by Government or by private zamindars, is still practically at a stand still.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

45. The year opened with very high prices; the price of common rice varying from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. The price of rice began to fall, when the *aus* crop was harvested and brought to market. There was no very marked fluctuation, until the prospects of the *aman* crop were assured. The fall was most noticeable when the crop appeared in the market, and towards the close of the year, the price of rice was as low as 16 to 18 seers per rupee. There was also an appreciable fall in the price of almost all other food-grains during the year under report.

46. There was no variation in the prices of labour during the year under report. The wages of skilled labour generally vary from six annas to one rupee, and of unskilled labour from four to eight annas. In Hatiya, agricultural labourers receive three meals and four annas wages per day, the islanders being too well off and lazy to work themselves. Elsewhere, an ordinary cooly receives four to five annas for a day of about seven hours' work. It is thus clear that labour is well-paid in this Division. The Division is very badly off, as regards skilled labour, which has to be imported from Calcutta or Dacca, when required.

47. Five boys of the Comilla Elliott Artizan School were reported as qualified for certificates of proficiency; three in carpentry, and two in tinsmiths' work.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

48. There are no mines in this Division, and no important manufactures, except tea.

49. In Tippera the principal manufactures are brass utensils, pottery, rough agricultural tools, cane and bamboo-baskets, and *gur*, or undrained sugar. These articles are mostly consumed locally. Besides these, a kind of coarse cloth, called *maimamati* cloth, is manufactured close to Comilla. This kind of cloth is principally used for coats and shirts, and, being cheap and durable, is largely purchased by the people of this Division. In the village of Kalikacha, in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, a small outlery manufactory has been opened, which turns out knives, scissors, choppers, and pruning knives. The Collector states that some of the tea-gardens in Assam get their supply of pruning knives from this manufactory.

50. In Noakhali, only bamboo mats and baskets, fishing nets, earthen pots, and coarse cloth are made.

51. In Chittagong tea is manufactured. During the year under report, 2,233,389lbs. of tea were manufactured in twenty gardens, against 2,126,028 lbs. manufactured in seventeen gardens in the preceding year. Four brigs were built during the year under report, against three in the preceding year. Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Company milled no rice for exportation during the year under review.

52. Coarse mats, used for bedding, are prepared in Chittagong from a reed known as *palipala*, and are sometimes sent to Arrakan and Rangoon for sale.

53. The pearl fisheries of Sonadia and Gomakhali were destroyed by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897: but new oyster-beds have formed, to some extent, at seven other places in the Moiskhal channel. These fisheries have been settled with a farmer for a term of three years, with effect from the 1st April 1899, on a rent at Rs. 1,770 per annum.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

71. *Imports.*—As in previous years, husked and unhusked rice constitute the staple imports. There was an increase of 148,018 maunds and 1,408,174 maunds, respectively, in the quantity of rice and paddy imported during the year. There was also a large increase in piece-goods, gram and pulses, hides, and cocoanuts, while there was a noticeable decrease in coal and coke, raw cotton, raw jute, dried fruits and nuts, chillies, unrefined sugar, and fire-wood.

72. *Exports.*—Piece goods, kerosine oil, mustard oil, iron and betel-nuts show an increase, while raw cotton, twist, rice, paddy, hides, brass and copper, salt, cocoanuts, unrefined sugar, tobacco and timber show a large falling off. No explanation has been furnished regarding the fluctuation in imports and exports.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

92. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year 1898, as compared with the previous year:—

YEAR.	Suits for money.	Rents.	Title.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 5 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of appeal confirmed to appeal disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1898	27,800	39,824	11,778	114,847	16,511	14.3	4,725	62.13
1897	27,672	36,649	11,290	102,396	14,110	13.7	3,131	63.32

93. The increase in suits of all descriptions is due to the good harvests of the year, which enabled the people to enjoy the luxury of litigation.

94. During the year under review 114,847 witnesses were examined by the Civil Courts against 102,396 in the preceding year. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 14.3 against 13.7 in the preceding year.

95. There was a falling off in the percentage of appeals confirmed from 63.32 to 62.13.

96. Five hundred and eighty-three notices were served under section 424, Civil Procedure Code, in connection with the cadastral survey and settlement of Chittagong, against 318 in the preceding year. Only 26 suits, however, were actually instituted against 11 in the preceding year.

XIII.—CRIME.

97. The following table gives the total amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the last two years, and shows its incidence:—

DISTRICT.	COGNIZABLE.		Increase.	Decrease.	NON-COGNIZABLE.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL CRIME.		Population.	INCIDENCE.	
	1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Case.	Person.
Tippura ...	2,422	2,268	...	154	7,055	7,005	50	...	9,477	9,273	1,782,935	1 to 188	1 to 180
Noakhali ...	9,236	1,070	...	8,166	4,166	4,000	166	...	6,340	6,280	1,009,093	1 to 167	1 to 160
Chittagong ...	2,770	3,017	247	...	2,662	2,805	143	...	5,432	5,882	1,200,167	1 to 237	1 to 221
Total ...	7,428	7,351	247	408	13,873	14,733	860	...	21,295	21,004	4,682,795	1 to 191	1 to 185

98. It will be seen from the above that there was an increase in non-cognizable crime in all the districts of the Division, which may be partly attributed to good harvests which enabled the people to resort to the Courts on trivial grounds, as litigation is regarded as a luxury by the lower classes of the people. It also appears probable that owing to changes of subordinate Magistrates, there was on the whole a relaxation of stringency in admitting complaints.

99. In cognizable crime, there was a decrease in the districts of Tippura and Noakhali, while there was an increase in the district of Chittagong, which is attributed by the Magistrate to the better reporting of cases by the rural police and by the public. The explanation is not convincing. The increase is more probably due to a deterioration in material prosperity occasioned by the ravages of the cyclone as explained in section V. The fact that there was an increase in thefts supports this view.

100. The most prevalent serious crime in this Division is incendiarism. It is one of the two recognized methods of taking vengeance, the other being the poisoning and slaughtering of cattle. During the year under report there were 52 cases of arson in Chittagong, 30 in Noakhali, and 4 in Tippura. Three of the cases in the district of Chittagong and one in the district of Noakhali ended in conviction. In the case in the Noakhali district, and in one of the cases in Chittagong, the culprits were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

101. There was no recurrence of incendiarism in the town of Chittagong, such as prevailed in the hot-weather of 1897. This is, I believe, due to the fact that in January 1898, I wrote to the Magistrate informing him that I had arranged with Government that in case of a recurrence of incendiarism in Chittagong, a force of special police would be quartered in the town at the expense of the inhabitants. Notices to this effect were posted all over the town, and there has been no recurrence of incendiarism since.

102. Coining is somewhat prevalent in this Division. In Tippura there were twelve coining cases during the year under report, ten of which ended in conviction. In Noakhali seven coining cases were detected, five of which ended in conviction. In one of these cases, a constable, disguising his identity, contracted an intimacy with a notorious coiner. After a month or so he succeeded in having the coiner and his wife arrested in the act of manufacturing moulds for coining. The male prisoner was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, while his wife was acquitted. In another case, two professional coiners, a eunuch and a woman, lived together in the vicinity of the Sudharam town. Sub-Inspector Osman Ali, while in charge of the Sudharam thana, kept a strict watch over their movements, and at last succeeded in arresting them with two moulds, eleven counterfeit current rupees, eight Charyari rupees, and a large amount of materials used in coining. In Chittagong there was no important coining case during the year.

103. In Tippura during the year under report there were 78 cases of rioting against 80 in 1897; in Noakhali 17 against 35; and in Chittagong 30 against 25. All these cases were of a petty nature, except 14 cases in Tippura, in two of which there was loss of life, and one in Chittagong resulting in grievous hurt to one person.

104. In Tippera there were six cases of dacoity, including two pending trial in 1897. Of the four cases reported during the year, three were committed on rivers. Only one of these cases ended in conviction; the culprits could not be recognised in two other cases, and the fourth case was pending trial at the end of the year. In Noakhali only one case was reported, in which ten persons were sent up, of whom five were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years each. In Chittagong there were two cases against three in the preceding year. Both these cases ended in conviction. One of these cases was attended with murder. In this case, 25 Mughls armed with spears, guns, *doas*, and swords, attacked the house of a Muhammadan of Falongkhali at night, killed the owner of the house and his mother, and then carried off property to the value of about Rs. 2,000.

105. In Tippera there were 7 cases of murder and 12 of culpable homicide, against 12 and 16 cases respectively in the preceding year. In Noakhali there were 4 cases of murder and 5 of culpable homicide, against 3 and 5 cases respectively in the preceding year.

106. In Chittagong there were 3 cases of murder and 6 of culpable homicide, against 2 and 4 cases respectively in the preceding year.

107. The practice of throwing clods and bricks at passing trains, and of putting obstacles on the railway line, is very common in this Division. In the district of Tippera there was a proposal for the appointment of additional police to patrol the line at the cost of the villagers. The proposal was not sanctioned, but it had the desired effect, and cases of this nature are decreasing.

108. In Chittagong a good deal of opium-smuggling is suspected to be carried on, but the number of cases detected is comparatively small, which is unsatisfactory. In two cases the police captured a quantity of opium amounting to 31 seers. Liberal rewards were given in these cases, both of which ended in conviction.

* * * * *

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

142. The current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year amounted to Rs. 53,58,459, and the total demand including arrear balances of the previous year, to Rs. 57,74,664. The total collections were Rs. 52,85,704, or 85·7 per cent. of the gross demand. The following statements show the amounts of the current and arrear demands of land revenue and cesses, and the percentages of the total collections on the current demand :—

Land Revenue.

DISTRICT.	Class of estates.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total collections current and arrear.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tippera	I. Permanently-settled estates ...	Rs. 9,34,753	Rs. 2,428	Rs. 9,40,447	100·1
	II. Temporarily-settled " ...	24,788	8,322	20,787	83·8
	III. Estates held direct by Government	1,00,146	30,991	1,13,801	113·6
	Total ...	10,64,687	36,811	10,75,435	101·009
Noakhali	I. Permanently-settled estates ...	4,71,879	8,014	4,62,216	97·9
	II. Temporarily-settled " ...	50,546	8,391	50,117	99·1
	III. Estates held direct by Government	1,12,937	28,341	1,15,944	103·2
	Total ...	6,34,761	34,746	6,28,277	98·9
Chittagong	I. Permanently-settled estates ...	5,29,680	49,191	5,40,125	103·9
	II. Temporarily-settled " ...	9,084	...	9,061	100·
	III. Estates held direct by Government	5,35,446	1,98,696	3,98,067	74·3
	Total ...	10,74,190	2,47,887	9,47,256	88·1
Divisional total 1898-99		27,73,638	3,19,444	26,50,968	95·5
Divisional total 1897-98		27,40,950	1,59,931	26,94,214	94·9

Road Cess.

DISTRICT.	Class of estates.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total collections current and arrear.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tippera ...	(a) Land revenue paying ...	2,31,034	40,548	2,34,733	101.6
	(b) Ditto free ...	916	750	891	97.3
	(c) Rent-free tenures ...	2,627	1,678	2,346	89.3
	Total ...	2,34,576	42,986	2,37,970	101.02
Noakhali ...	(a) Land revenue paying ...	1,47,649	10,257	1,42,924	96.7
	(b) Ditto free ...	1,059	264	1,084	102.3
	(c) Rent-free tenures ...	1,717	1,133	1,795	104.5
	Total ...	1,50,425	11,654	1,46,803	96.9
Chittagong ...	(a) Land revenue paying ...	1,64,938	36,756	1,67,976	101.8
	(b) Ditto free ...	12,163	4,190	10,486	86.2
	(c) Rent free tenures ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,77,101	40,946	1,78,461	100.7
Divisional total 1898-99 ...		5,62,102	95,586	5,62,234	100.02
Divisional total 1897-98 ...		5,53,562	82,728	5,31,466	96

Zamindari Dak Cess.

DISTRICT.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total collections current and arrear.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Tippera	7,364	191	7,270	98.7	
Noakhali	7,530	203	7,377	97.9	
Chittagong	7,825	781	7,855	100.3	
Divisional total {	1898-99 ...	22,719	1,175	22,502	99.04
	1897-98 ..	22,760	1,037	22,625	99.4

143. The percentages of the current collections of land revenue on the current demand, as compared with the standard prescribed by Government, are shown below :—

	Permanently-settled estates	Temporarily-settled estates.	Government estates.
1	2	3	4
Standard ...	99	95	90
Tippera ...	99.85	70.45	88.26
Noakhali ...	97.63	92.46	89.89
Chittagong ...	92.69	100	59.45

144. Except in the cases of permanently-settled estates in Tippera and temporarily-settled estates in Chittagong, the percentages fell short of the prescribed standard. The falling off under classes I and III in Chittagong is reported to be mainly due to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897 and the consequent remission of a large amount of revenue, and that under class I, in Noakhali, is due to the delay in bringing the estate Chakla Bamni under settlement, owing to which the collection of revenue from that estate was kept in abeyance. In the temporarily-settled estates, and in Government estates, the low percentages of collection in Tippera may be attributed to the late collection of large sums of Rs. 2,786 and Rs. 3,040, respectively, which consequently could not find entry in the accounts of the year. In class II, the default of a large sum of Rs. 3,822 in this district, which was payable by the 28th March, also greatly affected the collections. In Noakhali the falling off in class II may also be attributed to the defaults of the January and March kists, for the realization of which coercive measures could not be taken within the year. In class III, although the percentage of collections fails to reach the prescribed standard, it shows a marked improvement over the results of the previous year, the percentage being 89·39 against 85·99 in the previous year.

145. In Noakhali both the current and arrear collections of Road and Public Works cesses exceeded the standard of 90 and 80 per cent, being 90·1 and 90 respectively. In Tippera the current collections fell far below 90 per cent., being 84·6 only, but they compare favourably with those of the previous year, which were 82·03 per cent. The low percentage is said to be due to the payment of Rs. 3,000 on account of the March kist, after the close of the year, by the Ganga Mandal estate, and also to the fact that certificates could not be promptly issued, the present staff not being sufficient to cope with the work. The percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand is 91·8 against 92·4 in 1897-98, which, though somewhat below that of the previous year, is above the standard of 80 per cent. In Chittagong also the current collections fell far short of the standard, being 83·2; but they show some improvement as compared with the preceding year, when they were 79·03 per cent. The short collections are said to be due to the bad outturn of crops during the last two years, and to the effect of the cyclone. The arrear collections were above 80 per cent., being 90 against 89·57 in 1897-98.

146. The dāk cess collections exceeded 90 per cent. in all the districts, though in Tippera and Noakhali they fell from 98·12 and 97·35 in 1897-98 to 96·22 and 95·39, respectively, in the year under report. In Chittagong the percentage was 91·27 against 90·11 of the previous year.

Revenue and rent money-orders.

147. The following table shows the revenue and rent paid by money-orders during the year:—

DISTRICTS.			REVENUE MONEY-ORDER.		RENT MONEY-ORDER.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1			2	3	4	5
				Ra.		Ra.
Tippera	...	...	3,091	71,375	1,179	14,517
Noakhali	...	...	787	6,022	1,562	20,097
Chittagong	...	...	27,044	1,01,851	10,068	45,631
Total	...	...	30,872	1,79,248	12,809	80,145
Total for 1897-98	...	...	30,690	1,71,508	11,890	1,07,011

148. The increase in Tippera and Chittagong in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess, and in the amount covered

by them, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is attributed to the gradually increasing appreciation, by the owners of petty estates, of the facility and convenience afforded by the system. In Noakhali the system is apparently not growing in popularity. It is chiefly availed of by the residents of Hatia and Sundip. The landlords of the mainland of this district, and the big zamindars of the other two districts, who have agents at the Sadar, prefer direct payment. An increase in the number of rent money-orders also occurred in Chittagong, while the other two districts show a decrease. These orders are said to be refused by the landlords in the case of non-payment of interest and other extra demands, and in cases of strained relations between zamindars and tenants.

149. In Tippera there were 129 defaults and 12 sales against 114 and 15 in the previous year. The revenue demand of the estates and shares sold was Rs. 324, and the defaults amounted to Rs. 127. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 1,088, or a little over three times the Government revenue. There were 588 defaults and 10 sales of patni tenures, against 575 defaults and 20 sales in the previous year. In Noakhali, 92 estates and shares of estates became liable to sale against 79 in 1897-98, and 10 were sold against 16. The revenue demand of these estates amounted to Rs. 148, and the defaults to Rs. 37-11-6. The purchase-money realized by sale was Rs. 5,465, or about 37 times the Government revenue. Forty-four tenures under khas mahals were sold, out of 148 advertized for sale, against 36 in the previous year. In Chittagong 1,404 estates, 301 shares of estates, and 4,733 dependent tenures in khas mahal, became liable to sale against 969, 156, and 3,950, respectively, in the previous year, and 923 were sold against 700. The total revenue demand of the estates, shares, and tenures sold, amounted to Rs. 46,633. The arrears which brought them to sale were Rs. 29,597. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 92,696. There were altogether 66 appeals in respect of sales of estates and tenures, of which one came from Tippera and the rest from Chittagong. The one appeal from Tippera was rejected, and of the 65 appeals from Chittagong, 38 were in respect of estates, 2 of shares of estates, and 25 of tenures. Out of this number, 15 sales were cancelled on the ground of irregularity in the service of notices and other causes, such as mistakes in the adjustment of accounts of money-orders, &c. Recommendations for the annulment of sales, in the case of 2 shares, were made on the ground of hardship under section 26 of Act XI of 1859. The causes of default generally appear to have been, as usual, disputes among co-sharers, wilful default in order to get rid of encumbrances and obtain better prices by Government sale, agricultural distress, and the insolvency of proprietors. The principal cause which led to the sales of so many estates and tenures in Chittagong was the poor condition of the people, resulting from the effects of the last cyclone and storm-wave. In consideration of the heavy defaults in all the districts, and the number of estates sold, it is apparent that the sale law was administered with leniency and moderation.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

150. The table below shows the certificate work for the year 1898-99:—

DISTRICT.		Cases instituted.	Cases disposed of.
1		2	3
Tippera	...	4,394	4,226
Noakhali	...	2,693	2,548
Chittagong	...	18,374	16,267
Total	...	25,461	23,041
Total for 1897-98	...	20,136	20,108

151. The number of certificates filed during the year increased by 5,325, and disposals by 2,933. This increase is shared by all the districts. In Tippera, the increase occurred only under head "All other certificates," owing to the extensive recoveries of survey and settlement charges that are going on in both the Sarail and Chakla Roshnabad estates, while there has been a decrease under all other heads. In Noakhali, the increase principally occurred under heads "Arrears of rent," and "All other demands," owing to the receipt of a larger number of requisitions for certificates from the Khas Mahal Department under the Commissioner's orders, and to the institution of cases for recovery of loans. In Chittagong, with the exception of Class I (Demands) of all kinds, the institutions have exceeded those of the previous year in all classes, and this is chiefly due to the fact that tenants residing in the parts of the district not damaged by the late cyclone and storm-wave, withheld voluntary payments with a view to get remission of rent. The percentage of disposals was 62·31 against 66 in Tippera, 72 against 69 in Noakhali, and 68·9 against 71·9 in Chittagong. The falling off in the number of disposals in Tippera and Chittagong is due to the institution of a large number of cases towards the latter part of the year, which are still pending, as sufficient time has not elapsed for their disposal.

152. Nine thousand eight hundred and one applications for mutations were filed during the year. The number was 7,300 in the previous year. They represent a percentage of 5·3 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration, as against 3·9 in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the districts. In Tippera it is attributed partly to the energetic measures taken to secure registration and partly to settlement and revaluation proceedings. No explanation of the increase in Noakhali has been given. The increase in Chittagong is ascribed to the results of the cyclone and storm-wave of the previous year, which caused great losses and necessitated many estates changing hands. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year and pending at its close:—

			Disposed of.	Pending.
Tippera	...	...	508	423
Noakhali	...	...	448	77
Chittagong	...	...	8,743	1,784

153. The expenditure in Tippera and Chittagong was Rs. 56-0-10 and Rs. 21,220-10-6, respectively, against Rs. 26-11 and Rs. 16,575-4-11 in the previous year. No expenditure was incurred in Noakhali.

154. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements is given below:—

District.			Amount allotted by Board for miscellaneous and sanitary improvement.	Miscellaneous improvement.	Sanitary improvement.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1			2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	...	...	4,368	946	3,412	4,358
Noakhali	...	...	5,840	4,710	1,130	5,840
Chittagong	...	...	27,325	12,139	11,666	23,805
Total	...		37,533	17,795	16,208	34,003
Total for 1897-98	...		51,120	29,250	20,989	50,239

155. The amount allotted by the Board for agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous works of improvement was Rs. 43,533, of which Rs. 34,003

was expended during the year, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 9,530. Rupees 9,521 of this balance relates to Chittagong, and the remaining Rs. 9 to Tippera. Of the total balance in Chittagong, Rs. 6,000 was taken back by the Board of Revenue for works of improvement in the Government estates of Puri, and in the Contai and Kukrabati Circles of the Midnapore district, and the remainder could not be spent owing to the khas tahsildar of Patia not having drawn any amount for embankments in his circle, and also to the fact that the purchase of certain agricultural implements and some iron tubes for digging wells, and some bulls for breeding, could not be made during the year.

156. The principal sanitary improvements on which the sum of Rs. 16,208 was spent, were excavation and re-excavation of tanks, digging wells for drinking water, and clearing drainage khals. The miscellaneous improvements also include excavation of tanks, construction and repairs of khas mahal offices, and other items, such as embankments, roads and bridges, &c.; Rs. 540 was spent on maintenance of two dispensaries in Noakhali, and Rs. 800 for construction of the Sub-Deputy Collector's quarters in Sundip. Rupees 3,233 was spent in Chittagong on embankments, and Rs. 3,849 on roads and bridges.

157. The survey of 24,371 acres of land in Tippera and of 17,230 acres in Noakhali was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,680 and Rs. 195 respectively. In the former district, out of 137 settlement cases, 36 were struck off the file owing to the settlement-holders of the estates possessing rights which debarred Government from re-assessing the revenue, and two petty estates were also removed from the file owing to the conclusion of settlement. In Noakhali, out of 67 cases, 30 were disposed of during the year. The total increase of revenue obtained from settlements in this district amounted to Rs. 1,685, and that in Tippera to Rs. 50 only. The pending cases in both the districts are in different stages of progress. In Chittagong a piece of lakhiraj land, consisting of an area of 1k. 12g. 2k. 2kt. was permanently settled with the original proprietors at an annual rental of Re. 1-10. A permanent settlement of an area of 4d. 8k. 15g. 2c. of resumed lakhiraj lands was made with one Pitambar Sarma at a total jama of Rs. 23. But, as the settlement-holder has not executed the formal kabuliyat, the settlement proceedings could not be completed during the year. The area under survey and settlement, as since corrected, is 2068.06 square miles against 1,923 previously shown. The survey, record-writing, and attestation were completed the year before last. The publication of draft records was completed before the commencement of the year under report. The work done during the year consisted of final publication of the records of 78 villages of this district and 30 villages of the Noakhali district, called trans-Feni villages, the settlement of rents of 1,306 tenants, making fair copies of the record of 60 villages containing 527,913 plots for final publication, making copies of khatians of 355 villages containing 1,022,084 plots for raiyats, and 43 villages containing 185,527 plots for khas tahsildars. The total increase of revenue ascertained up to date comes to Rs. 2,15,327 against Rs. 1,84,091 previously shown. These figures are reported to be also liable to correction, as there are numerous mistakes and discrepancies in the assessment lists.

158. The survey and attestation of the estate of the Raja of Hill Tippera were completed in the previous year. During the year under report draft publication of records was made in regard to 1,148 villages and final publication in regard to 1,245 villages. The rents of 14,827 tenants were settled, giving an increase of 22 per cent. in the case of raiyats and of 61 per cent. in the case of tenure-holders. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 80,375.

XX.—STAMPS.

169. The stamp revenue, excluding postage, service postage, and telegraph stamps, increased from Rs. 15,86,933 in 1897-98 to Rs. 16,54,956 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 68,023. The increase occurred chiefly in the sale of judicial or court-fee stamps, viz., Rs. 26,856 in Tippera,

Rs. 16,545 in Noakhali, and Rs. 21,444 in Chittagong, the total for the Division being Rs. 64,845. The Collectors of Tippera and Chittagong attribute the increase to an increase in the institution of suits for the realisation of rents and debts withheld by tenants and debtors on account of the distress prevailing in their districts during the previous two years. The Collector of Noakhali attributes the increase in his district to the general prosperity of the people during the year under report. Non-judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 3,178, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,042 in Tippera, and a decrease of Rs. 1,552 and Rs. 312 in Chittagong and Noakhali, respectively. The increase in Tippera is attributed to an increase in deeds of sale and mortgage executed by debtors to clear off their accumulated debts, incurred during the distress of the previous two years, and is also partly attributed to an increase in the number of security bonds executed by the employes of zamindars and talukdars. The decrease in Noakhali is mainly due to the sale of a smaller number of certificate stamps during the year under report, as some of the higher grade pleaders left the district. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed to a decrease in bonds and leases, due to the fact that the people in distress received a large amount of loans from Government under the Agricultural and Land Improvement Loans' Acts.

170. Deficient stamps duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts, under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, in 77 cases during the year under report, against 82 in the preceding year. Action was taken by Revenue officers under sections 31, 37 and 38 of the Act, in 255 cases during the year under report against 219 cases in the preceding year. The duty and penalty realised were Rs. 475 and Rs. 1,835, respectively, against Rs. 594 and Rs. 1,414, respectively, in the preceding year. During the year under report there were 15 prosecutions against 18 in the preceding year. Altogether, 18 persons were brought to trial, of whom 11 were convicted and fined Rs. 105, while 5 were acquitted, and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year. In the previous year 22 persons were brought to trial, 17 were convicted, 2 acquitted, and 3 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 168 in 1897-98. The decrease in prosecutions may be attributed to the spread of a better knowledge of the stamp law among the people.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

171. The following statement shows the collections during the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

			1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	...	...	43,005	43,120
Noakhali	...	...	22,012	23,168
Chittagong	...	...	28,114	27,995
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	93,131	94,283
			<hr/>	<hr/>

172. The total collections for the Division show an increase of Rs. 1,152, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 115 in Tippera and Rs. 1,156 in Noakhali, and a decrease of Rs. 119 in Chittagong. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed to the dullness of trade on account of the impoverishment of the people, caused by the cyclone of October 1897 and the bad harvests of previous years.

173. The Collector states that much of the tax due to his district is drawn away by Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay and other places, where the chief merchants and firms of Chittagong have their principal places of business. Warrants were issued in 78 cases against 16 in Tippera, 14 against 22 in Noakhali, and 66 against 62, in Chittagong. No property was sold in default of payment during the year. In the previous year the property of 5 defaulters had to be sold for realisation of the tax due from them.

174. The total number of objections filed during the year was 451 against 345 in the preceding year. There was a falling off in Tippera from 51 to 39, but there was an increase in Noakhali and Chittagong from 103 and 191 to 113 and 299, respectively. The percentage of successful objections was 35.9 in Tippera against 17.6 in the preceding year, in Noakhali 31.9 against 42.7, and in Chittagong 32.8 against 41.8.

175. The number of persons finally assessed was 4,540 against 4,700 in the preceding year, viz., 1,628 against 1,677 in Tippera, 1,264 against 1,259 in Noakhali, and 1,648 against 1,764 in Chittagong. During the year under report, 1 out of every 1,095 persons was assessed in Tippera against 1 out of every 1,063 persons in the preceding year; 1 out of 799 against 1 out of 802 persons in Noakhali; and 1 out of 783 persons against 1 out of 731 persons in Chittagong.

176. The total expenditure for the Division during the year was Rs. 8,139 against Rs. 8,263 in preceding year, the percentage of cost on collections being 8.6 against 8.8 in the preceding year. It was 7.5 against 7.08 in Tippera; 7.5 against 8.2 in Noakhali; and 11.1 against 12.03 in Chittagong. The percentage was rather high in Chittagong.

177. Direct taxes are never agreeable to the payers. But the people have become more or less accustomed to the income-tax.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

182. The want of waiting-rooms at the stations on the Assam-Bengal line is noticed in the Chittagong and Noakhali reports. The Magistrate of Chittagong reports that the arrangements for the despatch of goods from Calcutta to Chittagong by rail are unsatisfactory, as considerable delay occurs at present.

183. The branch line from Akhaura to Bhairab Bazar, of which mention was made in the report for last year, has been sanctioned; as also another branch line from Hagiganj to Satnol, a steamer station on the Megna. Both these lines are under survey. The Magistrate of Noakhali reports that the proposal for a branch line of railway to connect Noakhali with the Laksham station was sanctioned during the year, but no work has yet been done in connection therewith.

184. During the year under report the Bhatiari feeder road was completed in the district of Chittagong. Another feeder road to the Kunderhat Railway Station has been sanctioned, and the work will be commenced as soon as funds are available.

185. In Tippera the telegraph office building at Comilla and the combined dak and inspection bungalow at Chandpur were completed during the year, and the extension of the Comilla Jail enclosure was finished. An entrance gate to the Comilla Jail and the Jailors' quarters are under construction. In Noakhali a bungalow in the zilla school compound and the Deputy Magistrate's Court houses in the Sadar station were improved during the year; corrugated iron roofs were provided over the latrines of the Feni Subsidiary Jail; quarters were built for the Sub-Deputy Collector of Sundip; and the khas tahsil office building at Bamni and two new dispensary buildings, one at Char Gazi and the other at Nanda Bhuia's hat, were constructed during the year. Four inspection bungalows were also improved. No public work of any importance was constructed during the year in the district of Chittagong. The Kutubdia embankments have been recently transferred to the Collector from the Public Works Department. But the Collector reports that there is not sufficient time now to put them in good order.

Roadside wells.

186. There are no roadside wells in this Division, except a few in the district of Chittagong.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

187. The following table shows the outlay on roads during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE ROADS.		DISTRICT ROADS.	
	Mile.	Costs.	Mile.	Costs.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Tippera ...	200½	18,458	296½	40,591
Noakhali ...	141	7,086	371	45,543
Chittagong ...	60	11,765	576	79,074

188. The total length of roads in Tippera is 725½ miles. The existing roads were repaired and some new roads were constructed during the year. In Noakhali one new road was made and two more were taken in hand. Altogether 363 miles of *kutch* roads and about 8 miles of metalled roads, besides village roads, were maintained by the District Board of Noakhali, and some roads were improved. Bridge were constructed on the Gupta Chara road, and some of the existing bridges were improved. The Magistrate states that all the district roads are in very good order. From what I have seen of them, I believe this to be the case. In Chittagong there are no metalled roads of any length, except portions of the Double Moorings Road, the Mahajan's Hât Road, and the Dacca Trunk Road. The damages caused to the roads and bridges of this district by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897 have been repaired. No allotment could be made in Chittagong for repairs to the village roads, as the District Board had to spend a very large amount for repairing the damages caused by the cyclone. The amount shown as expended during the year represents the sums spent in previous years, the accounts for which were submitted during the year under report.

Khals.

189. During the year two khals were re-excavated in the Sadar subdivision of the Tippera district, two in the Chandpur subdivision, and nine in the Brahmanbaria subdivision.

Steamer services.

190. All the districts of the Division are served by steamer lines. In Tippera the Sylhet-Cachar line of steamers continued to touch at several important places on the Megna, and the boat services between Comilla and Narainganj, between Akhaura and Brahmanbaria, and between Maniknagar and Brahmanbaria, were maintained. In Noakhali, the steamer service between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained as before, but the steamer service between the main land and the island of Sandip was very irregular, the steamer companies having refused to run the steamers, except during the cold weather, on account of the dangers of navigation in the channel between Sandip and Noakhali. Steamers ply regularly between Chittagong and Calcutta and between Chittagong and Rangoon, Akyab and other ports in Burma.

Tree planting.

191. In planting and maintaining trees Rs. 279 was spent in Tippera against Rs. 815 in the preceding year, and in Noakhali Rs. 1,554 against Rs. 1,515 in the preceding year. During the year under report, 392 trees were planted in Tippera and 1,900 in Noakhali, in which district trees have been planted on the sides of 128 miles of road. In Chittagong no trees were planted during the year, and nothing was spent in maintaining the existing trees owing to want of funds.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

196. The following statement shows the state of education in this Division during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	High English.		Middle English.		Middle vernacular.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Special.		Elementary private institutions.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tippura	7	2,229	31	3,568	48	2,420	217	8,644	1,571	38,885	4	278	467	6,927
Noakhali	4	863	12	830	40	2,025	110	4,053	703	18,509	2	75	346	6,484
Chittagong	6	1,597	17	1,493	39	1,970	129	6,151	880	39,168	6	814	672	11,253
Total	17	4,689	60	4,911	127	6,415	456	19,448	3,254	83,097	12	1,167	1,385	24,668
Total for 1897-98 ...	15	3,711	57	5,099	131	7,705	454	19,567	3,316	84,603	9	1,077	1,283	22,005

197. There were altogether 5,280 schools with 144,402 pupils during the year under report, against 5,269 schools with 144,367 pupils in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of 11 schools and 35 scholars. There was an increase of 2 high English schools during the year, 1 in Tippura and 1 in Chittagong. There was an increase of 6 middle English schools in Tippura, but in Noakhali there was a decrease of 2 such schools, and in Chittagong of 1 such school. Middle vernacular schools decreased by 3 in Tippura and by 1 in Chittagong. There was a decrease of 10 upper primary schools in Tippura but there was an increase of 6 and 5 such schools in Noakhali and Chittagong, respectively. Lower primary schools show a loss of 81 schools in Tippura and of 52 in Noakhali, and again of 37 schools in Chittagong. Special schools show an increase of one school in Tippura and of two in Noakhali. Elementary private institutions show an increase in all the districts of the Division, viz., 72 in Tippura, 29 in Noakhali, and 1 in Chittagong. In Tippura several *maktabs* were removed from the list of primary schools to that of elementary private institutions, as the Maulvis of these schools could not teach the primary course properly. This accounts for the reduction in the number of primary schools and the increase of elementary private institutions in that district. Most of these indigenous institutions are Koran schools. The Magistrate of Chittagong observes:—

“The progress of education in the district, which had been seriously affected by the cyclone in the preceding year, received a further check during the year under report in consequence of the reduction of the education grants of the District Board and suspension of aid to middle and primary schools.”

198. The following statement shows the total number of students of different creeds attending the various public schools of the Chittagong district during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Muhammadans	20,238	20,273
Hindus	15,238	16,007
Buddhists	1,808	1,854
Brahmos	14	14
Native-Christians	7	10
Aborigines	4	10
Total	37,309	38,168

199. Of the school-going boys, 36·4 per cent. were at school in Tippera against 37·7 per cent. in the preceding year, 33·4 against 34·9 per cent. in Noakhali, and 37·4 against 37·0 per cent. in Chittagong. The percentages shown in the report of last year are incorrect and have been corrected.

200. Of the four special schools in Tippera, one is the Artisan School at Comilla; two are Madrasahs, one at Comilla and the other at Chandpur, both of which are aided from the Mohsin Fund; and the fourth is a Sanskrit tol, the teacher of which obtained a stipend on the results of the Sanskrit standard examination. The artisan school had 45 students, 22 in the apprentice department, and 23 in the artisan classes. Six boys of the apprentice department passed the second year examination of the Sibpur Engineering College, and five boys of the artisan classes were reported qualified for certificates of proficiency—three in carpentry and two in tinsmith's work. The expenditure of the school during the year amounted to Rs. 10,010, of which Rs. 300 was paid by Government, Rs. 300 was received from subscriptions, Rs. 1,708 from fees, and Rs. 2,555 from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured, the rest being paid by the District Board. In Noakhali there are two sanskrit tols, viz., one at the Sadar station, and the other at Feni. In Chittagong there is a training school for vernacular teachers, four Madrassahs, and one Sanskrit tol. The number of pupils in the training school fell from 46 to 43 during the year under report.

201. During the year under review there were 441 girls' schools with 7,317 pupils, against 428 schools with 6,762 pupils in the preceding year, showing an increase of 13 schools and 555 scholars. In Tippera 24 girls passed the lower primary examination, but there were no girls sufficiently advanced to compete at the middle or upper primary scholarship examinations. In Noakhali, two Hindu girls passed the upper primary scholarship examination, and 10 Hindu and six Muhammadan girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In Chittagong 20 girls passed the lower and two the upper primary scholarship examination. Female education is very backward in this Division, as in most parts of the Province, and is likely to remain so as long as girls are married and confined to the zenana at an early age.

202. In Tippera there are two Madrasahs, one at Comilla, and the other at Chandpur, both aided from the Mohsin Fund. In Chittagong, besides the Government Madrasa, there are three unaided Madrasahs, viz., one at Chittagong, one at Sitakund, and one at Mirsarai. The Government Madrasah at Chittagong had 509 students on its roll against 456 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 53 students. It sent up six candidates for the last entrance examination, out of whom only one has passed in the second division. During the year under report there were 35,227 Muhammadan pupils in the private and public schools of Tippera, 21,126 in Noakhali, and 30,952 in Chittagong. They form about 60·4 per cent. of the school-going population in this Division.

203. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 3,99,629 against Rs. 4,08,232 in the preceding year, giving an average of Rs. 3-5-3 per head of pupils against Rs. 3-5-7 per head in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 35,947 was contributed by Government against Rs. 38,326 in the preceding year, Rs. 68,293 against Rs. 65,411 by the District Boards, and Rs. 2,560 against 2,279 by Municipalities. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 2,92,829 during the year under report against Rs. 3,02,226 in the preceding year. The expenditure on high education was Rs. 71,099, on middle English Rs. 34,596, on middle vernacular Rs. 41,248, on upper primary Rs. 61,474, on lower primary Rs. 1,56,529, and on special education Rs. 34,683 against Rs. 69,318, Rs. 36,544, Rs. 45,626, Rs. 61,004, Rs. 1,60,662, and Rs. 35,078, respectively, in the preceding year. The figures given in last year's report were wrong, and have been corrected.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

204. The following statement shows the working of the dispensaries during the year under report :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of dispensaries, under Government supervision.	Income.	Expenditure.	In-door patients.	Out-door patients.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Tippera ...	(a) 17	18,858 4 1	16,862 8 1	298	1,44,763
Noakhali ...	11	11,053 0 4	11,040 15 9	385	96,011
Chittagong ...	13	20,482 0 5½	23,817 8 10	524	1,02,614
Total ...	41	50,393 4 10½	51,721 0 8	1,207	3,43,388
Total for 1898...	41	48,356 0 0	48,253 0 0	1,356	3,08,796

(a) The dispensary supported by the Ganga Mandal Estate is not under Government supervision.

205. No dispensaries were opened or closed during the year. The largest number of dispensaries is in the district of Tippera, where there are 18 dispensaries, 12 of which are mainly supported by the District Board, 2 by the Municipalities, 2 by the Nawab of Dacca, 1 by Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Sarail, and 1 by the Ganga Mandal Estate, which last is not under Government supervision. In Noakhali the dispensary at Dalal Bazar is supported by the local zamindar, Babu Chandra Kumar Ray, Rai Bahadur. The Noakhali dispensary is maintained by the Municipality, while the other dispensaries are mainly supported by the District Board. In Chittagong all the dispensaries are mainly supported by the District Board and the Municipalities. As in the other parts of the Province, private subscriptions are usually much in arrears.

206. For want of sufficient funds, the Faizannesa Zenana Hospital at Comilla had to be closed for three months during the year under report. It was re-opened in September last for the treatment of out-door patients, and is reported to have worked fairly well. In commemoration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Comilla, Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Sarail paid a sum of Rs. 1,900 to the credit of the Comilla Municipality for certain improvements in the Comilla Hospital. The work has been taken in hand.

207. The income and expenditure of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 50,393 and Rs. 51,721, respectively, during the year under report, against Rs. 48,356 and Rs. 48,253, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure was principally due to a more liberal supply of European medicines to the dispensaries.

208. The total number of indoor patients decreased from 1,356 in 1897 to 1,207 in 1898; but the total number of out-door patients increased from 308,796 in 1897 to 343,388 during the year under report.

209. The question of providing sheds for the relatives of indoor patients and of constructing contagious and pauper wards has been taken up at Comilla. The Magistrate of Noakhali reports that the medical expenditure in his district is so high that the District Board cannot increase it by opening a moribund and pauper ward. The Magistrate of Chittagong proposes to set aside a ward for paupers in the new General Hospital.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

213. There were three District Boards, presided over by the District Officers as Chairman.

214. The following statement shows the constitution of the District Boards, and the attendance of the members, during the past two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD.	Number of members.		Number of meetings.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	19	19	14	13	11·3	11·07
Noakhali ...	13	13	14	16	8·06	7·62
Chittagong ...	19	19	12	12	12·2	16·2

215. As compared with the previous year, the attendance improved in Tippera and Noakhali, but it diminished in Chittagong. The Boards continued to work through standing sub-committees. The sub-committees of the Tippera District Board held 34 meetings during the year against 53 in the preceding year; those of the Noakhali District Board held 29 meetings against 41 in the preceding year; and those of Chittagong held 17 meetings against 22 in the preceding year.

216. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year under report:—

Income.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Opening balance.	Rate.	Government contribution.	Pound rents and sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle, &c.	Ferries.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera ...	Rs. 1,27,658	Rs. 1,04,102	Rs. 43,785	Rs. 9,309	Rs. 6,365	Rs. 21,031	Rs. 1,84,593
Noakhali ...	42,098	69,253	27,053	5,693	9,955	16,384	1,28,351
Chittagong ...	9,745	84,517	25,835	3,487	10,845	46,875	1,71,359
Total ...	1,79,501	2,57,872	96,683	18,492	27,165	84,290	4,84,302
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,24,188	2,39,354	1,68,014	18,212	33,173	1,36,600	5,95,253

Expenditure.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Communi-cation.	Education.	Sanitation.	Establish-ment.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	Rs. 68,554	Rs. 51,691	Rs. 22,249	Rs. 6,577	Rs. 82,563	Rs. 2,31,634
Noakhali ...	52,579	29,225	3,904	5,004	46,643	1,37,445
Chittagong ...	79,074	23,246	700	7,258	56,169	1,66,446
Total ...	2,00,207	1,04,162	26,943	18,839	1,85,374	5,35,525
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,01,349	1,08,197	20,399	20,663	2,89,432	6,39,940

217. In Tippera, the cost of establishment was 2·8 against 3·6 in the preceding year; in Noakhali 3·6 against 3·7; and in Chittagong 4·4 against

25. All the District Boards worked satisfactorily during the year. The members took an interest in their work, which was disposed of promptly, without friction or obstruction.

218. There is no Local Board in the district of Chittagong. In Tippera there are three Local Boards, viz., at Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Chandpur. In Noakhali there are two Local Boards, one at the Sadar station and the other at Feni. The following statement shows the constitution of the Local Boards and the attendance of the members during the past two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Name of Local Board.	Number of members.		Number of meetings.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	12	12	13	11	5.0	5.7
	Brahmanbaria ...	9	9	8	6	4.8	4.6
	Chandpur ...	7	7	11	12	4.9	4.5
Noakhali ...	Sadar ...	11	11	16	19	5.9	5.5
	Feni ...	9	9	11	7	6.0	6.1

219. The Comilla and Feni Local Boards show a falling off in the attendance of the members, but the other Local Boards show an improvement.

220. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the different Local Boards during the year under review:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Local Board.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Allotment for original works.	Allotment for repairs.	Total.	Original works.	On repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera ...	Sadar ...	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 2,994	Rs. 5,824	Rs. 8,818
	Brahmanbaria ...	2,000	4,500	6,500	2,195	4,047	6,242
	Chandpur ...	1,500	3,000	4,500	845	3,419	4,264
Noakhali ...	Sadar ...	...	...	9,343	...	...	7,685
	Feni ...	...	...	3,243	...	...	3,243

221. The Local Boards have been entrusted with works in connection with the improvement of drainage and water-supply and repairs of village roads. Mr. Harris states that the Local Boards of his district worked fairly well. In Noakhali, the Feni Local Board worked smoothly during the year. But the Sadar Local Board had some friction with the District Engineer and with the Chairman, Mr. Agasti. But this ceased as soon as Mr. Cargill took charge.

222. There are no Union Committees in the district of Chittagong. In Tippera there are five Union Committees, viz., at Laksham under the Sadar Local Board, at Sarail and Navinagar under the Brahmanbaria Local Board, and at Chandpur and Matlab under the Chandpur Local Board. There are four Union Committees in the district of Noakhali, viz., at Lakshmipur, Hatyia and Sandip under the Sadar Local Board, and one at Feni under the Feni Local Board.

225. During the year under report the Chittagong District Board could not do much for the improvement of the roads and bridges within its jurisdiction, as it had to spend a very large amount for repairing the damages to roads, bridges and inspection bungalows, caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897. The District Board had to curtail its expenditure on education, owing to want of funds, and the grants of several grant-in-aid schools were discontinued from July last. But the Local Government has granted a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the District Board, which will enable it to raise its expenditure on education to the usual standard. The Tippera District Board spent a large amount on sanitary works and other improvements, and the large balance in hand of the District Board was reduced to Rs. 80,616 at the end of the year.

226. There were six municipalities in the Division. The Chandpur Municipality completed its first year of existence. Chandpur is fast growing in importance owing to the expansion of the local jute trade, and bids fair to rival Narainganj in time. All the municipalities, except Cox's Bazar and Chandpur, have the elective system.

228. The following figures show the income and expenditure of each municipality during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Income.		Expenditure.	
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	Comilla	23,089	23,802	22,363	19,388
	Brahmanberia	10,813	7,613	10,250	7,408
	Chandpur	5,721	...	4,185	...
Noakhali	Noakhali	14,751	12,103	11,832	8,853
Chittagong	Chittagong	56,921	79,989	54,070	78,729
	Cox's Bazar	7,444	6,348	6,206	4,431

229. During the year under review, the Comilla Municipality spent Rs. 1,595 on sanitary works, viz., Rs. 784 on the improvement of drains, Rs. 30 on repairing slaughter-houses, Rs. 519 on repairing public latrines, and Rs. 262 on fencing and guarding reserved tanks. The re-excavation of the Bijaypur and Silguri outfall khals was commenced during the year. Mr. Harris observes:—

"The Comilla Municipality appears to have done nothing of importance during the year to improve the sanitation of the town. The drainage is defective, and the scheme to improve it has been hanging fire, pending the improvement of the outfall khals called Bijaypur and Silguri."

230. The Brahmanbaria Municipality spent Rs. 705 on sanitary works, and a very fine tank for drinking water was excavated in the heart of the Brahmanbaria town by a private individual at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Harris states that the drainage and conservancy arrangements of the town are defective, and that to improve them a heavy outlay is required, which the Municipality is too poor to meet. The Chandpur Municipality was created only about a year ago, and is yet too poor to be able to do much for the improvement of the town.

231. The Noakhali Municipality spent Rs. 668-11-4 for improvement of water-supply and Rs. 417-7-10 for improvement of drainage. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act worked without friction. Mr. Cargill observes:—

“The town is in good order, clean and well-drained, and remarkably free from smells of any kind. Sanitation is satisfactory, and the water-supply good and well looked after.”

I have recently visited the town and concur in these remarks.

232. The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 8,249 on the repair of roads and about Rs. 1,000 for watering them. All the roads were kept clean, and the Conservancy Department worked very satisfactorily. The drains were thoroughly cleared and deepened, where necessary, at a cost of Rs. 516. The wells and springs of the town were cleaned out very frequently, and great care taken to keep them free from pollution. The Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 342 for improvement of the water-supply. Notices were issued on the owners of filthy tanks to have them re-excavated, and several private tanks were re-excavated during the year. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act were carefully worked during the year, the Chairman, Mr. Good, personally supervising all out-door works. Mr. Lea observes:—

“I consider that the Municipality has worked most satisfactorily during the year, and that great credit is due to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.”

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company appears to be unwilling to join in the water-supply scheme mentioned in the last year's report. The Municipality is too poor to carry out the scheme without assistance from the Railway Company. There appears, therefore, to be no probability of the scheme being carried out until the town becomes much larger.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

233. During the year under report, Muhammadans held nine gazetted, 177 ministerial appointments, and 654 menial posts against 6, 180 and 655 posts, respectively, in the preceding year.

234. In filling up vacancies, due consideration was given to the claims of Muhammadan candidates in all the districts of this Division. It is, however, very difficult to find competent Muhammadan candidates for any but the lowest grades of appointments. In Noakhali, for instance, there is not a single Muhammadan apprentice in the Magistrate's office who has passed the University entrance examination. Mr. Cargill reports that though the proportion of appointments given to Muhammadans is below the proportion of Muhammadans in the district, it is above the proportion of eligible Muhammadan candidates to the total number of eligible candidates.

XXX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

251. The historic event of the year was the visit of His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Chandpur and Chittagong *en route* to Burma. The year has been otherwise rather an uneventful one: there were no natural calamities or outbreaks of any epidemic disease on an unusual scale. There were a few cases of plague in the Tippera district, but almost all of these were imported from Calcutta. Stringent measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which was soon stamped out. The outturn of the principal crops, jute and rice, was very good throughout the Division, except in a portion of the Chittagong district. Prices of food-grains fell considerably, and the condition of the people was, on the whole, prosperous. In the Chittagong district the people are recovering from the disastrous effects of the cyclone of 1897, but the standard of prosperity is still low in a considerable portion of the district. Another good rice crop this year will restore the district to its normal condition of prosperity.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 15th January 1900

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. Threshing going on. Harvesting of *kabli* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Kaniganj	14½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. *Rabi* doing on. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hat 14 seers per rupee. Cattle disease reported from Muraroi, Rajnagore, Sakulipur and Nalhati. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* good. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee
Contai	20	
Tamluk	15	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. *Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice stationary.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* almost over. *Rabi* progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed and that of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	} per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	15½	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Sugarcane-crushing continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	} per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14½	
Chuadanga	14	
Kanaghat	12½	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Jangipur	16½	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	17	} per rupee
Jhenida	...	...	...	18
Magura	...	...	...	17
Narail	...	...	...	16
Bangaon	...	...	...	18

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15½	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	16	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 17 seers per rupee in town and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy continues. Tobacco and mustard doing well. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—Harvesting of *phaphar* going on; wheat, barley, potatoes and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, mustard, tobacco and potatoes progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	10	} per rupee
Terai	...	...	...	...	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Cultivation for *aus*, jute and sugarcane continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy over. Outturn satisfactory. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers 12½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 to 19 seers in the subdivisions.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold. State and prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy over. *Boro* paddy being planted. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Boro* being transplanted. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—*Rabi* doing well, as well as poppy plants. Prospects of standing crops good. Small showers of rain fell on Sunday and Monday (14th and 15th). No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Gaya 17. Paddy harvest approaching conclusion. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Standing crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water abundant. One hundred and thirty-seven cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Price of rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Weather cool and rainy. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks, and *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champan.—Prospects continue favourable, though rain much needed. Weeding of *rabi* and poppy going on. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices are—Common rice 13½ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15½ seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 02. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	} per rupee.
Samastipur	16	
Madhubani	16½	

Monghyr.—No rain at Monghyr and Jamui; Begusarai 16. Weather chilly cold. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy and other standing crops fair. Rain needed for late and backward poppy plants. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Monghyr	14-6	} per rupee.
Begusarai	16	
Jamui	15	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy and drizzling. A few showers would be welcome for the *rabi* crops. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Cattle-disease reported from one thana in Supaul. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Threshing of winter rice going on briskly. Standing crops promising well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	18	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool with west wind; sometimes cloudy. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice finished. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard commenced. Other *rabi* crops thriving. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—*Rabi* doing well. Rain threatening. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 15 seers 1 chitak and of maize 18 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. *Arhar* and sugarcane being cut. *Dalua* and tobacco doing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	14 7	} per rupee.
Jajpur	17 1	
Kendrapara	18 6	
Banki	17 6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17 seers per rupee in the interior of the district, and at 15 and 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Basudebpur Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* and sugarcane in progress. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, *kulthi*, and *arhar* are being harvested. *Dalua* being re-planted and *mung* being sown. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Winter *mandia* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Test-works opened at Tua. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. o.				
Sadar	17	} per rupee.
Khurda	17-1	
Interior of district	17	

Hazaribagh.—Slight showers. Sugarcane pressing nearly completed. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 12½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water available.

Palamau.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* much bettered by to-day's rain (15th). Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12½ seers, gram 16½ seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 13 seers, and wheat 12½ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 6 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Mango trees are flowering.

General Summary.—Rain is reported to have fallen towards the end of the week in several districts in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The winter rice harvest is nearly over, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. The prospects of the *rabi* crops in Bengal and Bihar continue generally good, and in Palamau some improvement is reported owing to the rainfall of the 16th instant. Rain is needed in Puri, Ranchi, Singhbhum, and Champaran. The poppy crop in Bihar so far promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 14 districts and fallen in 5; it is stationary in the remainder. There is plenty of fodder in every district, and cattle are generally in good condition. Some cattle-disease exists in certain districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 16th January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
7th to 13th January 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1900.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Jan.	7th	132.6	7.0	29.856	69.1	81.3	22.4	58.9	63.9	0.529	60.6	77	WNW and calm	49	Nil	Partially cloudy, Δ , \equiv .
"	8th	129.0	7.0	.926	65.8	78.1	21.1	57.0	59.2	.886	51.8	63	ENE and calm ...	38	"	Partially cloudy.
"	9th	131.2	4.6	.697	65.8	79.0	22.6	56.4	59.8	.442	55.6	70	E by N and calm	21	"	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	10th	129.3	1.7	30.005	70.0	81.3	20.6	60.7	66.6	.615	61.8	84	SW by W and calm	27	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	11th	124.2	3.0	.050	68.2	78.3	16.9	61.4	61.9	.473	57.4	69	NNE and calm ...	50	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	12th	125.9	2.7	.068	63.9	75.6	20.2	55.4	56.4	.359	49.8	68	NNE and calm ...	24	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	13th	128.9	8.2	.042	68.6	77.5	26.1	51.4	60.6	.867	50.4	63	NW by W and calm	11	"	Chiefly clear, Δ , \equiv .

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.993

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.021

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
34.2

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.7

The mean temperature of the seven days 66.6

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 66.9

The extreme variation of temperature 29.9

The maximum temperature 81.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
8

The mean relative humidity %
70

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 71

The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th January 1900 Inches.
Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.07

The total fall from 1st to 13th January 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables HI, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ , dew; \equiv , fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Alipore (Calcutta), the 15th January 1900

G. W. KÜHLER,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India
and Director-General of Indian Observations.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
				in.	ing.	ing.									
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	30.008	29.993	29.994	30.047	-.003	N30°W	23	85.4	50.6	79.8	55.2	67.5
		Birbhum ...	Raniganj ...	29.852	29.903	29.748	30.054	-	N68°W	32	86.4	47.5	79.5	52.5	66.9
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.873	29.935	29.767	30.035	-	N85°W	33	86.9	48.9	79.9	54.1	67.0
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	30.032	29.952	29.935	30.040	-.014	N4°W	43	87.8	40.2	81.6	58.0	68.3
		Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island ...	30.150	29.979	30.061	30.081	-.005	N23°E	187	81.0	52.6	78.2	59.2	66.7
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	30.167	29.980	30.070	30.037	-.001	N2°E	11	84.4	50.2	78.5	55.3	66.9
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	30.148	29.955	30.048	30.047	-	N40°W	65	84.4	47.4	79.1	51.8	63.0
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	30.130	29.952	30.025	30.044	+0.006	E	17	81.5	49.1	76.6	54.4	63.5
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	30.140	29.965	30.050	30.031	+0.003	O	23	81.1	47.1	76.9	53.3	63.1
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Khulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Hoolia ...	30.110	29.882	30.004	30.027	-.004	N6°E	45	80.7	47.7	75.0	53.5	64.7
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	30.083	29.876	29.978	30.058	+0.014	N8°E	58	79.8	46.6	75.0	50.0	63.3
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri (a) ...	29.916	29.707	29.810	30.070	+0.015	N38°E	80	77.4	44.0	73.4	52.7	63.1
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	23.116	23.956	23.037	-	+0.003	S51°E	60	89.0	31.8	48.3	35.5	42.1
	Dacca ...	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	33.080	29.840	29.949	30.072	-	N68°E	28	78.7	49.2	74.0	53.6	63.8
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	30.072	29.840	29.960	30.034	+0.004	N72°E	32	79.8	47.2	74.6	52.2	63.4
		Hogra ...	Hogra ...	30.106	29.934	30.015	30.032	-	?	?	80.3	48.5	75.1	53.7	64.0
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	30.121	29.930	30.019	30.020	-.001	N30°W	26	80.3	46.9	75.4	54.3	64.3
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	30.128	29.967	30.046	30.021	+0.008	N5°W	63	80.6	51.8	76.6	57.0	66.7
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong ...	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	30.115	29.954	30.014	30.028	+0.010	S78°E	3	78.5	50.4	73.9	55.1	64.3
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	30.123	29.937	30.030	30.026	+0.001	N	26	80.7	49.5	76.4	53.7	63.1
		Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	30.146	29.967	30.060	30.019	+0.011	N5°E	26	84.3	50.2	78.6	56.0	67.3
		Tippere ...	Comilla ...	30.105	29.977	30.041	30.026	-	N	83	83.4	50.1	78.1	54.1	66.1
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	30.110	29.966	30.022	30.014	-	N24°E	30	81.6	47.0	78.2	51.6	64.9
	Patna ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	30.046	29.900	29.978	30.019	+0.002	N26°E	73	81.4	51.1	77.2	55.3	66.3
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patna ...	Bankipore ...	30.031	29.796	29.900	30.057	-.031	S45°W	55	79.0	46.7	74.0	52.0	63.6
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.602	29.578	29.711	30.064	-.005	S17°E	56	83.4	48.9	79.0	51.4	65.3
		Siababad ...	Dehri ...	29.636	29.003	29.724	30.053	-.035	S38°W	91	84.1	49.6	78.3	53.4	66.9
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur ...	Siababad ...	Ruzar ...	29.939	29.725	29.663	30.063	-.016	S63°W	84	83.6	46.2	77.5	51.9	64.6
		Patna ...	Arrah ...	30.015	29.781	29.902	30.057	-	S67°W	83	82.2	43.0	76.5	49.4	63.0
		Harao ...	Chapra ...	30.019	29.767	29.905	30.053	-	S59°W	84	80.7	40.2	75.6	50.8	63.2
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29.950	29.708	29.879	30.075	-	N37°E	80	79.0	41.9	74.2	47.6	61.0
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	30.018	29.803	29.913	30.080	-	S63°E	7	77.2	46.8	73.4	51.5	62.4
	Orissa ...	Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	30.024	29.614	29.917	30.048	-.016	N39°W	41	77.9	49.5	73.7	53.6	63.6
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	30.040	29.826	29.932	30.054	+0.001	S40°W	38	81.1	43.6	76.0	51.0	63.6
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	30.074	29.889	29.979	30.068	+0.017	N18°E	32	78.4	46.3	73.7	51.0	62.3
		Malda ...	Malda ...	30.120	29.933	30.006	30.035	-	N30°W	29	77.6	43.1	74.4	51.0	62.7
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Jharkhand ...	Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29.092	29.484	29.685	30.066	+0.007	N65°W	16	83.2	43.7	76.4	51.1	63.8
		Outback ...	Outback ...	30.091	29.936	30.017	30.044	+0.004	N81°W	29	87.4	52.6	84.2	57.6	70.9
		.....	False Point ...	30.135	29.997	30.070	30.034	+0.001	N23°W	120	83.4	40.0	80.0	56.4	69.4
		Orissa ...	Balasore ...	30.147	29.970	30.051	30.047	+0.009	N32°W	65	85.4	47.9	81.4	54.4	67.9
		.....	Shortt's Island ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chota Nagpur ...	Puri ...	Puri ...	30.140	30.015	30.078	30.036	-	N6°W	200	85.2	55.0	82.7	61.7	73.3
		.....	Gopalpur ...	30.130	30.008	30.073	30.085	-	N25°W	243	84.3	54.1	81.2	58.8	69.7
		Hasaribagh ...	Hasaribagh ...	28.126	27.925	28.025	30.070	-.001	S85°W	174	80.5	47.4	73.1	51.6	63.3
		Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	28.000	27.825	27.904	30.069	+0.011	N87°W	130	81.0	45.6	75.0	51.4	63.5
		Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...	29.463	29.224	29.354	30.094	-	S53°E	73	81.0	38.5	70.9	44.2	62.1
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur ...	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	29.300	29.172	29.248	29.055	-	N72°W	14	87.1	40.2	80.3	53.5	67.0
		Singbhum ...	Chaturanga ...	29.390	29.221	29.306	29.091	-	S62°W	13	85.9	40.0	82.7	53.1	67.4
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.889	29.680	29.778	30.092	-.002	N70°E	86	73.4	44.9	67.5	51.1	60.3
		Goalpara ...	Duburi ...	30.083	29.880	29.975	30.052	-.010	N60°E	108	76.7	47.8	71.0	53.7	63.4
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	30.094	29.920	29.994	30.056	+0.019	N72°E	31	81.9	40.0	77.2	53.1	65.2

* Mean of 10 days.

(a) Mean of 30 days.

(b) Mean of 20 days.

(c) Mean of 25 days.

(d) Mean of 24 days.

Bengal for the month of December 1899.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL—										
Mean, 9 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Of month.					Since 16th October 1899.					
					Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
76	+5	(c) 1.0	-1.0	Nil	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.28	1.34	2.12	-0.78	1.80	2.47	Burdwan.
70	-	1.2	-	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.30	1.95	1.89	+0.06	1.75	2.56	Birbhum.
66	-	1.4	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.10	1.21	2.04	-0.81	1.70	2.73	Bankura.
66	-	0.9	-	Nil	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.29	1.22	2.03	-1.80	1.80	2.60	Midnapore.
					Nil	0.21	-0.21	0.00	0.37	0.87	2.44	-1.57	1.33	2.97	Hoochly.
					Nil	0.23	-0.23	0.00	0.47	0.66	2.27	-1.61	1.00	3.17	Howrah.
88	+4	1.8 (a)	-0.8	0.17	0.08	0.20	-0.18	0.14	0.41	1.45	2.46	-2.01	2.14	3.60	24-Paraganas.
83	+6	1.3 (b)	-0.7	Nil	Nil	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.46	1.30	2.81	-1.51	1.00	3.36	Calcutta.
88	-	1.3 (a)	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.30	1.90	2.63	-0.73	1.80	2.75	Nadia.
87	+8	1.3	-0.3	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.23	2.46	2.16	+0.30	2.13	2.51	Murshidabad.
90	+14	0	-2.0	Nil	Nil	0.17	-0.17	0.00	0.21	2.00	2.14	-1.14	2.80	3.20	Jessore.
					Nil	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.41	2.72	2.32	-0.40	2.33	3.75	Khulna.
86	-	1.1 (a)	-	Nil	0.1	0.08	-0.07	0.00	0.19	2.27	1.86	+0.61	1.83	2.16	Rajshahi.
83	-	1.9 (b)	-	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.23	0.70	1.31	-0.61	1.80	1.80	Dinajpur.
91	-	1.0 (b)	-	Nil	0.31	0.04	+0.27	1.00	0.16	1.06	1.06	-0.02	2.75	2.10	Jalpaiguri.
73	-1	2.6	+1.6	0.7	0.29	0.25	+0.04	1.25	0.73	2.68	2.02	-0.66	5.25	3.16	Darjeeling.
92	-	2.6	-	0.33	0.16	0.11	+0.05	0.50	0.23	1.95	1.96	0.00	2.75	2.14	Cooch Behar.
94	-	0.7 (d)	-	Nil	0.05	0.12	-0.07	0.20	0.25	2.21	1.08	+0.63	1.89	1.66	Rangpur.
89	-	0.7	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.24	2.12	2.27	+0.85	2.50	2.19	Hogra.
94	-	2.0	-	Nil	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.23	2.07	2.36	+0.71	2.00	3.23	Patna.
91	+12	?	?	0.09	0.06	0.16	-0.10	0.40	1.37	2.90	2.29	-0.5	2.20	3.76	Dacca.
92	-	?	-	0.04	0.09	0.10	-0.01	0.12	0.20	2.15	2.23	+1.02	2.56	2.90	Mymensingh.
94	-	0.9 (a)	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.22	4.40	2.90	+1.50	3.33	3.43	Faridpur.
88	-	1.0 (b)	-	Nil	Nil	0.36	-0.36	0.00	0.48	13.06	4.03	+9.0	4.50	4.27	Backergunge.
78	-	0.5	-	Nil	0.31	0.10	+0.12	0.34	0.31	4.53	2.54	+1.01	3.90	4.08	Tippera.
80	-	1.1 (d)	-	Nil	0.01	0.34	-0.53	0.00	0.46	12.11	5.30	+6.81	5.75	4.03	Naokhal.
91	+4	1.0	-1.3	Nil	Nil	0.22	-0.22	0.00	0.13	24.97	5.79	+19.27	8.00	5.89	Chittagong.
					Nil	0.56	-0.56	0.00	0.86	14.73	4.54	+10.19	8.00	5.56	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
70	+3	0.6	-1.1	Nil	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.21	1.43	1.38	+0.10	1.00	1.68	Patna.
68	+4	1.0	-0.7	Nil	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.25	0.65	1.13	-0.48	1.12	1.65	Gaya.
64	-	1.0	-	Nil											
66	-	0.8	-	Nil	Nil	0.22	-0.22	0.00	0.29	0.84	1.63	-0.78	0.63	1.77	Mohabud.
81	-	0.4	-	Nil											
87	-	0.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.20	0.46	1.36	-0.90	1.00	1.32	Saran.
92	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0.00	0.41	0.24	1.17	-0.83	1.00	1.23	Champaran.
88	-	0.1 (c)	-	Nil	Nil	0.09	-0.09	0.00	0.31	1.95	1.05	+0.90	1.14	1.23	Muzaffarpur.
92	+7	0.4 (c)	-0.6	Nil	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.21	2.74	0.86	+1.88	1.00	1.13	Darbhanga.
					Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.17	0.33	0.90	-0.57	0.80	1.33	Monghyra.
81	-	1.3 (b)	-	Nil	Nil	0.07	-0.07	0.00	0.26	0.45	1.08	-0.63	0.67	1.39	Bhagalpur.
94	+10	1.2 (k)	+0.3	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.31	0.03	1.17	-1.14	0.00	1.36	Furness.
92	-	0.2	-	Nil	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.31	1.06	1.40	-0.44	1.60	1.46	Malda.
70	-	1.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.23	0.61	1.59	-0.98	1.80	1.90	Sonthal Parganas.
74	+2	2.0 (f)	+0.2	0.03	Nil	0.33	-0.33	0.00	0.54	0.64	5.18	-4.54	1.25	5.25	Outback.
65	+4	2.4	+0.9	Nil											
60	-	2.2	-	Nil	0.12	0.21	-0.08	0.14	0.41	0.59	2.56	-2.67	1.85	4.29	Balassore.
															Shore's Island.
75	-	0.6 (a)	-	Nil	Nil	0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.66	0.63	7.12	-6.56	1.60	6.14	Puri.
72	-	0.2	-	0.19											
80	-10	1.4	-0.5	Nil	Nil	0.19	-0.19	0.00	0.31	0.15	1.71	-1.56	0.67	2.10	Hazaribagh.
81	-	1.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.23	-0.23	0.00	0.33	0.01	1.63	-1.62	0.00	2.36	Ranchi.
75	-	0.6	-	Nil	Nil	0.27	-0.27	0.00	0.33	0.63	1.68	-1.15	0.50	2.14	Paraman.
80	-	0.4	-	Nil	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0.00	0.25	0.13	1.49	-1.36	0.33	2.36	Manbhum.
69	-	0.9	-	Nil	Nil	0.28	-0.28	0.00	0.37	0.48	2.17	-1.69	1.50	2.20	Sikarbhumi.
89	+2	?	?	0.36											Sibesar.
94	+6	4.7 (j)	+3.4	Nil											Dhubri.
91	+6	3.0 (A)	0	0.14											Cachar.

(f) Mean of 20 days.

(g) Mean of 15 days.

(h) Mean of 17 days.

(i) Mean of 13 days.

(k) Mean of 23 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Metereological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19																	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SOUTH WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kaina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Kutwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Raizanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Buri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Hatampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Holpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Hankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Gangajalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore.	Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Panchkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Dantora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Raining in December 1899.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st Oct. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1899.	Average rainfall from 1st Oct. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1899.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.16	Nil	0.88	2.41	Kalna	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.
...	Nil	0.19	Nil	0.15	Nil	1.71	2.39	Burdwan.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.08	Nil	1.41	2.42	Katwa.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.09	Nil	1.07	1.81	Banikauj.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.09	Nil	1.02	1.53	Manikur.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.11	Nil	2.64	3.08	Suri	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.34	Nil	0.03	Nil	1.85	1.73	Hotampur.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.12	Nil	2.14	3.00	Rampur Hat.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.09	Nil	1.17	1.76	Bolpur.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2.59	?	Morari.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.40	?	Lohpur.	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.94	2.37	Bankura.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.15	Nil	2.21	1.94	Vishnupur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.13	Nil	1.34	1.73	Mallara.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.65	2.42	Khatra.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.70	1.58	Indas.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	1.07	Kotalpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.12	Nil	1.28	1.87	Gangajalghat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.46	3.26	Raipur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.12	Nil	2.70	1.98	Bonamukhi	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.54	2.03	Gontal	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.20	Nil	1.21	3.61	Tamluk.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.57	2.93	Midnapore.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.80	1.57	Ghatol.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.38	2.53	Kukrabaty.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.15	Nil	3.95	2.10	Garhbeta.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.02	?	Panskura.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.24	?	Dantoon.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.84	2.43	Berampore.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.20	Nil	1.17	2.40	Hooghly.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.28	Nil	0.14	Nil	0.30	2.10	Jahanabad.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.23	Nil	1.03	2.70	Howrah.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.48	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.28	1.63	Moharaka.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.21	?	Udharis.	Bankura.		
...	1	0.05	0.17	0.28	0.17	1.71	6.43	Saugor Island.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.22	Nil	1.21	3.15	Diamond Harbour.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.06	Nil	1.88	3.45	Canning Town.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.24	Nil	1.30	2.81	Alipore (Obsy.)	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.43	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.96	2.88	Barrackpore.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.22	Nil	1.31	2.73	Dum-Dum.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.23	Nil	2.78	2.91	Barasat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.45	2.86	Basirhat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.19	Nil	0.16	Nil	1.46	3.00	Ranachhat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.19	Nil	0.08	Nil	1.30	2.46	Krishnagar.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.11	Nil	2.48	2.83	Chudanga.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.13	Nil	1.86	2.35	Meherpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.14	Nil	2.13	3.44	Kushla.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.17	Nil	2.23	3.22	Kandi.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.12	Nil	1.88	1.09	Berhampore.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.10	Nil	1.73	2.20	Lalbach.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.09	Nil	2.35	1.78	Asanjanj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.29	Nil	0.10	Nil	1.82	1.82	Jangipar.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.10	Nil	5.50	2.25	Lalgola.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.10	Nil	2.12	3.25	Akriganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.04	Nil	2.04	2.04	Puthabari.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.36	Nil	0.17	Nil	1.95	2.17	Dumkal.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.17	Nil	1.80	3.24	Natal.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.18	Nil	2.88	3.77	Jessore.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.12	Nil	1.31	3.00	Jhemdah.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.11	Nil	3.21	2.71	Magura.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.98	2.90	Bangao.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.25	Nil	1.50	3.03	Satkhira.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.48	Nil	0.22	Nil	4.53	3.90	Bagerhat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.24	Nil	2.13	3.10	Khulna.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.50	?	Katiganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2.24	?	Nakipur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.41	?	Dumaria.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3.05	?	Kampal.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2.82	?	Kalarna.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2.55	?	Paitgucha.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.65	?	Mollahat.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11.00	?	Morliganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.07	Nil	2.00	1.76	Tala.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.03	2.72	2.25	Bonita.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.13	Nil	2.41	1.56	Nator.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.03	Nil	0.62	1.70	Naugon.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.01	Nil	1.56	1.18	Lalpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.22	Nil	0.13	Nil	2.40	1.60	Munda.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.34	?	Mahad-bpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.94	?	Nithpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.00	?	Nataganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.42	0.90	Changarampur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.48	0.84	Churaman.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.10	Nil	1.12	2.05	Ranganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	0.16	Nil	0.13	Nil	0.70	1.35	Dumajpur.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Thakurgaon.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.84	?	Sataganj.	Bankura.		
...	Nil	?									

Table of Rainfall recorded at ...

[illegible]

Bengal in December 1899—continued.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rain-fall during the month.	Total rainfall from 15th Oct. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1899.	Average rainfall from 15th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	Nil	0.40	Nil	0.28	Nil	2.00	3.72	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.16	Nil	2.68	2.74	Dacca			
...	1	0.54	0.19	0.25	0.19	2.74	4.12	Narayanganj.			
...	Nil	0.33	Nil	0.10	Nil	4.12	2.42	Manikganj.			
...	1	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.11	1.00	2.08	Jaydhpur.			
...	1	0.31	0.50	0.24	0.37	4.10	2.60	Kakerganj ...	Mymensingh.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.00	Nil	3.30	2.47	Atia (Tangai).			
...	Nil	0.31	0.04	0.13	0.04	4.42	2.82	Mymensingh.			
...	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.20	Nil	1.16	2.60	Jamalpur.			
...	Nil	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.18	4.95	3.57	Netrokona.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.15	2.51	Saharnakhali.		Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.00	1.06	Durgapur.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.77	1.71	Sherepur Town.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.68	1.71	Dinaganj.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.13	?	Natibari.			
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.18	Nil	4.40	2.03	Mudoripur.	Faridpur.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.11	Nil	4.88	3.10	Faridpur.			
...	Nil	0.28	Nil	0.00	Nil	4.10	2.93	Gualundo.			
...	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.02	Nil	19.64	4.22	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	Nil	0.34	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.98	3.00	Pirojpur.			
...	Nil	0.54	Nil	0.30	Nil	10.64	4.22	Barisal.		Chittagong.	East Bengal.
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.1	Nil	4.42	3.82	Quarnadi.			
...	Nil	0.63	Nil	0.63	Nil	12.40	3.80	Rhona.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14.94	?	Daulatkhan.			
...	Nil	0.45	Nil	0.34	Nil	21.52	4.11	Dauphal.			
...	1	0.41	1.57	0.3	1.37	8.77	3.05	Agartala.	Hill Tippera.		
...	Nil	0.54	Nil	0.50	Nil	6.80	3.20	Agartala.	Tippera.		
...	Nil	0.61	Nil	0.00	Nil	7.12	3.65	Chandpur.			
...	1	0.40	0.00	0.21	0.50	3.04	3.14	Brabmanbaria.			
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.00	Nil	2.42	4.47	Ramchandrapur.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00	Nil	4.00	3.00	Nasirnagar.		Chittagong.	East Bengal.
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.71	2.78	Daudkandi.			
...	1	0.18	0.00	0.05	0.00	5.21	3.00	Kasba.			
...	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.14	Nil	3.23	3.24	Lakshmi.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00	Nil	15.41	3.40	Naokhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	Nil	0.00	0.02	0.51	0.02	0.06	5.51	3.01	Penny.		
...	Nil	0.55	0.03	0.55	0.03	14.08	0.41	Harishpur.			
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.20	Nil	8.48	3.51	Ranganj.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.73	?	Chhaganaya.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14.34	?	Haitya.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8.00	?	Lakshipur.		Chittagong.	East Bengal.
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.04	Nil	2.05	6.02	Cox's Bazar.			
...	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.77	Nil	25.43	4.60	Chittagong.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.35	Nil	2.18	7.02	Kutubdia.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.27	Nil	32.88	5.00	Sutanalia.			
...	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.84	Nil	17.70	5.37	Kodala.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	21.03	?	Penua.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	10.00	?	Masarat.			
...	Nil	0.85	Nil	0.50	Nil	14.75	4.54	Raukanoni.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	15.37	?	Bandarban.			
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.13	Nil	1.93	1.40	Patna.	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.13	Nil	1.05	1.50	Dinapore.			
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.10	Nil	1.27	1.32	Bihar.			
...	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.00	Nil	1.0	1.30	Bihar.			
...	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.02	Nil	2.38	1.40	Bikram.			
...	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.01	Nil	1.15	1.16	Hilen.			
...	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.02	1.16	Aurangabad.	Gaya.		
...	Nil	0.30	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.42	1.40	Gaya.			
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.16	1.13	Nuwada.			
...	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.13	Nil	0.94	1.10	Jahanabad.			
...	Nil	0.30	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.73	1.20	Arwal.		Patna.	Bihar.
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.2	Nil	1.82	1.13	Daudnagar.			
...	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00	0.00	Shenghati.			
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	1.42	Rajauli.			
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.25	0.60	Pakri Barawan.			
...	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.06	1.10	Boxar.	Shahabad.		
...	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.32	Nil	1.00	1.71	Dehri.			
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.05	1.00	Bhambua.			
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.53	1.00	Sasaram.			
...	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.10	Nil	2.51	1.30	Arrah.			
...	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	1.30	Mohana.		Patna.	Bihar.
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.03	?	Khiri.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.50	?	Agaoon.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.32	?	Ranagar.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.25	?	Koath.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.07	?	Sikraul.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Bassawan.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.20	?	Mo aharpur.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.33	?	Chanda.			
...	Nil	0.33	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.30	0.08	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.02	1.07	Siwan.		Patna.	Bihar.
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.81	?	Ekma.			
...	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.14	Nil	0.45	1.51	Chapra.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.25	?	Hathwa.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.07	?	Amnaur.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.36	?	Basantpur.			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.28	?	Daroclee.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

[illegible]

Bengal in December 1899—concluded.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st Dec. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1900.	Average rainfall from 1st Dec. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1900.	Station.	District.	Division.	Metereological Division.
										NH	0.23	NH	0.06	NH	0.37	1.20	Madhupur	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bihar—concluded.
										NH	0.21	NH	0.08	NH	1.25	1.04	Bonani (Sifabad).			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.45	0.67	Supaul			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.07	NH	0.66	1.19	Protoganj.			
										NH	0.33	NH	0.10	NH	0.47	1.56	Chhapar			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Banka			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chong.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Bansil.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Kishanganj.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Araria.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Parnera.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Gondwana (Korahi).			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Barsoe.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Koperganj.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Kailashpur.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Motid.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chandaul.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chajol.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Sibganj.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Idida.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Pakaur.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Vayal.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Deoghur.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Samtara.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Mohaganj.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Namit.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Assenbong.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Katikan.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Mallipur.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Garwan.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Savath.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Barkope.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Bhagga.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Mohespara.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Hirapur.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Barharan.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Sahibganj.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Baria.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85	Chhapra.			
										NH	0.27	NH	0.06	NH	0.47	0.85				

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1899.**

As is usual in December, weather has been fine and settled over both the Province and the Bay. Not unfrequently cyclonic disturbances develop in the extreme south of the Bay during the first-half of the month; and on rare occasions they move northwards and influence weather in Bengal. During the past month there has been no such disturbance, and the only weather which might be considered abnormal appears to have originated in the north-east.

A faint depression was shown in North Bengal about the 5th or 6th, more by the cyclonic wind directions than by pressure differences. Moving south-westward it became better developed over the central parts of the province on the 7th, and then becoming fainter again soon after disappeared, owing to a brisk rise of pressure which became general over the province. During these days the only rainfall of the month occurred, beginning in North Bengal and ending in Orissa. Light showers were fairly general in the Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar districts between the 5th and 9th, and a few scattered showers were recorded in East Bengal between the 4th and 8th, and similar scattered rain fell in Orissa on the 10th, 11th and 13th. The only rain in South-West Bengal was $\cdot 17$ inch at Saugor Island on the 10th, and none fell in Chota Nagpur and Bihar throughout the month.

One abnormal feature of the general atmospheric condition was the very low temperature which prevailed in Burma during the first week of the month. At that time comparatively warm weather obtained in Bengal, but after the slight disturbance referred to above, the pressure gradient became steeper over the Bay and the province. Northerly winds were more regular, and temperature fell in Bengal, especially in the north-east. Along with these changes temperature rose in Burma, and during the second-half of the month was generally above the normal by small amounts.

The low temperature which followed the disturbance was at first fairly general over the province, but the most usual arrangement during the month was high temperature in the west and low temperature in the east, more especially the north-east. This is shown by the means for the month which differ from the normal by amounts varying from excess of $2^{\circ}5$ in Chota Nagpur to defect of $2^{\circ}3$ in Assam. These differences may be partly accounted for by pressure being relatively higher in Assam and North Bengal than it was in Bihar, in consequence of which winds were more north-easterly than usual in the eastern districts and not so northerly as usual in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In fact in the west of the province winds varying from west to south-west or south were of most frequent occurrence.

The usual direction from which unsettled weather approaches the province in the cold season is the west, and at times as in the previous year some of these disturbances occur in the latter half of December. On this occasion there was only the faintest appearance of a disturbance from the west in the last days of the month. There was a brisk fall of pressure, causing defect of about $\cdot 1$ inch in the centre and west of the province, and light irregular cyclonic winds, but no cloud or rainfall or any considerable change of temperature. Practically therefore throughout the month normal weather prevailed with the usual oscillations of temperature and pressure characteristic of settled conditions.

It would appear that the abnormal conditions on which the irregular distribution of rainfall of the past monsoon season depended have been followed by other conditions likely to have an opposite effect on the motion of depressions from the west on which rainfall at this season depends. It may be remembered that all depressions which formed during the rains moved sooner or later towards the north-east of the province. Judging by the two slight cases of disturbed weather in December, the approach of depressions from the west will be retarded, and they will probably become too diffused to cause rainfall in the usual quantity in January and February in Bengal.

Pressure on an average for the month was practically normal, except in the west of Bihar, where there was defect of $\cdot 03$ inch, and in North Bengal and the south of Assam, where there was excess of about $\cdot 02$ inch. Generally in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the difference from the normal was not above a few thousandths of an inch.

Pressure changes were almost always small, and the only occasion of comparatively high readings was in the second week, when excess in the north was between one and two-tenths of an inch, and there was a rather steep gradient over the Bay.

Temperature varied considerably from the normal for day readings; but there was little difference at night. The average variation in maximum temperatures ranged from excess of 3° in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the south of Bihar to defect of 2° in North and East Bengal and 3° to 4° in Assam. Owing to the smaller differences in minimum readings, the mean temperature for the month shows somewhat more uniformity than the mean day readings taken alone. Average excess was $2^{\circ}5$ in Chota Nagpur, 1° in Orissa, and about half a degree in South-West Bengal and Bihar. In North Bengal defect was $0^{\circ}4$, in East Bengal $0^{\circ}8$ and in Assam $2^{\circ}3$.

Rainfall as stated above was almost nil over the whole province, and was entirely absent in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The light showers which fell in North and East Bengal about the end of the first week give an average for these divisions of less than $\cdot 1$ inch, and in Orissa there fell on an average only $\cdot 04$ inch.

The following table gives the average rainfall for each division month by month throughout the year, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for each month. It will be seen that Bihar has received 29 per cent. more than the normal, East Bengal 22, North Bengal 16 and South-West Bengal 9; and that Orissa and Chota Nagpur have received respectively 8 and 14 per cent. less than the average.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	92	90	Nil	Nil	109
North Bengal ...	70	44	112	93	85	127	123	133	119	63	Nil	70	116
East ..	300	169	51	153	137	104	125	114	116	194	17	33	122
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	102	34	Nil	Nil	129
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	147	Nil	13	92
Chota Nagpur ..	164	24	Nil	256	86	154	110	54	57	34	Nil	Nil	86

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of December 1899:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.			TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.								
			Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899.		
					Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	
South-West Bengal	87.8	47.1	78.8	54.5	60.7	+0.3	Nil	0.15	-0.15	0.00	0.33	-0.28	1.68	3.67
North Bengal	80.7	44.0	74.0	53.0	63.9	-0.4	0.07	0.10	-0.03	0.24	0.24	0	1.97	1.79
East	84.3	47.6	77.0	54.7	65.8	-0.8	0.09	0.27	-0.18	0.15	0.40	-0.25	9.70	3.81
Bihar	84.1	41.9	75.6	51.3	63.5	+0.4	Nil	0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.25	-0.25	0.90	1.24
Orissa	87.4	47.9	81.9	57.7	69.8	+1.0	0.04	0.31	-0.27	0.05	0.52	-0.47	0.63	5.11
Chota Nagpur*	85.9	45.0	77.8	51.8	64.8	+2.5	Nil	0.31	-0.31	0.00	0.30	-0.30	0.26	1.70
Assam	81.9	44.9	71.9	53.6	62.3	-2.3								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 16th January 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of November 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.			TOLLAGE, 1898-99.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2		3	4		5
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	629	10 10	7,325 5 4	793 8 9	16,197 13 10	
Kendrapara ditto	5,783	3 2	42,984 3 6	7,039 3 5	52,446 5 1	
High Level Canal, Range I	321	8 9	7,897 7 0	1,917 8 3	13,126 1 6	
„ Ditto, „ II	97	6 0	1,809 4 9	195 9 9	1,989 12 3	
„ Ditto, „ III	35	2 0	920 7 9	35 14 0	674 6 3	
Jajpur Canal	22	5 3	264 14 9	15 15 9	130 17 9	
Total Orissa Circle	6,889	4 0	61,201 11 1	9,997 6 11	84,564 14 8	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	8,313	13 9	65,490 0 6	9,295 11 3	65,933 14 9	
Hijili Tidal Canal	2,509	4 0	35,956 3 0	3,036 13 6	53,632 5 6	
Total South-Western Circle	10,823	1 9	1,01,446 3 6	12,332 8 9	1,19,566 4 3	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	2,557	15 6	31,428 6 9	3,648 7 9	25,817 9 9	
Arrah ditto	1,748	7 3	19,745 6 9	3,855 1 9	32,517 8 3	
Buxar ditto	1,195	12 6	10,580 14 0	719 3 0	6,441 0 0	
Total Sone Circle	5,502	3 3	61,754 11 6	8,222 12 6	64,776 2 0	
GRAND TOTAL	23,214	9 0	2,24,402 10 1	30,552 12 2	2,68,907 4 11	

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.						TOLLAGE, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passen- gers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passen- gers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passen- gers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passen- gers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level	1	...	4 8 0	44,037	2,884	46,349 11 0	4,408	90	3,136 13 6	31,180	2,898	23,386 15 11
Total Orissa Circle	1	...	4 8 0	44,037	2,884	46,349 11 0	4,408	90	3,136 13 6	31,180	2,898	23,386 15 11

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1899-1900.			EARNINGS, 1898-99.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2		3	4		5
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,893	12 0	1,07,551 6 1	13,134 4 5	1,07,961 14 7	
Midnapore Canal	8,313	13 9	65,490 0 6	9,295 11 3	65,933 14 9	
Hijili Tidal Canal	2,509	4 0	35,956 3 0	3,036 13 6	53,632 5 6	
Sone Canals	5,502	3 3	61,754 11 6	8,222 12 6	64,776 2 0	
Total	23,219	1 0	2,70,752 5 1	33,689 9 8	2,92,304 4 10	

CALCUTTA,
Th: 16th January 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of November 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.		TOLLAGE, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	33,418 3 9	1,92,060 8 3	33,507 11 6	1,56,843 4 6
Tolly's Nala ...	8,170 15 3	54,747 3 6	7,246 10 3	37,530 4 3
Total ...	41,589 3 0	2,46,807 11 9	40,754 5 9	1,94,373 8 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,702 9 3	29,106 5 0	4,587 10 6	47,060 13 9
Nadia Rivers ...	6,823 14 0	88,447 4 6	7,595 0 0	70,826 12 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,115 10 3	3,64,361 5 3	52,937 0 3	3,12,261 2 8

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH JANUARY 1900.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,448	3,34,850	6,639	1,288	1,83,215	2,872
Jute ...	91	44,000	718	132	72,200	1,112
Firewood ...	49	45,900	685	89	31,225	467
Other articles ...	858	1,75,750	2,499	731	1,94,080	2,507
Total ...	2,446	6,00,500	9,441	2,190	4,80,720	6,958

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 25th November 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	81,37,497	11,04,758	88,68,691	12,41,910	2,18,204	1,30,479	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	62,750	41,922	1,38,773	66,100	76,014	24,178	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,947	4,936	90,038	16,639	14,086	11,703	.....	.....
2.—Ditto, Indian	42,579	20,378	51,470	20,278	8,097	.....	.....	165
3.—Piece-goods, European	2,06,151	2,10,971	1,70,346	1,60,327	.....	55,755	55,755	50,644
4.—Ditto, Indian	40,500	31,079	38,886	37,190	.....	1,674	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	306	383	237	170	.....	60	60	213
2.—Non-intoxicating	12,313	9,626	10,353	9,335	.....	1,960	1,960	187
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	13,340	37,883	10,550	34,064	5,216	.....	.....	2,910
2.—Mynabolams	6,242	1,683	7,406	1,557	3,254	174	.....	.....
3.—Cutch	2,404	1,040	1,300	492	.....	1,104	1,104	527
4.—Turmeric	10,400	8,104	6,280	5,205	.....	4,761	4,761	3,469
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	323	290	435	420	162	191	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	175	76	20	3	.....	155	155	73
7.—Others	10,206	3,765	3,590	751	.....	6,850	6,850	3,464
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	4,98,460	1,18,647	4,37,871	1,01,554	.....	60,580	60,580	17,093
2.—Rice in the husk	66,090	6,747	1,27,480	16,780	61,349	10,039	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,93,058	60,419	10,04,819	2,42,525	7,01,761	1,82,106	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	88,474	13,046	3,22,755	48,861	2,34,281	35,815	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	5,58,934	57,712	9,21,080	3,40,470	5,50,105	2,61,734	.....	.....
6.—Others	1,84,012	34,836	4,70,485	1,21,091	2,86,476	86,345	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	41,121	22,620	1,65,088	1,07,901	1,14,507	85,262	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	11,978	5,323	19,990	14,180	7,921	8,857	.....	.....
Horns	2,666	1,153	2,197	900	.....	40	40	163
Hemp and other fibres	71,300	14,234	28,380	6,043	.....	43,013	43,013	8,101
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,20,233	55,741	2,74,804	63,105	48,601	7,365	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	85,646	43,295	97,018	48,050	11,072	4,744	.....	.....
Lao—								
1.—Stick	26,368	9,785	43,620	14,701	17,271	4,076	.....	.....
2.—Shell	21,424	17,084	20,542	19,611	5,118	1,830	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	9,671	9,744	7,754	6,611	.....	1,817	1,817	3,233
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	10,234	7,700	13,733	6,168	.....	5,501	5,501	1,531
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,778	2,580	775	2,012	.....	1,603	1,603	52
3.—Wines	2,980	4,774	3,148	5,126	162	361	.....	.....
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	107	32	130	30	32	4	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,473	1,047	173	108	.....	1,300	1,300	849
2.—Brass, ditto	351	187	875	450	524	278	.....	.....
3.—Copper, wrought	1,403	1,000	533	371	.....	931	931	60
4.—Brass, ditto	17,331	7,148	15,218	8,285	.....	1,137	1,137	2,103
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	34,845	7,470	12,040	4,054	.....	21,995	21,995	3,423
(b) Unwrought	20,874	1,214	20,430	2,551	.....	1,837	1,837	.....
(c) Wrought	81,018	30,801	62,707	20,010	.....	18,821	18,821	6,975
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	37,217	17,666	47,167	21,200	9,970	3,643	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,136	2,307	2,037	1,437	.....	1,099	1,099	670
7.—Others	10,001	6,290	9,051	6,171	.....	440	440	2,135
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,00,003	34,652	1,30,991	54,011	30,988	19,039	.....	.....
2.—Castor	3,063	1,210	8,701	882	.....	225	225	334
3.—Coconut	5,216	2,070	4,794	1,613	.....	422	422	463
4.—Mustard and rape	4,773	1,516	10,063	3,415	6,190	1,900	.....	.....
5.—Others	5,495	2,040	6,140	2,473	645	.....	.....	167
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	5,07,088	1,42,298	1,63,065	47,327	.....	4,14,020	4,14,020	60,971
2.—Rape and mustard	2,07,789	82,336	1,37,881	34,623	.....	1,39,008	1,39,008	47,773
3.—Til or jujili	10,319	5,301	35,072	6,363	18,753	3,063	.....	.....
4.—Poppy	44,059	11,757	21,379	6,680	.....	23,570	23,570	6,137
5.—Earthnuts	340	97	55	20	.....	291	291	77
6.—Castor	40,791	9,404	31,073	7,704	.....	9,118	9,118	1,700
7.—Others	14,917	3,074	10,808	2,712	.....	4,049	4,049	343
Opium	42,171	44,702	49,948	54,517	6,777	9,315	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	23,197	13,873	19,294	10,587	.....	3,893	3,893	3,291
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	38,520	51,965	38,052	28,626	420	.....	.....	3,319
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	76,025	16,020	23,015	10,083	.....	54	54	.....
3.—Potatoes	1,00,940	53,478	1,71,709	83,042	69,350	26,664	.....	.....
4.—Others	1,00,872	43,516	90,902	32,937	.....	12,880	12,880	11,473
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	1,150	1,898	1,318	514	150	.....	.....	1,314
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	3,769	711	27,703	4,671	24,032	3,880	.....	.....
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates	40,034	9,455	25,238	730	.....	14,600	14,600	8,719
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	4,607	2,016	4,007	3,016	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	42,351	14,702	63,707	9,020	21,456	.....	.....	5,083
Salt	4,09,353	81,380	5,00,001	99,396	30,708	11,066	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	64,184	24,089	62,404	22,747	.....	.....	5,780	1,342
2.—Other saline substances	37,206	12,186	30,169	8,778	.....	.....	7,147	3,368
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	2,643	1,416	3,693	1,347	950	.....	.....	60
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	77	161	.....	360	.....	.....	77	161
2.—Indian	232	527	193	611	.....	.....	37	147
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	16,099	14,515	17,046	15,616	37	1,363	.....	.....
2.—Pepper	2,054	2,112	2,102	2,119	.....	.....	898	593
3.—Ginger	3,735	1,370	2,360	935	.....	.....	1,375	481
4.—Chillies	13,100	4,447	16,748	5,610	3,648	1,172	.....	.....
5.—Cardamoms	2,000	1,837	1,166	495	.....	.....	893	1,402
6.—Others	1,087	689	1,215	640	128	.....	.....	49
Stone and lime	3,82,663	76,770	3,94,206	70,746	11,540	.....	.....	2,025
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	21,680	5,832	15,636	6,207	.....	375	6,033	.....
2.—Unrefined	2,98,400	75,139	1,51,928	43,374	.....	.....	1,11,472	31,765
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	3,472	2,596	4,378	3,461	906	.....	.....	135
Timber	80,894	13,466	1,31,557	19,066	50,663	5,190	.....	.....
Touracco	53,141	20,406	44,162	16,760	.....	.....	8,980	3,646
Wool—								
(a) Raw	3,793	1,528	3,523	1,115	726	.....	.....	718
(b) Manufactured—								
1.—Carpets and rugs	238	417	691	1,386	763	919	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	702	1,504	6,112	2,281	5,410	777	.....	.....
III.—" Indian	7,477	9,000	6,910	11,267	.....	2,247	867	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures	31	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	33
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	62,946	10,151	40,909	6,295	.....	.....	2,037	3,856
2.—Firewood	24,743	1,332	14,395	1,230	.....	.....	10,348	102
3.—Indigo seed	1,533	347	4,373	1,253	2,760	906	.....	.....
4.—Oil-cake	90,434	14,221	64,115	13,004	.....	.....	6,319	647
5.—Paints & colours	11,545	4,092	11,635	5,442	90	1,350	.....	.....
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	76,909	22,896	69,514	27,145	12,656	4,800	.....	.....
7.—Wooden articles	15,161	6,423	12,749	6,123	.....	.....	2,352	296
8.—Others	7,55,780	1,85,825	7,03,453	1,95,360	.....	9,463	50,723	.....
Total	1,49,21,281	33,00,028	1,64,93,859	33,35,712	15,72,578	6,35,684	.....	.....
Military stores	13,905	17,162	19,895	32,490	5,990	15,325	.....	.....
Coal for railways	7,43,434	53,446	15,08,719	1,22,945	7,65,285	69,490	.....	.....
Railway materials	12,42,990	61,767	17,93,668	57,321	5,50,678	12,754	.....	.....
Livestock	.....	39,893	.....	24,236	.....	5,645	.....	.....
Total	1,69,21,700	33,46,096	1,98,12,461	40,84,706	28,90,701	7,88,610	.....	.....

O. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 8th January 1900.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of October 1899 compared with the corresponding period in 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	253	433	673	1,309	415	875	.....	.....	Demand for brick burning.
II.—Cotton, raw	78	462	63	534	.....	132	10	.....
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn.	4	37	7	59	3	16	.....	.....	Opening of extensions.
2. Piece-goods.	222	1,977	279	2,042	44	165	.....	.....
3. Indian ..	846	5,848	1,203	9,264	357	3,416	.....	.....
4. European ..	238	1,977	305	2,961	17	74	.....	.....
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	10	115	1	18	.....	.....	9	97	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Others	50	343	45	414	.....	60	2	.....
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	3	6	7	118	5	112	.....	.....
2. Myrabolans	1	2	1	7	.....	5	.....	.....
3. Cutch	6	27	5	23	.....	.....	1	.....	4
4. Tymeric	114	520	6	279	.....	5	83	.....
5. Auriferous dyes	1	5	5	3	.....	33	.....	.....
6. Others	6	23	9	68	3	43	.....	.....
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	2,283	8,741	5,640	19,370	3,357	10,629	.....	.....	Demand for Rajputana.
2. Rice { in the husk	2,251	5,317	2,614	7,383	363	1,865	.....	.....
3. " { not in the husk	6,104	16,82	7,787	21,533	1,676	14,231	.....	.....
4. Jawar and bajra	415	891	45	233	.....	.....	371	640	
5. Gram and pulse	4,128	13,741	5,302	18,589	1,174	4,848	.....	.....
6. Makh	634	1,318	3,061	11,776	2,427	9,558	.....	.....
7. Others	4,049	10,840	10,411	59,470	12,402	48,636	.....	.....
VII.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	
(b) Raw	421	1,930	598	2,435	84	485	.....	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	2	6	6	41	4	35	.....	.....
(b) Raw	160	68	143	683	.....	.....	21	76	
VIII.—Horns	13	83	5	33	.....	.....	8	50	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	31	177	70	200	19	23	.....	.....	Increased guany traffic.
2. Gunnybags and cloth	714	3,793	1,085	5,433	371	1,637	.....	.....
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	37	61	25	72	.....	1	13	.....
2. Shell	41	131	55	241	11	109	.....	.....
XI.—Leather, manufactured	28	197	44	443	16	243	.....	.....
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	8	43	6	33	.....	.....	2	13	
2. Spirits	1	8	12	60	11	61	.....	.....
3. Wines	33	221	16	181	.....	.....	17	161	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought	1	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2. Brass	9	51	16	107	7	57	.....	.....
3. Copper, wrought	6	30	6	69	.....	31	.....	.....
4. Brass	52	314	77	411	25	97	.....	.....
5. Iron	271	1,203	440	2,371	169	1,168	.....	.....
6. Others	135	511	119	669	.....	128	17	.....
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	531	1,315	483	1,393	.....	6	71	.....
2. Castor	29	126	16	118	.....	.....	13	.....	8
3. Coconut	4	9	8	41	6	33	.....	.....
4. Others	51	110	48	588	14	44	.....	.....
XV.—Oilseeds—									
1. Linseed	8,115	21,320	3,926	10,827	.....	.....	4,187	10,491	Less demand in Calcutta.
2. Rape or mustard	1,831	5,631	1,211	2,988	.....	.....	673	2,063	
3. Til or jingili	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	
4. Poppy	313	1,285	246	883	.....	.....	196	490	
5. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor	261	301	428	578	164	276	.....	.....
7. Others	2,573	7,471	3,581	11,188	1,008	3,717	.....	.....
XVI.—Opium	.....	.....	10	244	10	244	.....	.....
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard	0	54	23	161	14	97	.....	.....
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Onions	223	1,310	144	912	.....	.....	84	377	
2. Dried fruits and nuts	91	388	75	614	.....	237	21	.....
3. Others	700	2,430	1,246	6,682	546	4,192	.....	.....
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials—									
(a) Steel rails and sleepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Sleepers, &c.	.....	.....	17	137	17	.....	.....	130	
(c) Other sorts	.....	.....	159	317	159	317	.....	.....
XX.—Salt	6,133	10,781	5,212	13,279	.....	.....	2,921	5,603	Less demand. In 1898 there was a heavy traffic after the line was re-opened in Tirhut.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	990	2,184	1,278	3,701	288	1,517	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	1	2	3	11	1	9	.....	.....
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	110	702	161	1,194	51	492	.....	.....
2. Pepper	14	88	24	205	11	117	.....	.....
3. Ginger	4	26	8	44	4	18	.....	.....
4. Chillies	53	193	53	342	.....	147	.....	.....
5. Cardamoms	6	30	3	20	.....	.....	3	19	
6. Others	240	1,608	281	2,213	41	605	.....	.....
XXV.—Stone and lime ..	588	734	677	1,463	41	740	.....	.....
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	1,403	6,687	980	4,336	.....	.....	423	2,189	Less demand.
2. Unrefined, viz., melasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce.	1,530	4,619	1,056	4,233	126	1,414	.....	.....
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	1	12	3	16	1	4	.....	.....
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	109	249	459	849	350	300	.....	.....	Traffic from G.v. Government forest.
2. Poins	83	240	41	72	.....	.....	47	168	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured	607	2,706	942	5,242	335	2,536	.....	.....	Demand up-country and opening of extension.
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Cigars	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	
(b) Other sorts	20	234	21	146	1	.....	.....	76	
XXX.—Wool, raw	1	22	8	61	7	39	.....	.....
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. Piece-goods { European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. { Indian	9	124	15	162	6	58	.....	.....
3. Shawls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	24	102	9	153	.....	51	15	.....
2. Firwood	1,039	1,675	6,768	3,790	5,729	2,216	.....	.....	Demand for brick-burning and sugar boiling.
3. Others not specified above.	1,763	7,767	2,098	11,006	335	3,338	.....	.....
Total	54,963	1,70,333	78,653	2,68,946	22,730	1,21,998	9,130	23,285	

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 23rd December 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic for the month of October 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	189 .		1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign Railways.
II.—Cotton, raw
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn { European
2. " " " { Indian
3. Piece-goods { European
4. " " " { Indian
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark
(b) Others
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo
2. Madderolam
3. Cutch
4. Turmeric
5. Aniline dyes
6. Others
VI.—Grain and pulse—								
1. Wheat
2. Rice { in the husk
3. " " { not in the husk
4. Jawar and Bajra
5. Gram and pulse
6. M. ka
7. Others
VII.—Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned
(b) Raw
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned
(b) Raw
VIII.—Horns
IX.—Jute
1. Raw
2. Gunybags and cloth
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick
2. Shell
XI.—Leather, manufactured
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Beer
2. Spirits
3. Wines
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought
2. Brass
3. Copper, wrought
4. Bra s, "
5. Iron
6. Others
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine
2. Castor
3. Coconut
4. Others
XV.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed
2. Rape and mustard
3. Til or flax
4. Poppy
5. Earth nuts
6. Castor
7. Other
XVI.—Opium
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Grain
2. Dried fruits and nuts
3. Others
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.
(b) Sleepers, &c.
(c) Other sorts

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 17, 1900. 187

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
XX.—Salt								
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre								
2. Other saline substances								
XXII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign								
2. Indian								
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign								
2. Indian								
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betelnuts								
2. Pepper								
3. Ginger								
4. Chillies								
5. Cardamoms								
6. Others			108	8				
XXV.—Stone and lime			20	1				
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy								
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine products.			94	2				
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign								
2. Indian								
XXVIII.—Timber—								
1. Logs, &c.								
2. Poles								
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured			170	8				
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars								
(b) Other sorts...								
XXX.—Wool, raw								
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—								
1. Piece-goods {European								
2. Shawls {Indian...								
3. Shawls								
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Indigo seed								
2. Firewood								
3. Others not specified above			61	4				
Total			7,304	211				

GORAKHPUR, the 8th January 1900.

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 834 mile. open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	322,840	1,35,780 0 0	13,33,510 0	2,45,540 0 0	54,100 0 0	4,34,420 0 0	41,980	48,713	90,693
Or per mile of railway ...	267	163 0 0	1,005 0	293 0 0	37 0 0	496 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	5,157,549	24,71,618 0 0	2,60,39,284 0	57,32,967 0 0	4,50,100 0 0	69,54,689 0 0	698,247	1,090,059	1,788,306
Total for 26 weeks ...	5,880,389	26,07,398 0 0	2,82,67,794 0	60,78,507 0 0	5,04,200 0 0	90,91,109 0 0	940,207	1,114,772	2,054,979
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	187,007	1,07,650 0 0	12,23,084 0	1,54,458 0 0	53,307 0 0	3,80,315 0 0	40,840	13,006	53,846
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	130 0 0	1,463 0	190 0 0	44 0 0	56 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,043,604	23,74,848 0 0	2,58,80,156 0	50,53,830 0 0	5,04,764 0 0	79,33,443 0 0	904,712	976,045	1,880,757

* Including steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 4th November 1899.

NOTE.—Increase owing to 8 days' traffic instead of 7 in the corresponding period and partly in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,760	9,770 0 0	51,680 0	3,330 0 0	180 0 0	16,250 0 0	2,550	2,640	5,190
Or per mile of railway ...	265	114 0 0	600 0	74 0 0	1 0 0	189 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	603,278	1,94,570 0 0	10,54,445 0	96,753 0 0	11,804 0 0	3,08,136 0 0	68,785	45,341	114,126
Total for 26 weeks ...	626,038	2,04,340 0 0	11,07,035 0	1,03,103 0 0	11,934 0 0	3,19,366 0 0	65,335	48,221	113,556
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,050	7,577 0 0	54,565 0	7,071 0 0	7,317 0 0	23,565 0 0	2,388	4,453	6,841
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	88 0 0	719 0	89 0 0	85 0 0	262 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	620,184	1,94,440 0 0	9,79,566 0	91,378 0 0	11,848 0 0	2,97,561 0 0	63,731	40,837	113,568

* Audited up to 4th November 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,850	2,500 0 0	18,240 0	1,240 0 0	80 0 0	3,770 0 0	1,180	1,083	2,263
Or per mile of railway ...	164	46 0 0	339 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	70 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	110,807	24,954 0 0	1,72,442 0	10,094 0 0	311 0 0	35,263 0 0	17,126	10,063	27,189
Total for 26 weeks ...	119,637	27,454 0 0	1,90,722 0	11,338 0 0	241 0 0	39,083 0 0	18,306	12,046	30,352
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,411	429 0 0	18,457 0	289 0 0	1 0 0	719 0 0	231	241	472
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	73	13 0 0	468 0	9 0 0	...	23 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	21,065	4,951 0 0	77,309 0	2,985 0 0	10 0 0	7,945 0 0	1,867	3,281	5,148

* Audited up to 4th November 1899.
a Includes ballast train-miles 500.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,070	1,300 0 0	11,290 0	64 0 0	50 0 0	2,050 0 0	330	400	730
per mile of railway ...	165	53 0 0	456 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	83 0 0	...	...	...
previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	30,451	11,730 0 0	2,05,520 0	10,561 0 0	709 0 0	32,709 0 0	5,017	16,081	21,178
Total for 26 weeks ...	43,541	13,030 0 0	2,16,800 0	10,601 0 0	759 0 0	34,940 0 0	5,377	16,571	21,948
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Audited up to 4th November 1899.
 † Includes ballast train-miles 320.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 33.19 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,770	740 0 0	20,410 0	2,870 0 0	50 0 0	3,460 0 0	304	890	(a) 1,194
per mile of railway ...	53	22 0 0	615 0	87 0 0	...	109 0 0	...	...	...
previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	51,535	17,944 0 0	2,28,327 0	23,980 0 0	2,590 0 0	44,567 0 0	5,338	21,027	29,365
Total for 26 weeks ...	53,295	18,684 0 0	2,48,737 0	26,850 0 0	2,640 0 0	48,167 0 0	5,632	21,917	30,549
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,014	572 0 0	14,833 0	—3,651 0 0	122 0 0	—3,157 0 0	408	552	960
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	40	20 0 0	671 0	—174 0 0	1 0 0	—147 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	35,000	12,748 0 0	1,90,468 0	14,105 0 0	3,040 0 0	29,893 0 0	4,333	14,434	18,768

* Excluding coaching ferry.
 † Audited up to 4th November 1899.
 (a) Includes ballast train-miles 924.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 8 days of December 1899 on 137 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the last 8 days of December ...	28,703	15,571 0 0	63,494 0	4,851 0 0	8,602 0 0	20,924 0 0	4,550	2,914	7,464
per mile of railway ...	231	1120 0 0	457 0	35 0 0	63 0 0	147 0 0	...	...	...
previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	811,089	3,30,066 0 0	20,91,806 0	2,20,376 0 0	21,650 0 0	5,72,082 0 0	115,277	63,766	209,043
Total for 26 weeks ...	839,741	3,46,527 0 0	21,55,300 0	2,25,227 0 0	30,352 0 0	6,02,006 0 0	119,827	66,700	216,527
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,366	15,164 0 0	81,036 0	3,606 0 0	7,704 0 0	20,464 0 0	4,509	2,974	7,483
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	121 0 0	649 0	29 0 0	62 0 0	212 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	852,103	3,34,036 0 0	19,31,594 0	1,45,026 0 0	15,733 0 0	4,96,075 0 0	109,673	63,485	193,158

* Audited up to week ending 18th November 1899.
 † Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first six days of January 1900 on 1.0-5 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period on 1,685 miles open	104,500	Rs. 45,750	Mds. 477,710	Rs. 55,080	Rs. 15,820	Rs. (a) 1,16,650	23,958	(b) 23,024	46,982
Or per mile of railway	90'34	42'17	460'29	50'78	14'68	107'51	.....	.....	.....
For previous six weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period	104,500	45,750	477,710	55,080	15,820	1,16,650	23,958	23,024	46,982
COMPARISONS.									
Total for first seven days of previous year on 1,678 miles open	107,530	46,843	505,886	68,544	12,317	1,29,724	22,157	(c) 27,165	49,322
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	115'87	53'63	545'14	73'89	13'27	129'79	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,530	46,843	505,886	68,544	12,317	1,29,724	22,157	27,165	49,322

(a) Decrease is due to the earnings of one day less this year than in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Includes 3,996 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(g) .. 3,052 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-BAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for first six days of January 1900 on 18 miles open.

[illegible]

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

[illegible]

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 31st December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,154	29,639 0 0	3,42,044 0	17,348 0 0	2,923 0 0	49,209 0 0	3,640	8,706	12,346
Or per mile of railway ...	74.08	78.62	900.68	45.70	5.60	127.92	9.68	21.08	30.76
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	600,563	3,68,793 0 0	57,97,234 0	3,41,485 0 0	18,872 0 0	7,39,090 0 0	63,605	194,026	257,631
Total for 26 weeks ...	628,717	3,98,432 0 0	60,39,278 0	3,58,773 0 0	21,994 0 0	7,78,290 0 0	67,244	205,332	272,576
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,603	23,680 0 0	2,27,657 0	9,296 0 0	1,774 0 0	35,009 0 0	2,802	44,522	47,324
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69.24	63.24	746.41	31.40	5.82	120.52	9.87	145.97	155.84
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	690,298	3,20,038 0 0	64,10,942 0	2,07,305 0 0	17,026 0 0	6,35,070 0 0	71,400	190,190	261,590

* Includes audited figures for week ending 18th November 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR PERIOD ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1899 TO 31st DECEMBER 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1898 TO 31st DECEMBER 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
397	Rs. 49,309	Rs. 127.92	305	Rs. 35,009	Rs. 120.52	397	Rs. 11,62,281	.....	305	Rs. 9,74,006	.....	Rs. 1,88,275	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.]

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DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 390R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd January 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 481L.F., dated the 15th January 1900, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the second quarter of the year 1899-1900 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle; Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles; and Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

Districts.	Balance in Treasury on 1st July 1899.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	MISCELLANEOUS.			IRRIGATION.	CIVIL		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Canal tolls.	Miscellaneous.	Contribution from private persons.	Receipts from staging bungalows.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
CHITTAGONG DISTRICTS.	Darjeeling..	20,180 6 10	1,053 10 3	.....	1,053 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 12 0
	Hazaribagh	7,400 0 0	2,405 13 4	.....	2,736 13 7	.....	64 6 0	431 6 6	495 12 6	.....	.....	.....	61 8 0
	Ranchi ..	9,612 3 0	23 10 5	.....	23 10 5	.....	583 0 0	213 9 0	840 9 0	.....	.....	.....	237 11 6
	Manbhum ..	8,468 5 6	2,391 15 0	.....	2,930 5 5	.....	.....	894 14 9	894 14 9	.....	.....	.....	24 8 0
	Palamau ..	10,329 12 10	898 0 11	.....	906 12 0	.....	21 9 10	3,139 11 11	63 15 4	2,200 11 3	.....	.....	10 9 0
	Singbhum ..	18,336 3 2	.....	.....	180 12 0	.....	1 5 0	.....	116 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	60,236 15 3	6,773 1 11	1,033 0 2	.....	7,811 2 1	89 4 7	2,789 1 11	1,746 14 4	4,536 0 3	.....	.....	900	400 7 6
NON-CHITTAGONG DISTRICTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	13,612 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 0	146 14 4	180 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Southal Parganas.	1,09,377 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 0 2	63 0 2	.....	.....	.....	91 1 6
	Total ..	1,23,000 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 0	239 14 7	243 0 7	.....	.....	.....	91 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,03,237 9 7	6,773 1 11	1,033 0 2	.....	7,811 2 1	89 4 7	2,792 3 11	1,988 12 11	4,781 0 10	.....	.....	900	491 8 6

EXPEN

DISTRICT.	REFUNDS.			LAND REVENUE.	PROVINCIAL RATES.			INTEREST.	ADMINISTRATION.			MEDICAL.	STATIONERY.	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.		Miscellaneous public improvement.	Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Revaluation establishment.		Total.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.			Percentage cost of establishment for audit.	Total.	Expenditure during the prevalence of bubonic plague.	Printing at private press.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.	Darjeeling	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Hazaribagh ..	.....	.....	.....	235 3 5	216 3 8	501 7 1	.....	279 11 7	.....	279 11 7	521 3 0	56 11 0	.....	13 3 0
	Ranchi ..	.....	.....	.....	598 6 5	.....	558 6 5	.....	359 3 9	.....	359 3 9	90 15 4	10 15 0	.....	15 3 0
	Manbhum ..	.....	.....	.....	291 1 9	1,037 12 11	1,328 15 8	.....	140 10 0	.....	140 10 0	.....	33 10 0	51 2 0	6 6 0
	Palamau ..	.....	.....	.....	294 3 0	1,189 14 5	1,484 1 5	.....	211 6 8	.....	211 6 8	.....	64 0 0	.....	9 1 0
	Singbhum ..	.....	.....	.....	283 4 1	1,623 1 9	1,805 5 10	.....	52 13 0	.....	52 13 0	.....	81 1 9	70 13 8	1 16 0
	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 15 0	.....	81 15 0	.....	145 11 3	.....	145 11 3	.....	.....	155 12 1	.....
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824 1 8	3,976 1 9	5,800 3 5	.....	1,189 6 3	.....	1,189 6 3	412 2 4	248 3 9	277 12 9	43 10 0
NON-CHITTAGONG DISTRICTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	Southal Parganas.	741 14 6	339 9 6	339 9 6	610 12 0	4 1 0	311 10 8	83 13 0	39 14 0
	Total	741 14 6	345 5 6	345 5 6	610 12 0	4 1 0	311 10 8	12 11 0
GRAND TOTAL	741 14 6	1,824 1 8	3,976 1 9	5,800 3 5	1,534 11 9	1,534 11 9	1,022 14 4	252 4 9	33 13 11	110 5 0

CALCUTTA,

The 5th January 1900.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the quarter ended 30th September 1899.

C
IPTS.

WORKS.	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of unencashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1899.
Total.											
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	276 3 6	5,301 4 3	.....	.....	.....	6,631 1 0	.....	172 9 3	26,934 1 1	16,878 3 0	10,056 14 1
46 12 0	1,285 11 9	543 6 0	1,040	.....	.....	6,136 6 7	.....	.....	13,556 6 7	12,570 1 9	1,016 4 10
61 8 0	1,046 12 11	44 4 8	596	.....	.....	9,693 12 4	.....	.....	12,253 10 6	11,103 0 4	1,151 10 1
227 11 6	6,835 0 0	79 3 0	103	.....	.....	11,124 7 8	19 11 6	923 15 3	20,536 7 10	17,438 2 1	3,098 5 9
924 8 0	2,501 5 1	169 7 7	300	.....	.....	7,016 9 3	.....	291 15 10	23,434 3 16	12,648 3 6	11,086 3 4
10 0 0	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	563 1 9	.....	.....	18,829 4 11	7,217 4 11	11,682 0 0
1,300 7 6	11,935 0 3	6,127 7 10	2,323	.....	.....	24,124 6 0	19 11 6	1,527 3 5	1,15,898 4 8	77,513 15 7	38,384 5
.....	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,180 0 4	.....	.....	23,973 0 0	4,671 0 6	21,301 15 6
91 1 0	7,056 0 0	1,102 9 3	1,403	.....	.....	9,837 10 0	.....	638 5 9	1,19,833 13 11	18,621 5 5	1,01,232 8 6
91 1 0	19,056 0 0	1,102 9 3	1,403	.....	.....	21,987 10 10	.....	638 5 9	1,45,826 13 11	23,292 5 11	1,22,534 8 6
1,391 3 6	30,993 0 3	7,330 1 1	3,726	.....	.....	56,112 1 4	19 11 6	2,165 12 3	2,61,723 3 7	1,00,806 5 6	1,60,916 13 1

DITURE.

WORKS.	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of unencashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1899.
Total.											
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	5,951 8 3	5,081 3 1	279 15 9	328 13 3	12,183 8 4	.....	-315 6 0	3,433 0 0	16,878 3 0	.....	16,878
13 3 0	1,283 1 7	6,063 2 7	2,663 9 3	77 13 0	9,987 10 3	.....	.....	130 0 0	12,214 2 9	.....	12,670
15 3 0	233 15 1	6,754 3 1	2,064 3 6	2 8 0	9,034 12 6	.....	.....	316 8 0	11,102 0 4	.....	11,102
55 8 0	.....	5,414 14 3	2,085 7 3	15 8 0	8,118 5 4	676 11 6	6,177 9 0	100 0 0	17,438 2 1	.....	17,438
79 14 8	3,357 14 8	2,084 4 3	1,531 0 0	56 5 0	6,029 7 3	.....	2,309 9 7	.....	12,448 3 6	200	12,408
197 11 1	1,999 3 7	3,652 3 11	1,034 0 7	.....	6,085 7 1	.....	.....	.....	7,143 12 5	.....	7,217
321 6 9	11,821 10 9	29,504 13 1	10,128 4 3	433 7 3	52,036 3 4	676 11 6	8,271 10 7	3,979 8 0	76,964 8 1	230	409 7 6
.....
39 14 0	.....	2,575 15 3	1,619 2 0	.....	4,194 1 3	.....	.....	.....	31 14 9	4,273 10 0	397 6 6
273 13 8	2,028 11 6	7,866 12 1	4,953 7 4	433 6 6	14,529 5 5	.....	740 9 8	1,595 15 0	18,631 5 5	.....	18,521
238 15 8	.....	10,423 11 4	6,674 9 4	433 6 6	18,626 4 8	.....	740 9 8	1,595 15 0	22,894 15 5	.....	23,292
4 22 1	13,860 6 3	39,996 3 5	15,532 13 7	971 13 9	70,663 10 0	676 11 6	9,012 4 3	5,575 7 0	99,709 7 6	200	806 14 0

* This includes charges on account of petty establishment to be separately shown in the next quarterly statement.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 22nd January 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Katwa ·28, Raniganj ·54. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Harvesting of *kalai* finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·54, Rampur Hât ·73. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Rabi* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Muraroi and Rajnagore. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·16, Vishnupur ·19. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and 16 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Contai ·02, Ghatal ·04. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on; outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* good. Cattle-disease reported from Nayabasan and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Serampore nil, Jehanabad ·10. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	} per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	15	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Kushtea ·14, Meherpur ·27, Chuadanga ·07. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Sugarcane-crushing continues. Prospects of crops hopeful. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Jangipur ·40, Kandi ·27. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Recent rain has done much good to them. Harvesting of *kalai* finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jhenida '02, Magura nil, Narail '02, Bangaon '05. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator '35, Nangaon '38. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of winter paddy almost over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall '25. Weather cold and cloudy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Prospects of tobacco and mustard favourable. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling '09, Kurseong '02, Siliguri '01. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—Harvesting of *phaphur* going on; wheat, barley, potato and *tori* progressing. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, tobacco, and mustard progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	18	} per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Sadar 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Gaibanda '15, elsewhere nil. Gathering of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall '21. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 18½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar '14, Sirajganj '19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost finished. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar '17, Tangail '13, Netrokona '07. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Goalundo '11. Weather cloudy. State and prospects of crops good. Cultivation of spring rice progressing satisfactorily. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for autumn crops. *Boro* paddy being transplanted. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Bihar ·44, Barh ·75, Bikram ·33, Hilsa ·45, Dinapore ·48. The rain has been of much benefit to the *rabi* and poppy crops. Some hail also fell on the 15th instant, and it is possible that some damage may have been done by it. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Jahanabad ·58, Aurangabad ·57, Nawada ·57. Harvesting of paddy almost completed. Prospects of *rabi* improved by recent rain. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27, Buxar ·59, Bhabua ·78, Sasaram ·79, Dehri ·52. Rain beneficial to standing crops. Hailstones have done damage in the south of Buxar. Fodder and water abundant. Forty-eight cases of cattle-disease at Sasaram. Price of rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38, Siwan ·46, Gopalganj ·39. Weather cloudy. Rain has much benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops. Common rice sells at 13½ seers and *makai* 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·26, Bettiah ·35, Ramnagar ·35. Prospects continue favourable. The recent rain has much benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 13½ and 16 seers per rupee respectively.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Samastipur ·14, Madhubani ·8. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	} per rupee.
Samastipur	16	
Madhubani	16½	

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·16, Hajipur ·40, Sitamarhi ·37. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers 8½ chitaks, wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15½ seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·45, Begusarai ·38, Jamui ·50. Weather cold and cloudy. Sugarcane pressing going on. Prospects of *rabi* and other standing crops good. General opium prospects fairly good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Monghyr	14 6	} per rupee.
Begusarai	15 0	
Jamui	14 8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Banka ·20, Madhipura ·22, Supaul ·28. The rain has benefited the *rabi* crops. Threshing of paddy continues. Cattle-disease prevails in one thana in Supaul. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Kishanganj nil, Araria ·12. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	19	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Chanchal ·30, Shibganj ·49. Weather cloudy. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard going on. Prospects of other *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·57. Weather cool and cloudy. Harvesting of rice finished; outturn good. *Rabi* crops greatly benefited by the late rain. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 14½ seers and of Indian-corn 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* and *arhar* going on. *Dahua* and tobacco doing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	14 7	} per rupee.
Jajpur	17 1	
Kendrapara	18 6	
Banki	17 6	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 12. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee in the interior of the district, and at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Basudebpur Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul 31. Weather cold. Harvesting of sugarcane and *rabi* in progress. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmuls.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, *kulthi*, and *arhar* are being harvested. *Dalua* and *mung* promising. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened at Tua. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	1	} per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	17	1	
Interior of district	...	..	...	17	1	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.16, Giridih 1.23. Weather cool. Some clouds. The recent rain has done good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar and Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1.66. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops much benefited by this week's rain. Ploughing vigorously going on. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 11 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamanu.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.92. Weather cloudy. General rainfall throughout the district. Prospects of *rabi* much improved. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12½ seers, gram 17½ seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 14 seers, and wheat 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar .68, Gobindpur 1.30. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Puralia, Manbazar, Para, Topechanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall .29. There has been insufficient rainfall at head-quarters. *Rabi* crops need more rain. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—General rain fell during the week throughout Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers are also reported from parts of Bengal Proper and from Balasore and Angul. The rain has been beneficial to the *rabi* and poppy crops, and prospects in Ranchi, Hazaribagh, and Palamanu have improved. In Singhbhum, however, the fall was insufficient. Slight damage to the poppy by hail is reported from Patna and Shahabad. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. The price of common rice is practically stationary, there being slight variations in a few districts only. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is plenty of fodder, but a few cases of disease are reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd January 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BARDHAM Division.	1 Burdwan	14 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...
	2 Birbhum	12 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 8	15 0	18 12	...	...	...
	3 Bankura	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	16 0	16 4	20 0	...	...	...
	4 Midnapore	10 0	11 0	{ 12 8 to 16 0 }	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 8	17 8	...	...	...
	5 Hooghly	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...
	6 Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	{ 9 8 9 8 11 12 }	...	...	...
PREMISEY Division.	7 24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...
	8 Calcutta	10 10	10 0	13 0	17 12	16 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 4	12 4	...	17 12
	9 Nadia	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	22 13	8 11	8 10	6 10	12 13	13 7	15 9	...	...	...
	10 Murshidabad	{ 17 0 17 0 18 0 }	{ 17 0 17 0 18 0 }	{ 17 0 17 0 18 0 }	23 0	...	27 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
	11 Jessore	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	12 Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAH Division.	13 Rajshahi	13 8	15 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	17 4	...	...	...
	14 Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	17 4	12 8	12 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 12	18 0	21-2-3	...	...	...
	15 Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	16 Darjeeling	9 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
	17 Ranpur	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 4	15 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...
	18 Bogra	7 8	7 8	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...
DACCA Division.	19 Pabna	16 8	17 4	16 3	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 10	6 10	7 0	16 0	16 4	18 0	...	...	...
	20 Dacca	10 8	10 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
	21 Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	22 Faridpur	17 12	18 0	17 0	38 11	40 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	15 3	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
	23 Bakergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	{ 15 0 15 0 11 8 }	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 11½ seers (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hat 10 seers 10½ chittacks.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranagi at 12½ seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhanida return not received; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

BEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arvense</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea mays</i> .)			ARHAR OR TRUE, CAJIAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus Indicus</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
16 12	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 4
15 0	14 4	18 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	...
12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0
14 8	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...
16 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0
16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8
18 8	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
18 0	14 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	10 10	10 10	12 4
20 0	18 8	24 9	...	...	...	11 9	10 0	...
20 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 2	...
16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...
10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4
18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	...
18 8	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...
16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0
9 8	8 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	8 0
10 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	8 0	10 0	9 0
13 8	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 4	14 4	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8
16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...
9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0
20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...
9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1900.

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.		
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEER OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.			
A	11 14	11 8	Crushed.	12 0 13 0	0 3 5 6	3 5 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	13 4	Burdwan.	1		
B	10 8	10 8	Karkatch.	10 8 13 10	0 3 10 6	3 10 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Birbhum.	2		
C	10 0	10 0		10 0 4 0	0 4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bankura.	3		
D	11 0	11 0	Panga.	10 8 13 8	0 3 8 0	3 8 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	5 0		12 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.	4		
E	10 0	10 0	Crushed.	10 0 13 12	0 3 12 0	3 12 0	11 4	15 0	11 4	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Hooghly.	5		
F	10 10	10 12		10 0 13 7	0 3 6 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	Howrah.	6		
G	10 8	10 8	Panga.	10 10 13 6	0 3 6 0	3 7 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24-Parganas.	7		
H	12 5	12 5	Panga.	10 0 13 5	0 3 5 0	3 6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Calcutta.	8		
I	11 8	11 0	Karkatch.	11 0 13 6	0 3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Nadia.	9		
J	9 2	9 2	Panga.	9 2 13 12	0 3 12 0	3 14 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Murshidabad.	10		
K	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0 13 12	0 3 12 0	3 12 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	Jessore.	11		
L	9 12	9 12	Panga.	9 12 13 13	4 3 13 4	3 13 4	7 8	3 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	7 8	Khulna.	12		
M	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 10 14 0	0 4 0 0	3 10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	Rajshahi.	13		
N	...	...	Panga or rora.	8 8 15 0	0 4 12 0	4 12 0		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Dinajpur.	14
O	9 0	10 0	Panga.	9 0 14 0	0 4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	6 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15		
P	9 12	9 12	Panga.	9 12 13 13	0 3 13 6	3 14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Darjeeling.	16		
Q	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0 13 8	0 3 10 0	3 10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Rangpur.	17		
R	9 8	9 8	Panga.	9 8 14 0	0 4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra.	18		
S	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0 14 0	0 4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Pabna.	19		
T	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0 13 10	0 3 10 0	3 12 0	15 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	Dacca.	20		
															Mymensingh.	21		
															Faridpur.	22		
															Backergunge.	23		

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. At Kureong the price of salt is rupees 4-8 per maund, and at Siliguri rupees 4-4 per maund.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram return not received.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadam 10 seers 19 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagrami 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goulundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare).		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 14	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	15 12	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	17 8	21 8	18 0	22 0	24 0
	28 Gaya ...	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	32 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	18 0	14 8	...	23 0
	29 Shahabad ...	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }	{ 12 8 and 13 0 }	{ 17 0 and 18 0 }	17 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	{ 9 0 and 10 0 }	{ 12 0 and 14 0 }	{ 12 8 and 14 0 }	{ 14 0 and 17 0 }	...	...	...
	30 Saran ...	12 0	12 8	17 12	18 8	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	13 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	31 0
	31 Champaran ...	13 8	14 8	16 0	21 0	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	13 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	32 Munaffarpur ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga ...	12 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	8 4	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	12 8	14 10	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 2	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur ...	13 14	15 4	17 10	20 4	21 8	30 8	12 10	13 14	11 4	15 2	17 8	17 10	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba) ...	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English-Pazar) ...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas ...	11 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	19 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	13 4	13 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Outback ...	10 8	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 12	16 1	...	...	...
	40 Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri ...	9 8	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	7 14	17 1	17 1	16 4	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	11 8	11 8	13 10	16 0	16 0	24 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...
	43 Ranchi ...	{ 7 4 to 10 8 }	{ 7 12 to 11 0 }	{ 9 0 to 14 0 }	12 0	...	16 0	7 8	8 0	{ 8 0 to 13 0 }	{ 9 14 to 10 8 }	{ 10 8 to 19 8 }	...	...	...	...
	44 Palamu ...	12 10	12 6	18 0	16 14	16 14	34 12	10 6	10 11	19 2	12 6	11 13	20 13	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ...	10 8	12 0	14 0	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	13 8	21 8	20 0	16 0	26 0
	46 Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.

V. At Feni the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers; Dinapur 10 seers; Bihar return not received.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Aurangabad 10 seers; Nawada 10 seers; Jahanabad return not received.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar return not received; Bhabua 10 seers; Sasaram 10½ seers.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan return not received; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chittacks.

b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10½ seers; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 11½ seers; Samastipur 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd January 1900.

BEERS OF 80 TOLABS.

[illegible]

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zea mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...
12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...
18 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	15 0	14 0	...
18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	15 0
15 0 and 15 8	} 16 0	25 0	{ 12 0 and 14 0	} ...	30 0	{ 12 0 and 13 0	12 0	...
16 8								
14 8	15 8	21 0	16 0	17 0	25 8	11 0	11 0	...
16 0	17 0	25 0	15 4	16 4	30 0	16 0	11 4	...
18 0	14 0	20 0	14 8	15 8	25 0	10 4	10 0	...
17 13	17 14	20 0	16 12	...	30 0	14 11	17 14	...
16 6	20 4	22 10	17 12	20 4	35 8	11 8	11 4	...
20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...
18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
14 0	16 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	17 0	17 0	...
Biri or kalai.			...	...	...	19 11	19 11	19 11
18 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8
Chhola.			...	...	...	...	...	...
Biri.			...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...
14 8	16 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...
12 8	14 0	19 0	} 14 0	16 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	...
13 8	15 0	20 0						
16 5	15 12	25 5	12 15	13 8	33 2	13 8	...	...
14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	26 0	11 0	11 0	...
12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1900 —(concluded)

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.	No.			
SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STCS OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.													
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.								
BENGAL—concluded.																						
U	10 0	10 0	Panga.	8 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	4 0	0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	
V	10 0	10 0	Panga.	9 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Noakhali.		25
W	10 4	10 4	10 8	3 10	0	3 10	0	3 8	0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	Chittagong.	26		
X	11 0	11 0	Panga.	11 0	3 7	0	3 7	0	3 8	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
Y	11 0	10 8	10 0	3 13	0	3 13	0	3 12	0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Gaya.	28		
Z	10 0	10 8	10 8	4 0	0	3 13	0	3 13	0	4 11	3 12	3 12	4 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	Shahabad.	29		
a	11 0	10 12	10 12	3 10	0	3 11	0	3 10	0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Saran.	30		
b	10 8	10 8	Panga.	10 8	3 13	0	3 12	0	3 12	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	Champaran.	31	
c	11 8	11 8	Crushed.	11 0	3 7	0	3 7	0	3 10	0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Muzaffarpur.	32		
d	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8	0	3 8	0	3 12	0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	9 6	9 6	Darbhanga.	33		
e	10 4	11 0	10 0	3 8	6	3 7	0	4 0	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	7 8	6 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	
f	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 14	0	6 8	6 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	Bhagalpur	35		
g	10 8	10 8	Panga.	10 8	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 12	0	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Purnea (Kasba).		36
h	9 8	10 0	Karkatch.	9 8	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Malda.		37
i	10 0	10 0	Panga.	10 0	3 14	0	3 14	0	3 14	0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Sonthal Parganas.		38
j	10 12	10 12	Karkatch.	10 12	3 2	0	3 0	0	3 0	0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	ORISSA.		
k	11 0	11 0	Panga.	11 8	3 9	0	3 8	0	3 9	0	5 10	5 0	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
l	13 4	13 4	Karkatch.	13 2	2 15	6	3 0	0	2 14	0	6 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	9 0	7 8	9 0	Balasore.	40	
m	8 0	9 0	9 0	4 7	0	4 4	0	4 3	0	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	Puri.	41		
n	9 0	9 8	Panga.	9 0	4 8	0	4 8	0	4 8	0	3 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	3 0	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
o	9 8	9 4	Panga.	9 4	6-1-6	6-1-6	6-1-6	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hasaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
p	10 0	10 8	Panga.	10 0	3 12	0	3 10	0	3 12	0	4 11	4 11	4 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Ranchi.	43	
q	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 4	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Palamanu.	44		
r	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 4	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Manbhum.	45		
s	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 4	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Singbhum.	46		

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers; Jamui 10½ seers.

f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banksa 10 seers; Madhipura return not received; Supaul 10 seers.

g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

h. At Balia Nawanganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers (panga); Godda 10 seers (panga); Jamtara 11 seers (crushed); Pakour 11½ seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).

j. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 10½ seers; Kendrapara 10 seers.

k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Market.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (note above).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 5 3	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 15 6	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 8	2 8 0	2 7 3	2 3 6	2 6 6	2 5 0	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	2 5 6	2 3 6	1 13 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	1 14 6	1 15 0	1 11 0	1 1 0
9	Munsharpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 9 3	2 10 6	2 13 9	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 1 7	2 1 6	1 2 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 2 9	2 14 6	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 4 6	2 3 6	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 3 6	1 15 6	1 14 0	1 4 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 5 6	2 4 3	3 12 6	4 2 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 6 6	5 0 0	{ 3 1 0 to 5 4 0 }	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 0 9	{ 3 13 0 to 5 8 3 }	3 10 0	2 13 6	3 5 3	...	2 3 6

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1900.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
3 0 0	...	2 1 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
...	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
...
...	2 12 9	2 13 9	2 6 6
...	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
2 3 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 8 0
...	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 7 3	2 5 6	2 3 6	1 9 6
...	2 7 0	1 15 6	1 11 0
...	2 5 6	Biri or kalai.	
...	2 5 6	2 0 6	2 1 6
...	3 3 3	2 10 6	2 0 0
...	3 0 6	2 13 3	2 1 9

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSKED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 12 0	1 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	8 5 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 15 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
2 3 0	2 1 0	1 1 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	4 6 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	3 4 0
2 9 9	2 5 10½	1 5 3	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 0	1 14 6	1 1 6	3 7 6	3 8 6	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	4 9 0	4 6 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	2 0 6	1 14 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 11 3	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	7 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 2 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
14 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 11 3	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 3 to 4 9 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
38 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 9 9	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
38 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	Madhakhal.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—			...	...	...
■ 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	Pulta.			Cleansed hides, per piece—			...	...	...
55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
32 0 0	35 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
29 1 6	29 1 6	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	7 8 0	...	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	28 8 0	36 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
29 8 0	29 8 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	per maund.			...	...	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	37 8 10	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
						per piece.					

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th January 1900.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 6	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 14 0	4. Patna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	9. Munsherpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 6 3	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of October 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.						FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.		Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-hat.	Lined.	Mustard seed.	Unrefined.	Refined.						Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.*																		Total (in rice).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
BENGAL.																					
Bardham	1,41,643	1,00,706	Mda.	1,783	14,000	.....	3,20,977	1,009	22,305	2,193	509	.....	.....	.....	3,70,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birbhum	1,02,017	.....	Mda.	1,019	5,533	.....	1,08,577	.....	80,405	2,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bidnapore	3,41,073	8,996	Mda.	1,116	7,049	8,064	3,60,684	3,983	2,732	1,780	380	.....	.....	.....	7,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxar	75,429	68,412	Mda.	4,434	24,701	1,118	1,46,684	85,085	8,374,9	7,380	1,205	.....	.....	.....	3,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhota Nagpur	2,81,061	57,013	Mda.	1,537	4,070	29	2,18,579	2,12,109	968,877	1,556	1,169	.....	.....	.....	4,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nadia	17,036	2,170	Mda.	13,318	4,001	4,070	4,93,831	27,513	17,920	17,313	2,804	.....	.....	.....	4,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murshidabad	24,131	.....	Mda.	12,768	71,106	6,845	1,15,800	23,348	17,920	11,617	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	21,877	.....	Mda.	.....	23,181	.....	48,454	58,369	1,645	1,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khanna	82,403	24,400	Mda.	283	34,248	345	1,05,049	48,518	210	1,840	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanchi	7,854	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	42,305	48,302	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore	6,957	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	6,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumkuri	.....	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangpur	20,438	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	3,800	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	6,406	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	2,200	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	1,04,374	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	2,62,688	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippura	24,034	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalhati	24,459	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	18,81,774	2,66,756	Mda.	37,034	7,70,933	21,996	26,82,031	34,89,661	2,850,518	51,133	29,420	68,083	2,386	1,574	30,91,935	1	2,287	24,116	38,609	1,626	
BIHAR.																					
Patna	354	.....	Mda.	23,547	55,646	17,606	97,843	.....	1,010	77,547	18,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaya	.....	.....	Mda.	7,732	2,474	.....	10,194	.....	.....	2,143	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad	673	.....	Mda.	26,744	30,846	1,130	64,485	.....	70	23,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saran	1,050	.....	Mda.	2,144	2,610	.....	11,804	.....	210	34,801	4,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	Mda.	2,010	3,868	2,855	11,783	.....	2,949	30,040	3,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	Mda.	2,500	3,603	1,907	11,108	.....	420	28,684	14,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	Mda.	23,150	34,768	.....	57,960	.....	250	29,125	19,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monohir	.....	.....	Mda.	24,400	14,313	10,573	53,313	.....	.....	23,181	18,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	Mda.	2,044	2,473	.....	4,517	.....	2,940	1,753	8,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	Mda.	2,044	2,473	.....	4,517	.....	.....	1,517	3,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda	11	.....	Mda.	20,177	29,455	1,740	61,753	.....	630	6,011	24,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bondal Parganas	293	.....	Mda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	2,600	.....	Mda.	1,00,313	2,11,605	41,167	4,04,837	1,64,039	9,600	3,08,000	1,30,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* One mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.		Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.																		
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linned.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.			Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.																			
	Mds.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																			
ORISSA.																																							
Cuttack	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.																			
Balasore	1,520	1,735	1,520	1,520	1,114	1,000	2,634	211	1,000	11	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13																			
Total of Orissa	3,255	3,255	3,255	3,255	1,114	1,000	4,269	311	1,000	13	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13																			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																																							
Hazaribagh	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	106	76	130	706	130	706	130	706	130	706	130	706																			
Manbhum	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8																			
Singbhum	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16																			
Total of Chota Nagpur.	19	19	19	19	4	4	32	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175																			
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																																							
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	14,57,505	3,00,795	17,58,300	17,58,300	1,04,808	2,91,542	20,97,700	34,28,592	2,590,193	4,10,045	1,40,741	1,40,741	60,864	2,419	1,002	20,51,002	10	2,000	20,510	2,000																			
OTHER PROVINCES.																																							
Assam	23,040	800	24,440	24,440	123	800	25,441	3,107	3,105	46,925	1,00,305	1,00,305	2,00,430	74	1,350	2,00,430	4,875	4,861	46	136																			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8																			
Punjab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																			
Central Provinces	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84																			
Rajputana and Central India.	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84																			
Bihar	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84																			
Bombay	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84																			
Madras	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84																			
Grand Total of Imports in October	16,11,137	2,70,906	17,59,053	17,59,053	2,76,913	10,48,347	21,72,467	34,30,020	2,304,925	6,19,077	1,00,970	1,00,970	2,72,134	28,376	1,002	22,52,412	10,000	2,000	22,527	2,000																			
Grand Total of Imports in October	10,04,833	1,41,704	10,46,537	10,46,537	2,00,318	2,91,023	17,15,808	42,20,484	1,593,708	7,57,881	2,43,831	2,43,831	2,44,732	44,163	1,735	20,35,718	3,321	46,465	27,915	4,309																			

* One mow of paddy is equivalent to 25 mows of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacturers.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of October 1899 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																		
Bombay ...	2,30,388	1,828	2,31,500	27,776	1,70,619	2,110	4,32,003	.....	870,210	.....	.....	2,829	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	64,280	.....	64,280	312	31,314	498	94,438	.....	196,350	.....	50	110	.....	28	10	.....	.....	20
Burma ...	2,626	.....	2,626	1,695	20,148	600	25,200	30	1,056,800	.....	.....	151	23	15	470	825	16,788	106
Other Indian ports ...	5	.....	5	708	3,126	165	4,004	60	148,100	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,434	687	1,410	177
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Inter- portal Trade	2,97,479	1,828	2,98,020	30,491	2,25,237	3,368	5,57,716	90	2,572,060	1	50	3,091	23	43	2,953	1,432	17,096	411
To Foreign Ports—																		
United Kingdom	2,27,797	16,107	2,27,864	24,741	28,987	...	2,80,692	12,53,310	2,707,500	1,04,643	91	2,03,629	1,420	1,354	.....	.....	.....	36
Other foreign ports ...	7,09,028	.....	7,09,028	1,337	7,827	20,000	7,37,801	7,62,633	13,745,911	4,00,266	136	45,601	4,135	1,085	.....	.....	312	66
Total of Foreign Trade	9,36,825	16,107	9,46,902	26,078	31,314	20,000	10,27,393	20,45,932	18,542,411	6,54,909	227	3,09,130	5,554	2,439	.....	.....	312	102
Grand Total of Exports in October, 1899	18,34,313	17,935	12,46,022	56,569	2,56,551	23,467	15,85,109	20,46,051	21,416,071	6,54,910	277	3,12,221	5,587	2,452	2,953	1,482	18,208	513
1898	9,55,138	1,837	9,56,299	56,864	80,031	5,141	10,99,335	16,40,920	17,387,588	6,75,597	1,04,045	2,96,321	6,684	1,868	10,345	1,311	33,107	1,277

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Re- fined.	Un- refined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	10,12,656	1,49,163	32,825	2,97,749	3,508	5,74,890	1,648,473	29,874	13,543	.....	706	68	9,701	...	2,228	10,914	9,704	4,186
„ river steamers ...	52,516	1,467	2,023	33,469	10,946	11,20,827	6,610	53,408	58,293	1,84,824	82	477	1,350	1	347	2,114	689	240
By rail																		
E. I. Railway	2,47,688	93,678	2,30,896	2,69,195	55,806	1,84,808	130,830	4,31,827	1,78,971	1,078	33,692	657	83,64,001	5,061	.....	14,310	4,119	1,233
E. R. S. Rail- way.	1,63,306	922	609	4,17,446	1,979	14,83,018	404,635	13,374	9,847	61,466	992	385	.....	...	.....	2,612	23,009	...
Assam-Bengal Railway.	5,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,110	400	.....	175	24,089	210	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal-Nag- pur Railway.	1,963	.....	.....	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal Central Railway.	24,012	.....	.....	5,806	530	1,00,030	97,790	670	139	.....	24	...	.....	...	24	480	460	...
„ road	80,988	20,071	.....	266	.....	1,62,704	7,200	24	.....	.....	370	...	6,460	...	.....	2,453	4,354	500
Grand Total of Imports in October	16,11,637	2,70,595	2,76,013	10,43,347	72,469	30,30,029	2,995,123	5,19,077	2,60,970	2,72,165	31,376	1,602	53,62,412	5,062	2,629	38,871	48,327	5,360
1898	10,05,533	1,41,104	2,08,313	2,81,823	31,169	42,28,434	1,292,702	7,87,921	3,43,521	2,66,722	44,103	1,736	60,35,718	2,121	42,456	37,915	47,945	5,360

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of October 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.					Euro- pean.	Indian.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.															
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	3,24,218	4,173	401	1,029	33,783	6,704	233,820								
Birbhum	1,07,088	3,072	77	842	16,008	1,721	143,075	Outack							
Midnapore	3,10,071	1,032	2,260	98	21,049	717	13,795	Balasore	16,398	138	10	313	528	1	6,935
Hooghly	1,27,356	18,060	298	63	3,037	4,705	47,947								
24 Parganas	3,52,418	6,829			10,313	82,374	12,606	Total of Orissa	16,398	138	10	334	528	1	6,935
Nadia	1,70,077		1,160	236	21,232	4,798	103,870								
Gurshidabad	1,12,740	3,443	185	47	13,411	831	66,425								
Jessore	50,413		465	61	15,824	5,140	14,735								
Khulna	21,072		88	81	3,685	340	30,620								
Majahali	39,540		78	27	13,753	3,345	32,375								
Dinajpur	65,136			240	8,240	1,403	24,770								
Jalpaiguri	1,10,988	816	7	275	8,974	5,474	630	Hasaribagh	30,494	442		77	5,051	154	1,260
Darjeeling	92,934			175	4,920	2,882	770	Manbhum	1,38,813	3,210	87	539	19,287	1,091	89,610
Rangpur	3,52,103	608	86	681	10,821	4,685	4,620	Singbhum	30,446	68			7,890	316	7,700
Bogra	1,07,088		106	43	2,983	465	54,040								
Pabna	84,455	186	130	377	28,367	19,139	17,950	Total of Chota Nagpur	2,05,913	3,720	87	616	33,108	2,361	38,570
Cooch Behar	85,330			126	2,540	62	2,765								
Dacca	4,89,776		1,468	41	25,613	14,300	5,915	Grand Total of Supplies							
Mymensingh	2,18,116		56	120	15,585	4,987	3,520	into the Provinces under							
Faridpur	40,903		346	33	23,222	7,970	79,590	the Lieutenant-Governor							
Backergunge	910		7-2		24,100	10,361	10,850	of Bengal	63,98,449	45,579	12,200	14,243	8,23,464	2,27,673	1,876,053
Tippura	1,09,439				5,444	502	7,490								
Noskhali	7,414				8,975	775	1,050								
Chittagong	13,982						2,135								
Total of Bengal	34,58,406	34,169	10,233	4,570	3,32,358	1,83,710	914,723	OTHER PROVINCES.							
BIHAR.															
Patna	3,14,888	646	294	579	20,745	9,080	243,950	Assam	5,76,524	1,963	572	606	43,231	3,078	18,600
Gaya	1,43,750	1,352	64	212	16,135	1,492	47,600	North-Western Provinces							
Shahabad	2,64,370	1,402	13	273	22,024	131	145,800	and Oudh	23,20,700	23,069	2,342	844	39,631	31,250	889,385
Baran	2,03,565		51	154	10,231	1,502	60,430	Punjab	6,02,902	7,106	174	103		5,844	145,285
Champaran	4,31,088		621	223	10,230	3,368	37,825	Central Provinces	31,168	2,720	154	140	371	3,693	74,235
Muzaffarpur	2,52,901		95	1,123	22,390	6,235	35,900	Rajputana and Central							
Darbhanga	2,57,482		10	2,207	51,144	7,708	50,240	India	40,080	1,221	86	55		883	1,433
Monohyr	1,60,154	374	106	650	18,250	3,819	110,700	Benar	736						31,840
Bhagalpur	1,90,692	2,108	324	920	38,215	4,161	54,875	Nizam's Territory	563						
Purnea	2,72,100	136	123	1,105	22,688	3,407	17,315	Bombay	46	374					
Malda	31,112		92	305	2,409	231	5,290	Madras	92						
Sonthal Parganas	1,23,845	2,346	98	916	18,890	1,430	88,030	Grand Total of Exports in 1899	99,31,088*	81,903	15,898	16,049	7,06,743	2,73,023	3,026,923
Total of Bihar	26,57,733	8,364	1,930	8,732	2,50,440	41,601	915,805	Exports in 1898	1,52,97,957	1,40,197	3,26,311	42,210	8,80,827	2,06,115	19,335,961

* Incomplete, the supply carried by the A. B. Railway being still due.

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	Rs. 1,19,83,946	Rs. 13,501	Mds. 738	Mds. 1,42,108	Mds. 4,86,708	Mds. 8,375	No. 67,613
Other foreign ports	3,07,586	.....	.....	.....	2,34,149	3,46,625	.....
Total of Foreign Trade	1,22,91,532	.....	14,239	.....	7,20,857	3,55,000	.....
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	3,95,647	9,34,297	360	18,179	44,000	.....	.....
Madras	3,400	1,00,507	.....	123	.....	.....	.....
Barma	28,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports	903	.....	11	15	.....	63,864	.....
Total of Interport Trade	4,29,263	10,34,804	280	18,316	44,060	63,264	.....
Grand Total of Imports in 1899	1,27,20,795	10,34,804	14,539	18,316	7,64,917	4,18,264	.....
October.	98,78,708	3,35,310	11,800	16,293	6,67,339	2,96,389	16,514

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—							
By country boats	Rs. 2,66,354	Rs. 7,100	Mds. 1,360	Mds. 1,42,108	Mds. 20,394	Mds. 67,613	No. 103,040
.. river steamers	13,00,813	3,080	3,866	733	1,16,723	44,078	3,468,465
.. rail	62,43,541	60,793	5,303	12,016	3,60,083	80,940	340,125
.. road	16,00,396	1,360	2,702	744	74,770	1,00,130	5,180
.. Bengal-Nagpur Railway	28,987	1,836	.....	567	259	306	7,805
.. Bengal Central Railway	46,115	1,067	.....	85	6,197	1,120	21,000
.. Grand Total of Imports in October	99,31,088*	81,903	15,898	16,049	7,05,743	2,73,023	3,026,923
1898	1,52,97,957	1,40,197	2,26,311	42,240	8,80,827	2,06,115	19,335,961

* Incomplete.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 20th January 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
14th to 20th January 1900.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1900.				Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
Jan.	14th	128.4	8.9	30.043	62.9	79.3	23.5	50.8	56.8	0.383	51.6	70	N by W and calm	14	Nil	Clear, ☀.
"	15th	131.3	8.5	.026	65.0	79.8	25.3	54.5	59.3	.403	53.0	66	NNW and calm	49	"	Day clear, night partially cloudy, ☀.
"	16th	132.1	5.1	.070	68.0	77.5	16.9	60.6	62.7	.503	59.1	74	E and variable ...	69	Not measurable.	Partially cloudy, o, d.
"	17th	134.5	4.2	.092	69.8	79.6	16.4	61.2	64.9	.550	61.6	76	ENE, NNE and calm.	73	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	18th	133.1	9.1	.114	69.9	82.0	31.8	60.2	63.6	.505	59.2	71	N by E and calm	75	"	Clear, ☀.
"	19th	133.7	8.9	.117	69.3	82.1	21.7	60.4	63.0	.493	58.6	69	NNE, N and calm	68	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	20th	128.8	8.7	.131	69.6	81.7	22.3	59.4	64.3	.533	60.8	74	NW and calm ...	23	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.

The mean pressure of the seven days 30.085

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.022

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 53.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 76.1

The mean temperature of the seven days 67.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 67.6

The extreme variation of temperature 31.3

The maximum temperature 82.1

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10 Miles.

The mean relative humidity 71%

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th January 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.05

The total fall from 1st to 20th January 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.16

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☀, dew ; o, overcast ; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, 14th 22nd January 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of December 1899, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

RIVER GANGES.																								RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
Distance in miles.		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Barhampore.		Serupganj.		Gauhati.			
Highest (Gauge Reading).		26th August 1899. 253 47		26th August 1899. 241 14		31st August 1899. 240 63		14th August 1879. 187 36		24th August 1894. 129 43		23rd August 1879. 96 25.		23th August 1879. 69 25		20th August 1893. 31 33		14th August 1890. 65 70		24th September 1898. 28 70		24th July 1878. 179 56			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1st	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
2nd	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
3rd	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
4th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
5th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
6th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
7th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
8th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
9th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
10th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
11th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
12th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
13th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
14th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
15th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
16th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
17th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
18th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
19th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
20th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
21st	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
22nd	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
23rd	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
24th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
25th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
26th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
27th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
28th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
29th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
30th	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		
31st	217	208 59	208 53	208 47	208 41	208 35	208 29	208 23	208 17	208 11	208 05	207 99	207 93	207 87	207 81	207 75	207 69	207 63	207 57	207 51	207 45	207 39	207 33		

Calcutta.

The 22nd January 1900.

A. H. O. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1900,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH JANUARY 1900.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,410	3,93,625	6,880	1,155	2,17,007	3,540
Jute	74	38,500	629	97	47,425	773
Firewood	85	73,925	1,095	23	21,800	323
Other articles	727	1,80,405	2,236	629	1,56,875	2,048
Total	2,806	6,66,455	10,690	1,904	4,43,107	6,684

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	331,009	4,23,181 2 0	60,02,383 0	11,85,560 14 0	88,577 0 0	16,47,612 0 0	111,233	203,258	314,491
Or per mile of railway ...	...	247 6 5	...	693 4 3	23 8 10	903 3 6	...	...	...
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year ...	8,070,433	87,30,438 0 0	11,43,00,544 20	2,10,45,253 14 0	5,06,763 0 0	3,02,01,450 4 0	2,426,530	4,431,496	6,858,026
Total for 25½ weeks ...	8,410,444	91,02,622 8 0	12,03,98,026 20	2,22,31,100 12 0	5,45,339 0 0	3,10,39,071 4 0	2,547,769	4,636,744	7,184,513
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	835,357	4,23,247 15 0	49,82,903 20	9,23,243 1 11	26,953 7 3	13,72,423 8 1	100,080	161,077	261,007
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	246 15 10	...	538 2 11	15 11 6	800 14 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year ...	7,938,227	86,51,534 5 3	10,60,75,847 20	1,92,16,988 0 10	5,03,074 2 8	2,83,71,596 8 9	3,426,332	4,066,603	6,592,935

(a) The decrease is due to heavier passenger traffic in the corresponding period of 1898 on account of the moon eclipse.

(b) The increase is in upward despatches of food-grains, chiefly from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore and Gaya districts.

- Added number of passengers 1,941 and Rs. 23,780 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
- Ditto ditto 1,588 and .. 11,400 on account of extra troop trains and fares for conveyance of employees of construction lines and tolls on the S. P. Ry. passenger traffic at Delhi.
- Ditto Mds. 4,30,373 and deducted .. 14,278 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
- Ditto .. 70,000 and .. 21,000 on account of some foreign inward invoices not having been included in previous returns.
- Deducted .. 7,95,594 on account of rebate on coal.
- Added .. 9,002 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
- Do. .. 97,295 not having been included in previous returns.
- Deducted .. 2,80,483 on account of mileage and demurrage and hire of vehicles which have been shown as a credit to expenditure.
- † Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

TARESSUE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	19,828	4,917 2 0	18,210 30	500 14 0	11 0 0	5,315 0 0	1,128	144	1,272
Or per mile of railway ...	...	221 0 3	...	34 9 3	0 7 11	248 1 5	...	...	...
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year ...	453,938	1,14,033 10 0	14,60,190 20	113,928 12 0	1391 0 0	1,123,963 6 0	227,074	53,710	280,784
Total for 25½ weeks ...	503,766	1,19,546 12 0	14,78,407 10	114,519 10 0	402 0 0	1,34,468 6 0	28,202	3,865	32,067
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,671	4,621 6 5	10,746 0	416 15 0	7 7 3	5,045 12 8	1,092	96	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	207 14 3	...	18 12 1	0 5 4	226 15 6	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year ...	604,521	1,18,370 0 4	2,91,353 0	10,446 9 0	356 13 6	11,29,173 6 10	28,942	2,777	31,719

- * Added No. of passengers 1,000 and Rs. 513 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
- † Do. Mds. 27,070 and .. 133 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
- ‡ Do. .. 81 not having been included in previous returns.
- § Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 162.24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,794	18,887 8 0	96,997 30	12,192 7 0	83 0 0	31,163 8 0	8,047	4,147	12,194
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	116 6 8	.....	76 3 5	0 8 2	191 1 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26½ weeks of half-year ...	428,022*	4,32,393 8 0*	18,43,456 0†	2,80,353 8 0†	5,616 0 0‡	7,27,263 0 0	185,10½	85,868½	270,933½
Total for 26½ weeks ...	445,816	4,51,281 0 0	10,40,463 30	3,01,545 8 0	5,599 0 0	7,58,425 8 0	193,212	89,515	282,727
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,858½	15,441 5 5	75,466 30	8,842 11 11	102 11 9	24,386 12 1	7,052	3,637½	10,689½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	95 2 10	.....	54 8 1	0 10 1	150 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year ...	457,906	4,56,862 1 6	14,60,810 30	2,48,184 2 6	5,075 12 8	6,90,113 0 3	190,312	157,897½	278,20½

* Deducted number of passengers 83 and Rs. 188 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
 † Added ditto 95 and .. 2,202 on account of special and extra troop trains.
 ‡ Do. Mds. 36,287 and deducted .. 630 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
 § Deducted .. 4,00,000 and .. 10,000 on account of revenue coal and stores for the half-year.
 ¶ Ditto .. 28 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
 ** Added .. 1,013 not having been included in previous returns.
 †† Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 78.83 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	9,523	4,720 11 0	49,801 20	3,012 8 0	17 0 0	5,550 3 0	1,841	703	2,544
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	50 14 2	.....	40 10 1	0 3 0	109 11 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year ...	237,478*	1,17,409 15 0*	0,06,005 30†	71,925 4 0†	147 0 0‡	1,89,432 3 0	31,015½	12,012½	43,927½
Total for 24½ weeks ...	247,906	1,22,130 10 0	0,56,467 10	75,837 12 0	164 0 0	1,98,132 6 0	32,853	13,015	45,868
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Added No. of passengers 825 and Rs. 453 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
 † Do. Mds. 34,536 and .. 2,841 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
 ‡ Deducted .. 23,000 and .. 500 on account of Revenue coal and Stores for the half-year.
 § Added 1 on account of difference between the Approximate and Audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
 ¶ Do. 62 not having been included in previous returns.
 ** Deducted 428 on account of Electric Telegraph Earnings for the half-year.
 †† Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 834 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	370,430	1,89,080 0 0	17,19,440 0	2,96,000 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	140,267
Or per mile of railway ...	322	113 0 0	1,031 0	178 0 0	1 0 0	292 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	370,430	1,89,080 0 0	17,19,440 0	2,96,000 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	140,267
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	400,125	1,93,311 0 0	14,93,938 0	2,22,040 0 0	15,233 0 0	4,30,634 0 0	60,947	67,400	127,347
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	204	117 0 0	905 0	133 0 0	1 0 0	253 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	400,125	1,93,311 0 0	14,93,938 0	2,22,040 0 0	15,233 0 0	4,30,634 0 0	60,947	67,400	127,347

* Excluding steamer earnings.
 † Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain and pulse.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 88 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	46,130	15,230 0 0	64,920 0	6,910 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	2,853	7,703
Or per mile of railway ...	208	89 0 0	377 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	131 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 2 weeks ...	46,130	15,230 0 0	64,920 0	6,910 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	2,853	7,703
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	46,093	14,370 0 0	63,035 0	5,363 0 0	176 0 0	19,909 0 0	4,854	3,135	8,089
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	84 0 0	309 0	81 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	46,093	14,370 0 0	63,035 0	5,363 0 0	176 0 0	19,909 0 0	4,854	3,135	8,089

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 54 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	14,800	4,180 0 0	22,640 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,080	1,734	3,784
Or per mile of railway ...	137	30 0 0	210 0	12 0 0	...	51 0 0	...	...	...
For previous week of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 2 weeks ...	14,800	4,180 0 0	22,640 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,080	1,734	3,784
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	6,496	1,884 0 0	7,341 0	364 0 0	3 0 0	1,931 0 0	543	381	924*
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	98	24 0 0	111 0	5 0 0	...	29 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,496	1,884 0 0	7,341 0	364 0 0	3 0 0	1,931 0 0	543	381	924

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,028.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	6,390	1,890 0 0	43,200 0	1,070 0 0	30 0 0	3,890 0 0	420	1,469	1,919
Or per mile of railway ...	137	58 0 0	873 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	79 0 0	...	...	...
For previous week of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 2 weeks ...	6,390	1,890 0 0	43,200 0	1,070 0 0	30 0 0	3,890 0 0	420	1,469	1,919
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,144.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900 on 33.19 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	2,200	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,102
Or per mile of railway ...	35	10 0 0	284 0	25 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous week of half-year ...	2,200	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,102
Total for 2 weeks ...	2,200	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,102
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	2,152	807 0 0	17,763 0	1,590 0 0	200 0 0	2,096 0 0	328	1,656	1,978
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	42	10 0 0	318 0	31 0 0	.....	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,152	807 0 0	17,763 0	1,590 0 0	200 0 0	2,096 0 0	328	1,656	1,978

* Excluding ferry.

† Includes ballast train-miles 1,055.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 13th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open ...	983	161	9,462	377	0	517	173	77	250
Or per mile of railway ...	55.17	9.11	525.67	20.95	0.38	30.39	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	1,055	310	5,400	237	8	555	123	94	216
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,038	474	14,871	614	14	1,103	297	171	468
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 25th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open ...	985	181 14 7	20,460	551 2 0	8 6 0	(a) 751 5 7	145	167	312
Or per mile of railway ...	55.06	10 10 7	1,136.67	30 0 11	0 7 5	41 11 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 47 weeks of half-year ...	2,931	600 13 0	60,513	1,314 4 0	32 12 0	1,907 13 0	636	364	1,000
Total for 54 weeks ...	3,880	792 11 7	70,973	1,865 6 0	41 2 0	2,749 8 7	781	461	1,242
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The decrease of Rs. 358 compared with the approximate return is due to overestimates being made by station-masters.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 6 days of January 1900	...	...	...	9,868	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	6,658	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	3,208	0	0
Receipts per mile for the first 6 days of January 1900	...	...	...	193	7	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	180	8	9
Increase	...	...	...	62	14	6
Receipts from 1st January to 6th January 1900	...	...	...	9,868	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	6,658	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	3,208	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th January 1900	...	...	...	9,351	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	8,901	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	450	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th January 1900	...	...	...	183	5	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	174	8	6
Increase	...	...	...	8	13	2
Receipts from 1st January to 13th January 1900	...	...	...	19,217	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	...	16,669	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	3,558	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.]

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NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DACCA DIVISION TO A SEAT IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 533A.

APPOINTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 25th January 1900.

THE term of office of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, who was appointed as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council on the recommendation of the Municipalities of the Chittagong Division, will expire on the 7th March 1900. As the revised Regulations for the Council do not come into force until the 1st June next, this vacancy will be filled on the recommendation of a group of Municipalities.

In the rotation sketched in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th March 1893, the Municipalities of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions were shown as two of the recommending bodies for the vacancies occurring in the Council in 1899. It was, however, stated in the Resolution that the Lieutenant-Governor could not bind himself or his successors as to the

exact order in which the privilege of recommending members for the Council should be exercised. Sir John Woodburn considered it desirable to make a variation in the order, and invited the Municipalities of the Presidency, instead of those of the Dacca Division, to submit a recommendation for the vacancy which occurred on the 18th July 1899, on the expiry of the term of office of the member who had been elected by the Municipalities of the Patna Division in 1897. The Lieutenant-Governor is now pleased to ask the Municipalities of the Dacca Division to recommend a person for nomination to the Council to fill the seat to be vacated by the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen. Only those Municipalities which enjoy a clear income from municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over shall exercise the right of voting for the selection of a candidate for nomination to the Council. The voting power of each Municipality will be calculated on the basis of its ordinary income, according to the following scale:—

Following scale:—

	Rs.		Rs.	Votes.
Municipalities with an income of	5,000	and less than	10,000	... 1
Ditto ditto	10,000	ditto	20,000	... 2
Ditto ditto	20,000	ditto	50,000	... 3
Ditto ditto	50,000	ditto	1,00,000	... 4
Ditto ditto	1,00,000	ditto	1,50,000	... 5
Ditto ditto	1,50,000	and over	.....	... 6

2. The following are the Municipalities of the Dacca Division which will thus be entitled to exercise votes on the present occasion. The number of votes assigned according to the above scale is noted against each. The ordinary income taken is that for 1898-99:—

taken is that for 1898-99 :—			Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.		
District.	Name of Municipality.		Ordinary income.		
			Rs.		
Dacca	...	{ Dacca	...	1,18,831	5
		{ Narayanganj	...	41,260	3
		{ Nasirabad	...	14,211	2
Mymensingh	...	{ Jamalpur	...	5,927	1
		{ Sherpur	...	5,278	1
		{ Tangail	...	7,679	1
Faridpur	...	{ Faridpur	...	6,785	1
		{ Madarijpur	...	6,678	1
Backergunge	...	Barisal	...	17,369	2

3. Under Rule IV of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be at once communicated by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division to the Chairmen of the Municipalities enumerated in the above list, requesting them to convene a special meeting at which a member of the Municipality may be selected as its representative for the purpose of making the recommendation for the seat in Council. The representative so selected will exercise all the votes assigned to the body which he represents, and his name must be reported at once by the Chairman for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

4. The period of two months laid down in Rule VII of the Regulations as that within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, will run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his request to the Chairman of the Municipality.

5. As soon as the representatives are selected, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the

candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on, until an absolute majority is obtained. In the event of a tie occurring at any stage, candidates shall draw lots.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

The Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person elected, with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for the Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation, or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.

7. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the Municipalities concerned with the minimum of official interference. The Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrates will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part, directly or indirectly, in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the Municipalities. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those Municipalities as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for information and guidance, and for communication to the Municipalities concerned in his Division.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th January 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13½
Katwa	...	...	...	14
Raniganj	...	...	...	14

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease going on in Rajnagar, Sakulipur, Nalhati and Muraroi thanas.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* almost over. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished; outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbata and Nayagram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	15	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	18
Tamluk	...	...	...	13
Ghatal	...	...	...	14

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *rabi* good. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* completed, and that of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. ch.	
Sadar	14 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	16 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	15 11
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	13 5

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Oilseeds being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga, where scarcity of water felt in some places. Cattle-disease reported from Meherpur. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15	
Kandi	...	...	...	16	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *rabi* crops nearly finished. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18
Magura	...	...	...	16
Narail	...	...	...	16
Bangaon	...	...	...	18

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warmer. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Rs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16½	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	16	

Rajshahi.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall .04. Weather still unsettled. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall .02. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy finished. Harvesting of mustard commenced. Prospects of tobacco favourable. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling .81, Kurseong .48, Siliguri .23. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* is being harvested; harvesting of *phaphar* complete; wheat, barley and potato doing well. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, tobacco, and mustard doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

					Rs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	16	

Bhutia sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being gathered. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 18½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather partially cloudy and cool. *Rabi* crops being harvested now. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost finished. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall .07. Weather cold, damp. Rain yesterday evening (28th). Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. Cultivation of spring crops progressing satisfactorily. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. *Boro* being transplanted. Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.09, Bihar 1.35, Barh 2.28, Dinapore 2.72, Bikram 2.13, Hilsa 2.60. It has been raining at intervals throughout the week. The crop has benefited by the recent rain, but the heavy fall of hail has done some damage to the poppy. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.12, Jahanabad .46, Aurangabad .98, Nawada .10. *Rabi* and poppy partially damaged by recent hail-storms.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.86, Buxar 1.95, Bhabua 1.09, Sasaram .68, Dehri .03. *Rabi* crops damaged by excessive rain and hail. Fodder and water abundant. Sixty-four cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·13, Siwan 2·81, Gopalganj 2·15. Weather cloudy and rainy. Heavy hailstorm passed over district on night of 23rd: has much damaged *rabi* and poppy. Common rice sells at 13 seers and *makai* 14 seers 5 chitaks, against 14 seers 13 chitaks and 20 seers 2 chitaks, respectively, normal prices.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 3·16, Bettiah 2·24, Barharwa 2·20. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Last week's rain has been beneficial to standing crops. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12½ and 16 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·45, Hajipur 2·15, Sitamarhi 1·63. Standing crops doing well except in Sitamarhi, where they have been somewhat damaged by the rain. There was severe thunder-storm on the night of the 23rd, which brought down good many trees. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 12 seers 3 chitaks, barley 16 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 18 seers, *rahar* 16 seers 8 chitaks, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Samastipur 1·85, Madhubani 1·50. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	} per rupee.
Samastipur	16	
Madhubani	16½	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·91, Begusarai 1·76, Jamui ·25. Weather rainy. Sugarcane pressing continues. *Rabi* and poppy crops somewhat damaged by recent rain and hail-storm. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Monghyr	13 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	15 0	
Jamui	14 8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy and rainy up to yesterday (28th), clear to-day (29th). Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Banka ·33, Madhipura ·69, Supaul ·99. Standing crops have suffered to some extent by the late rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura, Bangaon, Amarpur, Bihpur, and Pratapganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	} per rupee.
Madhipura	18	
Banka	16½	
Supaul	19	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Kishanganj ·30, Araria ·23. Weather cool and cloudy. Slight rain during the week has done much good to the standing crops. Harvesting of winter rice completed. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	19	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chanchal ·19, Garjole ·9, Shibganj nil. Weather cloudy and drizzling. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard in progress. Other *rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cool and cloudy. Average rainfall ·8. Prospects of the *rabi* greatly improved on account of the late rain. Sugarcane pressing continues. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 14 seers 12 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad*, *mug*, *kulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Tobacco, cotton, and *dalia* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	14 7	} per rupee.
Jajpur	17 1	
Kendrapara	18 6	
Banki	15 12	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17½, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Soro Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul nil, in Khondmals 24 on the 16th. Harvesting of early *rabi* continues. Wheat, gram and castor crops in flower. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmals. Fodder and water available.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* nearly over. *Kulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. *Dalua* promising. *Rabi* crops need rain. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17	0
Khurda	15	12
Interior of district	17	1
					} per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 83. Weather cloudy. Ploughing is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12½ seers and Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops little improved by recent rain. Harvesting of *arhar* commenced. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers and in the interior 10½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Report not received.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Parulia, Para, Ohandil, Manbazar, Raghunathpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 9 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—No rain. Common rice sells at 11 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Excessive rain fell in the week in the Patna Division with injury to the *rabi* in Saran, Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur. severe hail also caused damage in Patna, Gaya, and Saran. In the west of the Bhagalpur Division also the rain was excessive and caused some damage; but in the east, and in the Sonthal Parganas, the lighter showers benefited the *rabi*. Slight rain also fell in Hazaribagh, in the Khondmals, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Mymensingh. The pressing of sugarcane is going on, and the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered in some districts. Scarcity of water is reported from Chuadanga. Prices, elsewhere practically stationary, have risen in the Patna Division and in Chota Nagpur.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 30th January 1900.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
21st to 27th January 1900.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1900.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Jan.	21st	131.1	7.1	30.074	69.3	81.8	21.5	60.3	64.8	0.558	62.0	79	WSW, WNW and calm.	22	Nil	Partially cloudy, a.
"	22nd	120.6	1.1	.036	69.9	81.2	20.1	61.1	64.9	.552	61.8	77	W and calm ...	30	"	Chiefly cloudy, a.
"	23rd	127.6	Nil	.006	71.0	82.0	19.8	62.2	65.0	.540	61.1	73	ENE, NNE and calm.	59	"	Cloudy, c.
"	24th	139.2	7.0	.025	70.7	86.3	26.1	60.2	65.2	.551	61.7	75	SSW and calm ...	27	"	Partially cloudy, a.
"	25th	133.4	5.9	.002	71.1	81.8	19.6	62.2	66.1	.573	63.0	77	N by W and calm	69	"	Partially cloudy.
"	26th	124.1	7.7	29.959	69.3	79.3	17.7	61.6	63.4	.509	59.4	72	NNE, N and calm	68	"	Partially cloudy.
"	27th	129.5	8.2	30.004	68.8	79.8	19.2	60.6	61.0	.434	55.0	62	NNE and calm ...	59	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days 30.015

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.999

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 37.0

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 78.8

The mean temperature of the seven days 70.0

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68.5

The extreme variation of temperature 26.1

The maximum temperature 86.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 9

The mean relative humidity 74

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th January 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.07

The total fall from 1st to 27th January 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a, dew; c, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 29th January 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of November 1899.

BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										REMARKS.										
Population under registration.		CHOLERA.					SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Number registered.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
Burdwan	1,391,880	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83	34.08	3,953	2.83
Burdwan	788,254	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12	27.44	2,485	3.12
Burdwan	1,067,088	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	2,031,468	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04	39.00	8,254	4.04
Burdwan	1,034,296	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83	34.44	2,969	2.83
Burdwan	763,025	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59	43.00	2,713	3.59
Burdwan	1,891,033	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59	36.46	6,788	3.59
Burdwan	1,210,946	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83	34.12	3,451	2.83
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73	36.84	8,254	7.73
Burdwan	1,244,108																					

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of November 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.		Ratio per 1,000 per annum.			
								Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.						Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Bardwan 2. Midnapore 3. Hooghly and Chinsura 4. Howrah 5. Coochbehar 6. Coochbehar 7. Manikpala 8. Barrigore 9. South Suburban 10. Garden Reach 11. South Barrackpore, including Titagarh Municipality.	Bardwan	34,477	93	31.99	1	.24	...	...	90	31.82	18	6.24	...	...	25	8.64	154	46.56	145	59.40	
	Midnapore	28,264	163	34.98	...	...	...	...	88	31.92	10	3.60	...	...	35	12.24	139	48.24	107	39.72	
	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	90	32.64	...	...	...	...	69	24.96	19	6.84	...	...	18	6.48	107	38.76	145	59.56	
	Howrah	36,953	283	39.60	...	...	...	...	339	34.66	110	11.28	...	...	218	29.32	692	55.32	189	63.00	
	Coochbehar	118,006	40	15.24	...	...	...	...	38	13.68	3	1.08	...	...	9	3.36	41	18.60	47	17.88	
	Coochbehar	31,423	45	16.32	...	...	...	...	34	12.36	3	1.08	...	...	4	1.44	189	66.12	108	37.40	
	Manikpala	32,885	79	27.60	...	...	...	...	106	37.08	38	13.20	...	...	41	14.28	121	34.80	170	48.44	
	Barrigore	34,278	101	30.04	...	...	...	...	87	35.76	20	6.84	...	...	13	4.44	123	48.48	99	31.48	
	South Suburban	41,719	73	33.52	...	...	...	...	92	30.96	17	6.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garden Reach	37,924	51	17.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Barrackpore, including Titagarh Municipality.	...	85,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Nalhati 13. Calcutta 14. Krishnagar 15. Santipur 16. Murshidabad 17. Rajshahi 18. Dacca 19. Chittagong 20. Patna 21. Gaya 22. Dinapore 23. Arrah 24. Benares 25. Allahabad 26. Bhopal 27. Lucknow 28. Meerut 29. Agra 30. Delhi 31. Calcutta 32. Bombay 33. Madras 34. Rangoon 35. Singapore 36. Hongkong 37. Shanghai 38. Yokohama 39. Kobe 40. Osaka 41. Manila 42. Cebu 43. Hongkong 44. Shanghai 45. Yokohama 46. Kobe 47. Osaka 48. Manila 49. Cebu 50. Hongkong 51. Shanghai 52. Yokohama 53. Kobe 54. Osaka 55. Manila 56. Cebu 57. Hongkong 58. Shanghai 59. Yokohama 60. Kobe 61. Osaka 62. Manila 63. Cebu 64. Hongkong 65. Shanghai 66. Yokohama 67. Kobe 68. Osaka 69. Manila 70. Cebu 71. Hongkong 72. Shanghai 73. Yokohama 74. Kobe 75. Osaka 76. Manila 77. Cebu 78. Hongkong 79. Shanghai 80. Yokohama 81. Kobe 82. Osaka 83. Manila 84. Cebu 85. Hongkong 86. Shanghai 87. Yokohama 88. Kobe 89. Osaka 90. Manila 91. Cebu 92. Hongkong 93. Shanghai 94. Yokohama 95. Kobe 96. Osaka 97. Manila 98. Cebu 99. Hongkong 100. Shanghai 101. Yokohama 102. Kobe 103. Osaka 104. Manila 105. Cebu 106. Hongkong 107. Shanghai 108. Yokohama 109. Kobe 110. Osaka 111. Manila 112. Cebu 113. Hongkong 114. Shanghai 115. Yokohama 116. Kobe 117. Osaka 118. Manila 119. Cebu 120. Hongkong 121. Shanghai 122. Yokohama 123. Kobe 124. Osaka 125. Manila 126. Cebu 127. Hongkong 128. Shanghai 129. Yokohama 130. Kobe 131. Osaka 132. Manila 133. Cebu 134. Hongkong 135. Shanghai 136. Yokohama 137. Kobe 138. Osaka 139. Manila 140. Cebu 141. Hongkong 142. Shanghai 143. Yokohama 144. Kobe 145. Osaka 146. Manila 147. Cebu 148. Hongkong 149. Shanghai 150. Yokohama 151. Kobe 152. Osaka 153. Manila 154. Cebu 155. Hongkong 156. Shanghai 157. Yokohama 158. Kobe 159. Osaka 160. Manila 161. Cebu 162. Hongkong 163. Shanghai 164. Yokohama 165. Kobe 166. Osaka 167. Manila 168. Cebu 169. Hongkong 170. Shanghai 171. Yokohama 172. Kobe 173. Osaka 174. Manila 175. Cebu 176. Hongkong 177. Shanghai 178. Yokohama 179. Kobe 180. Osaka 181. Manila 182. Cebu 183. Hongkong 184. Shanghai 185. Yokohama 186. Kobe 187. Osaka 188. Manila 189. Cebu 190. Hongkong 191. Shanghai 192. Yokohama 193. Kobe 194. Osaka 195. Manila 196. Cebu 197. Hongkong 198. Shanghai 199. Yokohama 200. Kobe 201. Osaka 202. Manila 203. Cebu 204. Hongkong 205. Shanghai 206. Yokohama 207. Kobe 208. Osaka 209. Manila 210. Cebu 211. Hongkong 212. Shanghai 213. Yokohama 214. Kobe 215. Osaka 216. Manila 217. Cebu 218. Hongkong 219. Shanghai 220. Yokohama 221. Kobe 222. Osaka 223. Manila 224. Cebu 225. Hongkong 226. Shanghai 227. Yokohama 228. Kobe 229. Osaka 230. Manila 231. Cebu 232. Hongkong 233. Shanghai 234. Yokohama 235. Kobe 236. Osaka 237. Manila 238. Cebu 239. Hongkong 240. Shanghai 241. Yokohama 242. Kobe 243. Osaka 244. Manila 245. Cebu 246. Hongkong 247. Shanghai 248. Yokohama 249. Kobe 250. Osaka 251. Manila 252. Cebu 253. Hongkong 254. Shanghai 255. Yokohama 256. Kobe 257. Osaka 258. Manila 259. Cebu 260. Hongkong 261. Shanghai 262. Yokohama 263. Kobe 264. Osaka 265. Manila 266. Cebu 267. Hongkong 268. Shanghai 269. Yokohama 270. Kobe 271. Osaka 272. Manila 273. Cebu 274. Hongkong 275. Shanghai 276. Yokohama 277. Kobe 278. Osaka 279. Manila 280. Cebu 281. Hongkong 282. Shanghai 283. Yokohama 284. Kobe 285. Osaka 286. Manila 287. Cebu 288. Hongkong 289. Shanghai 290. Yokohama 291. Kobe 292. Osaka 293. Manila 294. Cebu 295. Hongkong 296. Shanghai 297. Yokohama 298. Kobe 299. Osaka 300. Manila 301. Cebu 302. Hongkong 303. Shanghai 304. Yokohama 305. Kobe 306. Osaka 307. Manila 308. Cebu 309. Hongkong 310. Shanghai 311. Yokohama 312. Kobe 313. Osaka 314. Manila 315. Cebu 316. Hongkong 317. Shanghai 318. Yokohama 319. Kobe 320. Osaka 321. Manila 322. Cebu 323. Hongkong 324. Shanghai 325. Yokohama 326. Kobe 327. Osaka 328. Manila 329. Cebu 330. Hongkong 331. Shanghai 332. Yokohama 333. Kobe 334. Osaka 335. Manila 336. Cebu 337. Hongkong 338. Shanghai 339. Yokohama 340. Kobe 341. Osaka 342. Manila 343. Cebu 344. Hongkong 345. Shanghai 346. Yokohama 347. Kobe 348. Osaka 349. Manila 350. Cebu 351. Hongkong 352. Shanghai 353. Yokohama 354. Kobe 355. Osaka 356. Manila 357. Cebu 358. Hongkong 359. Shanghai 360. Yokohama 361. Kobe 362. Osaka 363. Manila 364. Cebu 365. Hongkong 366. Shanghai 367. Yokohama 368. Kobe 369. Osaka 370. Manila 371. Cebu 372. Hongkong 373. Shanghai 374. Yokohama 375. Kobe 376. Osaka 377. Manila 378. Cebu 379. Hongkong 380. Shanghai 381. Yokohama 382. Kobe 383. Osaka 384. Manila 385. Cebu 386. Hongkong 387. Shanghai 388. Yokohama 389. Kobe 390. Osaka 391. Manila 392. Cebu 393. Hongkong 394. Shanghai 395. Yokohama 396. Kobe 397. Osaka 398. Manila 399. Cebu 400. Hongkong 401. Shanghai 402. Yokohama 403. Kobe 404. Osaka 405. Manila 406. Cebu 407. Hongkong 408. Shanghai 409. Yokohama 410. Kobe 411. Osaka 412. Manila 413. Cebu 414. Hongkong 415. Shanghai 416. Yokohama 417. Kobe 418. Osaka 419. Manila 420. Cebu 421. Hongkong 422. Shanghai 423. Yokohama 424. Kobe 425. Osaka 426. Manila 427. Cebu 428. Hongkong 429. Shanghai 430. Yokohama 431. Kobe 432. Osaka 433. Manila 434. Cebu 435. Hongkong 436. Shanghai 437. Yokohama 438. Kobe 439. Osaka 440. Manila 441. Cebu 442. Hongkong 443. Shanghai 444. Yokohama 445. Kobe 446. Osaka 447. Manila 448. Cebu 449. Hongkong 450. Shanghai 451. Yokohama 452. Kobe 453. Osaka 454. Manila 455. Cebu 456. Hongkong 457. Shanghai 458. Yokohama 459. Kobe 460. Osaka 461. Manila 462. Cebu 463. Hongkong 464. Shanghai 465. Yokohama 466. Kobe 467. Osaka 468. Manila 469. Cebu 470. Hongkong 471. Shanghai 472. Yokohama 473. Kobe 474. Osaka 475. Manila 476. Cebu 477. Hongkong 478. Shanghai 479. Yokohama 480. Kobe 481. Osaka 482. Manila 483. Cebu 484. Hongkong 485. Shanghai 486. Yokohama 487. Kobe 488. Osaka 489. Manila 490. Cebu 491. Hongkong 492. Shanghai 493. Yokohama 494. Kobe 495. Osaka 496. Manila 497. Cebu 498. Hongkong 499. Shanghai 500. Yokohama 501. Kobe 502. Osaka 503. Manila 504. Cebu 505. Hongkong 506. Shanghai 507. Yokohama 508. Kobe 509. Osaka 510. Manila 511. Cebu 512. Hongkong 513. Shanghai 514. Yokohama 515. Kobe 516. Osaka 517. Manila 518. Cebu 519. Hongkong 520. Shanghai 521. Yokohama 522. Kobe 523. Osaka 524. Manila 525. Cebu 526. Hongkong 527. Shanghai 528. Yokohama 529. Kobe 530. Osaka 531. Manila 532. Cebu 533. Hongkong 534. Shanghai 535. Yokohama 536. Kobe 537. Osaka 538. Manila 539. Cebu 540. Hongkong 541. Shanghai 542. Yokohama 543. Kobe 544. Osaka 545. Manila 546. Cebu 547. Hongkong 548. Shanghai 549. Yokohama 550. Kobe 551. Osaka 552. Manila 553. Cebu 554. Hongkong 555. Shanghai 556. Yokohama 557. Kobe 558. Osaka 559. Manila 560. Cebu 561. Hongkong 562. Shanghai 563. Yokohama 564. Kobe 565. Osaka 566. Manila 567. Cebu 568. Hongkong 569. Shanghai 570. Yokohama 571. Kobe 572. Osaka 573. Manila 574. Cebu 575. Hongkong 576. Shanghai 577. Yokohama 578. Kobe 579. Osaka 580. Manila 581. Cebu 582. Hongkong 583. Shanghai 584. Yokohama 585. Kobe 586. Osaka 587. Manila 588. Cebu 589. Hongkong 590. Shanghai 591. Yokohama 592. Kobe 593. Osaka 594. Manila 595. Cebu 596. Hongkong 597. Shanghai 598. Yokohama 599. Kobe 600. Osaka 601. Manila 602. Cebu 603. Hongkong 604. Shanghai 605. Yokohama 606. Kobe 607. Osaka 608. Manila 609. Cebu 610. Hongkong 611. Shanghai 612. Yokohama 613. Kobe 614. Osaka 615. Manila 616. Cebu 617. Hongkong 618. Shanghai 619. Yokohama 620. Kobe 621. Osaka 622. Manila 623. Cebu 624. Hongkong 625. Shanghai 626. Yokohama 627. Kobe 628. Osaka 629. Manila 630. Cebu 631. Hongkong 632. Shanghai 633. Yokohama 634. Kobe 635. Osaka 636. Manila 637. Cebu 638. Hongkong 639. Shanghai 640. Yokohama 641. Kobe 642. Osaka 643. Manila 644. Cebu 645. Hongkong 646. Shanghai 647. Yokohama 648. Kobe 649. Osaka 650. Manila 651. Cebu 652. Hongkong 653. Shanghai 654. Yokohama 655. Kobe 656. Osaka 657. Manila 658. Cebu 659. Hongkong 660. Shanghai 661. Yokohama 662. Kobe 663. Osaka 664. Manila 665. Cebu 666. Hongkong 667. Shanghai 668. Yokohama 669. Kobe 670. Osaka 671. Manila 672. Cebu 673. Hongkong 674. Shanghai 675. Yokohama 676. Kobe 677. Osaka 678. Manila 679. Cebu 680. Hongkong 681. Shanghai 682. Yokohama 683. Kobe 684. Osaka 685. Manila 686. Cebu 687. Hongkong 688. Shanghai 689. Yokohama 690. Kobe 691. Osaka 692. Manila 693. Cebu 694. Hongkong 695. Shanghai 696. Yokohama 697. Kobe 698. Osaka 699. Manila 700. Cebu 701. Hongkong 702. Shanghai 703. Yokohama 704. Kobe 705. Osaka 706. Manila 707. Cebu 708. Hongkong 709. Shanghai 710. Yokohama 711. Kobe 712. Osaka 713. Manila 714. Cebu 715. Hongkong 716. Shanghai 717. Yokohama 718. Kobe 719. Osaka 720. Manila 721. Cebu 722. Hongkong 723. Shanghai 724. Yokohama 725. Kobe 726. Osaka 727. Manila 728. Cebu 729. Hongkong 730. Shanghai 731. Yokohama 732. Kobe 733. Osaka 734. Manila 735. Cebu 736. Hongkong 737. Shanghai 738. Yokohama 739. Kobe 740. Osaka 741. Manila 742. Cebu 743. Hongkong 744. Shanghai 745. Yokohama 746. Kobe 747. Osaka 748. Manila 749. Cebu 750. Hongkong 751. Shanghai 752. Yokohama 753. Kobe 754. Osaka 755. Manila 756. Cebu 757. Hongkong 758. Shanghai 759. Yokohama 760. Kobe 761. Osaka 762. Manila 763. Cebu 764. Hongkong 765. Shanghai 766. Yokohama 767. Kobe 768. Osaka 769. Manila 770. Cebu 771. Hongkong 772. Shanghai 773. Yokohama 774. Kobe 775. Osaka 776. Manila 777. Cebu 778. Hongkong 779. Shanghai 780. Yokohama 781. Kobe 782. Osaka 783. Manila 784. Cebu 785. Hongkong 786. Shanghai 787. Yokohama 788. Kobe 789. Osaka 790. Manila 791. Cebu 792. Hongkong 793. Shanghai 794. Yokohama 795. Kobe 796. Osaka 797. Manila 798. Cebu 799. Hongkong 800. Shanghai 801. Yokohama 802. Kobe 803. Osaka 804. Manila 805. Cebu 806. Hongkong 807. Shanghai 808. Yokohama 809. Kobe 810. Osaka 811. Manila 812. Cebu 813. Hongkong 814. Shanghai 815. Yokohama 816. Kobe 817. Osaka 818. Manila 819. Cebu 820. Hongkong 821. Shanghai 822. Yokohama 823. Kobe 824. Osaka 825. Manila 826. Cebu 827. Hongkong 828. Shanghai 829. Yokohama 830. Kobe 831. Osaka 832. Manila 833. Cebu 834. Hongkong 835. Shanghai 836. Yokohama 837. Kobe 838. Osaka 839. Manila 840. Cebu 841. Hongkong 842. Shanghai 843. Yokohama 844. Kobe 845. Osaka 846. Manila 847. Cebu 848. Hongkong 849. Shanghai 850. Yokohama 851. Kobe 852. Osaka 853. Manila 854. Cebu 855. Hongkong 856. Shanghai 857. Yokohama 858. Kobe 859. Osaka 860. Manila 861. Cebu 862. Hongkong 863. Shanghai 864. Yokohama 865. Kobe 866. Osaka 867. Manila 868. Cebu 869. Hongkong 870. Shanghai 871. Yokohama 872. Kobe 873. Osaka 874. Manila 875. Cebu 876. Hongkong 877. Shanghai 878. Yokohama 879. Kobe 880. Osaka 881. Manila 882. Cebu 883. Hongkong 884. Shanghai 885. Yokohama 886. Kobe 887. Osaka 888. Manila 889. Cebu 890. Hongkong 891. Shanghai 892. Yokohama 893. Kobe 894. Osaka 895. Manila 896. Cebu 897. Hongkong 898. Shanghai 899. Yokohama 900. Kobe 901. Osaka 902. Manila 903. Cebu 904. Hongkong 905. Shanghai 906. Yokohama 907. Kobe 908. Osaka 909. Manila 910. Cebu 911. Hongkong 912. Shanghai 913. Yokohama 914. Kobe 915. Osaka 916. Manila 917. Cebu 918. Hongkong 919. Shanghai 920. Yokohama 921. Kobe 922. Osaka 923. Manila 924. Cebu 925. Hongkong 926. Shanghai 927. Yokohama 928. Kobe 929. Osaka 930. Manila 931. Cebu 932. Hongkong 933. Shanghai 934. Yokohama 935. Kobe 936. Osaka 937. Manila 938. Cebu 939. Hongkong 940. Shanghai 941. Yokohama 942. Kobe 943. Osaka 944. Manila 945. Cebu 946. Hongkong 947. Shanghai 948. Yokohama 949. Kobe 950. Osaka 951. Manila 952. Cebu 953. Hongkong 954. Shanghai 955. Yokohama 956. Kobe 957. Osaka 958. Manila 959. Cebu 960. Hongkong 961. Shanghai 962. Yokohama 963. Kobe 964. Osaka 965. Manila 966. Cebu 967. Hongkong 968. Shanghai 969. Yokohama 970. Kobe 971. Osaka 972. Manila 973. Cebu 974. Hongkong 975. Shanghai 976. Yokohama 977. Kobe 978. Osaka 979. Manila 980. Cebu 981. Hongkong 982. Shanghai 983. Yokohama 984. Kobe 985. Osaka 986. Manila 987. Cebu 988. Hongkong 989. Shanghai 990. Yokohama 991. Kobe 992. Osaka 993. Manila 994. Cebu 995. Hongkong 996. Shanghai 997. Yokohama 998. Kobe 999. Osaka 1000. Manila																					

Supplementary Vital Statistics for October 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 9th December 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.																AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.			
						Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Presidency...	Jessore	1,888,827	7,186	45.60	5027	3.12	...	...	7,513	49.66	12	.07	53	.24	640	3.96	9,018	57.24	5,206	33.60
	Total for the whole Province	71,068,617	285,806	49.92	15,607	2.64	512	.08	178,078	30.00	3,964	.60	4,018	.60	41,874	6.96	244,253	41.16	192,163	39.40		
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	283,567	39.36	5,909	.96	323	.04	147,567	24.84	4,193	.60	3,107	.48	31,063	5.16	192,163	39.40	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	+61,238	+10.56	+9,698	+1.68	+190	+0.4	+80,511	+5.16	-233	Equal.	+911	+1.13	+10,809	+1.80	+52,091	+8.76	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 27th January 1900.

H. J. DYSON, Major, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1899.

District.	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1898-99.		REMARKS.							
		Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Discharge utilized.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.									
				Long-term leases.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.				Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ONUMA	Cutback	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,343	154	18,251	17,917	14,016	4,295	17	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Kelad.	
		Ditto, 2nd "	866	38	36,391	35,518	25,453	10,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balia.	
		Machgaon	776	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	269	53,570	51,980	46,374	4,405	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kendrapala.
		Gobri	373	32	3,739	3,739	3,686	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maranghal.
		Do. Extension	648	49	3,457	3,457	13,406	1,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kendrapara.
		Patamundi	855	75	14,731	14,716	13,406	1,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ichapur.
		High Level, Range I	608	246	32,699	22,377	22,377	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nurtang.
		Ditto, do. II	727	8	3,045	3,045	3,096	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jampur.
		Jampur Canal, Range III	700	12	10,420	9,191	8,191	1,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jampur.
SOUTH-WEST. BR.	Selsore	High Level, Range III	727	39	30,943	29,556	28,826	1,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No gauge.	
		Total	.....	.....	197,162	191,575	171,992	24,575	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,641	2,769	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Midnapore	1,411	30 67	62,165	56,137	62,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Panchkura	525	7 00	2,404	4,435	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fidal Reach, Range I & II	.....	.....	131	1,395	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	64,780	61,960	70,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main	4,342	1,607	33,470	31,037	14,576	4,372	14,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Amrah	1,390	290	114,617	110,577	71,393	6,419	24,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOTS	Shalabed	Amrah	2,000	704	188,429	189,029	139,331	3,742	17,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Eastern Main	1,466	408	85,712	83,901	61,946	12,445	6,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Gaya.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	425,504	416,573	295,561	27,905	63,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total	.....	.....	667,396	670,478	530,921	62,460	64,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Whole month discharging.
10 days discharging.

A. H. C. MACARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY 1900.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,434	8,81,925	6,282	1,508	3,00,300	4,891
Jute	85	55,800	844	170	90,350	1,475
Firewood	59	45,850	683	84	60,800	912
Other articles	760	1,81,075	2,293	757	1,86,750	2,615
Total	2,318	6,64,450	10,102	2,514	6,37,930	9,893

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of November 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,416	50	1,366	61	1,464	1,427	37	.....
Cotton, raw	8	2	10	6	10	14	.....	4
Cotton, manufactured—	84	.....	78	.....	84	78	6	.....
Twist and yarn, European	8	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....
Ditto, Indian	105	1	200	.....	198	200	.....	2
Piecegoods, European	5	3	.....	.....	8	2	6	.....
Ditto, Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intoxicating, other than Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinchona bark	6	.....	4	.....	6	4	2	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	10	7	10	15	17	25	.....	8
Turneric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	141	24	61	77	167	178	39	.....
Rice in the husk	21	2,980	5	1,463	3,001	1,468	1,533	.....
Do. not in the husk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jowar and bajra	28	304	130	43	332	173	159	.....
Gram and pulse .....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides of cattle—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	45	.....	50	45	50	.....	5
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Raw .....	.....	52	.....	.....	52	.....	52	.....
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	4,535	.....	7,257	4,535	7,257	.....	2,722
Gunny-bags and cloth	55	5	28	6	60	34	26	.....
Lea—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	6	.....	5	.....	6	5	1	.....
Liquors—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ale and beer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	3	6	1	5	9	6	3	.....
Iron and steel—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwrought	5	.....	22	8	5	24	.....	10
Wrought	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Manufactures of iron and steel	9	18	23	27	27	60	.....	33
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosine	190	.....	184	.....	190	184	6	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoonut	19	.....	16	.....	19	16	3	.....
Mustard and rape	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Others	1	.....	70	.....	1	70	.....	69
Oilseeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed .....	.....	42	.....	111	42	111	.....	69
Rape and mustard	15	16	16	8	31	24	7	.....
Til or jiojili .....	.....	23	.....	2	23	2	21	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pastebord	16	.....	14	.....	16	14	.....	.....
Provisions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	1	.....
Dried fruits and nuts .....	.....	7	.....	8	7	6	1	.....
Others	44	44	20	23	23	71	17	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel rails and fish-plates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	291	.....	315	6	291	311	.....	20

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	1,023	...	1	1,023	1,380	...	233
Ginger	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chillies	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tee—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured—								
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured—								
Ballast stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,025	2,538	3,024	10,913	12,503	19,950	1,077	3,440

CALCUTTA, the 25th January 1900.

T. S. DILLI,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	583,851	6,80,133 8 0	94,95,347 0	18,43,349 7 0	76,770 0 0	36,00,232 15 0	183,281	249,583	532,864
Or per mile of railway ...	...	397 9 10	...	1,077 10 5	44 14 1	1,530 2 4	...	...	...
Total for 14 weeks ...	588,851	6,80,133 8 0	94,95,347 0	18,43,349 7 0	76,770 0 0	36,00,232 15 0	183,281	249,583	532,864
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	610,137	7,31,950 5 5	86,73,251 10	16,63,511 9 2	40,423 14 2	24,34,885 12 9	193,216	325,046	518,262
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	427 7 9	...	970 15 6	23 9 9	1,423 1 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year ...	610,137	7,31,950 5 5	86,73,251 10	16,63,511 9 2	40,423 14 2	24,34,885 12 9	193,216	325,046	518,262

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, Gaya, and Allahabad districts.

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

1899.

Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earn- ings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earn- ings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train miles.	
		No. of passen- gers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.			No. of passen- gers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,710·53	18 days of Jan.	583,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,530	532,864	4 11 3	1,712·23	14 days of Jan.	610,137	7,31,930	86,73,251	16,63,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,423	533,293	4 11

TAKRESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	M. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	37,989	9,094 6 0	49,021 0	1,395 14 0	15 0 0	10,505 4 0	1,983	234	2,207
Or per mile of railway ...	...	409 1 8	...	63 12 8	0 10 10	472 9 2	...	...	...
Total for 14 weeks ...	37,989	9,094 6 0	49,021 0	1,395 14 0	15 0 0	10,505 4 0	1,983	234	2,207
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	39,829	9,314 10 6	36,915 20	1,084 10 0	9 4 6	10,408 9 0	2,147	239	2,376
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	419 0 3	...	48 12 8	0 6 8	468 3 7	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year ...	39,829	9,314 10 6	36,915 20	1,084 10 0	9 4 6	10,408 9 0	2,147	239	2,376

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

1899.

Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchan- dise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earn- ings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mil- age.	Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchan- dise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earn- ings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mil- age.	
		No. of passen- gers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.		No. of passen- gers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	13 days of Jan.	37,989	9,094	49,021	1,395	15	10,505	472	2,207	4 12 2	22·23	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 162.24 miles open.

1900. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899. 1899.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 78.83 miles open.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.* 1899.

[illegible]

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 834 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including steam-hoat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	217,500	1,00,830 0 0	10,35,510 0	1,77,150 0 0	11,840 0 0	2,82,350 0 0	35,245	40,429	75,674
Or per mile of railway ...	261	120 0 0	1,242 0	212 0 0	1 0 0	333 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	370,430	1,89,000 0 0	17,10,440 0	2,95,900 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	140,267
Total for 3 weeks ...	588,020	2,89,830 0 0	27,45,950 0	4,73,140 0 0	34,570 0 0	7,90,100 0 0	102,975	112,966	215,941
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	200,070	90,476 0 0	8,19,531 0	1,31,623 0 0	12,515 0 0	2,43,514 0 0	34,754	32,083	66,837
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	121 0 0	993 0	120 0 0	4 0 0	294 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	636,795	2,92,787 0 0	23,13,472 0	3,53,563 0 0	27,709 0 0	6,74,148 0 0	104,601	100,173	204,774

* Excluding steamer earnings.

NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain and pulse.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,710	7,850 0 0	52,870 0	4,390 0 0	140 0 0	13,370 0 0	2,425	1,691	4,106
Or per mile of railway ...	264	91 0 0	615 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	46,120	15,220 0 0	61,920 0	6,010 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	3,853	7,703
Total for 3 weeks ...	68,830	23,070 0 0	117,790 0 0	11,290 0 0	580 0 0	34,940 0 0	7,275	4,533	11,808
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,074	7,252 0 0	26,007 0	2,477 0 0	141 0 0	9,870 0 0	2,418	1,514	3,932
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	84 0 0	303 0	29 0 0	2 0 0	115 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	70,270	21,022 0 0	79,102 0	7,840 0 0	317 0 0	20,779 0 0	7,372	4,640	12,012

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 54 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,450	1,920 0 0	8,110 0	460 0 0	10 0 0	2,390 0 0	981	712	1,693
Or per mile of railway ...	138	36 0 0	150 0	8 0 0	.....	44 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	14,800	4,180 0 0	22,640 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,050	1,734	3,784
Total for 3 weeks ...	22,250	6,100 0 0	30,750 0	1,750 0 0	40 0 0	7,890 0 0	2,981	2,446	5,427
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,414	856 0 0	2,521 0	142 0 0	3 0 0	999 0 0	249	213	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	103	20 0 0	76 0	4 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	9,910	2,418 0 0	9,923 0	506 0 0	6 0 0	2,930 0 0	792	593	1,385

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	2,040	1,010 0 0	23,660 0	1,070 0 0	30 0 0	2,110 0 0	105	883	*1,078
Or per mile of railway...	110	41 0 0	960 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	55 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	6,290	1,800 0 0	43,200 0	1,970 0 0	30 0 0	3,800 0 0	420	1,460	1,910
Total for 3 weeks...	8,230	2,800 0 0	66,860 0 0	3,040 0 0	60 0 0	6,040 0 0	515	2,342	2,857
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 723.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 33.18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	1,580	690 0 0	12,820 0	880 0 0	40 0 0	1,610 0 0	240	849	†1,138
Or per mile of railway...	48	21 0 0	380 0	27 0 0	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	2,290	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,103
Total for 3 weeks...	3,870	1,720 0 0	31,450 0	2,520 0 0	120 0 0	4,360 0 0	560	2,730	3,290
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	1,166	412 0 0	8,046 0	464 0 0	117 0 0	1,023 0 0	198	684	873
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	46	17 0 0	216 0	19 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	3,318	1,240 0 0	25,815 0	3,054 0 0	325 0 0	3,029 0 0	510	2,310	2,850

* Excluding ferry.

† Includes ballast train-miles 623.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 13.9 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the first 13 days...	50,673	25,154 0 0	1,34,947 0	10,519 0 0	1,369 0 0	37,042 0 0	8,386	5,027	13,413
Or per mile of railway...	247	*104 0 0	533 0	41 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 3 weeks...	50,673	25,154 0 0	1,34,947 0	10,519 0 0	1,369 0 0	37,042 0 0	8,386	5,027	13,413
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year...	48,426	27,814 0 0	89,166 0	6,203 0 0	855 0 0	34,372 0 0	8,783	5,221	14,004
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	273	111 0 0	567 0	.....	1 0 0	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	68,430	27,814 0 0	89,166 0	6,203 0 0	855 0 0	34,372 0 0	8,783	5,221	14,004

* Coaching traffic calculated on 13.9 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th January 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 1,055 miles open	Rs. 119,700	Rs. 51,370	Mds. 5,59,000	Rs. 28,800	Rs. 19,310	Rs. 1,39,640	28,828	(a) 22,350	51,184
Or per mile of railway	110.92	47.35	515.44	63.46	17.80	139.61	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	104,530	45,750	477,710	55,080	15,620	1,16,650	23,058	23,094	46,092
Total for 14 weeks	224,230	97,120	10,37,400	1,23,040	35,130	2,56,190	52,786	46,980	99,166
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	106,785	45,473	5,56,338	76,526	15,768	1,37,767	31,405	(b) 27,770	49,235
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	115.07	49.00	599.50	82.47	16.90	148.40	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	214,315	91,317	10,62,224	1,45,059	28,084	2,67,490	43,622	51,035	98,557

(a) Includes 5,258 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(b) " 4,024

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th January 1900 on 1,088 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 1,088 miles open	121,030	Rs. 53,390	Mds. 753,310	Rs. 91,700	Rs. 20,110	Rs. (a) 1,65,200	27,203	(b) 30,350	57,553
Or per mile of railway	112'10	49'12	696'14	84'60	18'54	152'26	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	224,230	97,120	1,037,400	1,23,940	35,130	2,66,190	62,780	46,380	98,160
Total for 24 weeks	345,800	1,50,420	1,792,710	2,15,780	55,240	4,21,300	79,980	75,780	155,710
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	105,695	Rs. 44,268	Mds. 564,040	Rs. 71,970	Rs. 14,141	Rs. 1,30,335	22,231	(c) 27,303	49,534
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	113'85	47'70	607'50	77'56	15'24	140'70	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	220,000	1,88,635	1,626,264	2,17,065	42,225	3,97,875	65,803	82,238	148,101

(a) Increase is due to increased mile go.
(b) Includes 2,564 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " " "

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 20th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

[illegible]

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open ...	1,256	237 11 4	6,979	187 15 0	33 5 0	447 15 4	165	87	252
Or per mile of railway ...	69 80	12 10 0	387 78	10 7 0	1 13 9	24 14 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	2,686	792 11 7	70,978	1,986 6 0	91 2 0	2,749 3 7	781	461	1,242
Total for 24 weeks ...	2,144	1,020 6 11	77,952	2,083 5 0	125 7 0	2,197 2 11	946	548	1,494
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 13th January 1900 on 396⁰ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 36⁰ miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	56,789	32,910 0 0	3,58,697 0	25,598 0 0	1,366 0 0	59,874 0 0	6,103	15,078	21,181
Or per mile of railway ...	143 41	83 11	896 49	58 98	3 15	145 24	15 41	34 74	50 15
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	56,789	32,910 0 0	3,58,697 0	25,598 0 0	1,366 0 0	59,874 0 0	6,103	15,078	21,181
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	63,989	39,114 0 0	4,97,197 0	22,779 0 0	990 0 0	62,893 0 0	7,580	15,831	23,411
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	172 64	105 46	1,270 88	58 24	2 53	166 23	19 01	40 44	60 35
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	63,989	39,114 0 0	4,97,197 0	22,779 0 0	990 0 0	62,893 0 0	7,580	15,831	23,411

* Jamunamukh to Lanta reopened for all descriptions of traffic on and from 1st January 1900 and one mile additional for Gauhati (ghat) section and 17 miles from Lanta to Lumding for goods and parcels traffic only.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR PERIOD ENDING 13TH JANUARY 1900.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEKS ENDING 7TH AND 14TH JANUARY 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 13TH JANUARY 1900.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 14TH JANUARY 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
434	Rs. 59,874	Rs. 145 24	398	Rs. 62,893	Rs. 166 23	434	Rs. 12,26,316	.....	398	Rs. 10,36,830	.....	Rs. 1,89,487	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th January 1900 ...	Rs. 11,364	A. P. 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	9,469	0 0
Increase ...	1,895	0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th January 1900 ...	222 13	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	185 10	8
Increase ...	37 2	6
Receipts from 1st January to 20th January 1900 ...	80,581	0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	25,028	0 0
Increase ...	5,553	0 0

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of November 1899 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	10,835	40,136	11,475	34,917	50,971	46,392	4,579	.....
II.—Cotton, raw	464	114	63	468	578	570	8	.....
III.—Cotton, manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European	6	73	11	73	79	84	.....	5
2. Ditto, Indian	119	461	93	518	580	613	.....	33
3. Piece-goods, European	211	76	198	88	287	286	1	.....
4. Ditto, Indian	81	284	51	390	368	440	.....	77
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Clovebark	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
(b) Others	11	6	12	5	17	17	.....	.....
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	1	.....	7	1	1	8	.....	7
2. Myrabolams	1,069	3	543	1	1,072	564	508	.....
3. Cutch	6	7	11	1	13	12	1	.....
4. Turmeric	17	26	71	10	45	31	.....	14
5. Alizarine and aniline dyes	1	3	.....	2	4	2	.....	2
6. Al (morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others	7	8	20	14	15	34	.....	19
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	1,193	22	2,340	184	1,317	2,503	.....	1,186
2. Rice in the husk	130	173	2	5	302	7	.....	295
3. Rice not in the husk	21,667	344	3,931	515	22,001	6,496	15,505	.....
4. Jowar and bajra	23	1	7	23	24	30	.....	6
5. Gram and pulse	3,397	190	842	355	3,687	1,197	2,490	.....
6. Others	225	30	16	9	264	25	239	.....
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	111	720	50	163	331	233	.....	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned	15	13	4	2	27	7	.....	.....
(b) Raw	43	21	9	6	64	17	.....	.....
VIII.—Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX.—Hemp and other fibres	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
X.—Jute—								
1. Raw	2	2	1	1	5	2	.....	.....
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	193	173	230	133	371	363	8	.....
XI.—Lac—								
1. Stick	43	949	20	310	901	349	.....	.....
2. Shell	1	134	.....	80	135	80	.....	.....
XII.—Leather, manufactured	8	2	4	2	10	6	.....	.....
XIII.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	9	63	6	63	51	68	.....	.....
2. Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit.	3	3	3	2	6	5	.....	.....
3. Wines	13	1	7	1	14	8	.....	.....
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIV.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Brass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Copper, wrought	9	2	2	3	11	3	.....	.....
4. Brass	9	21	8	9	30	17	.....	.....
5. Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Unwrought	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	93	44	154	379	504	433	.....	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	218	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	16	27	16	17	53	23	.....	.....
XV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	463	122	433	92	615	525	.....	.....
2. Castor	5	4	4	4	9	8	.....	.....
3. Coconut	11	2	7	3	13	10	.....	.....
4. Mustard and rape	20	1	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....
5. Others	31	5	20	4	56	32	.....	.....
XVI.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	253	1	417	337	364	754	.....	.....
2. Rape and mustard	17	26	69	128	43	197	.....	.....
3. Til or linjill	2,256	208	163	207	3,634	419	.....	.....
4. Poppy	2	1	4	1	4	5	.....	.....
5. Earthnuts	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
6. Castor	11	8	6	5	19	11	.....	.....
7. Others	42	65	25	419	107	444	.....	.....
XVII.—Opium	4	.....	5	.....	4	5	.....	.....
XVIII.—Paper and pasteboard	17	2	24	4	19	26	.....	.....
XIX.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	94	111	11	45	135	56	.....	.....
2. Dried fruits and nuts	35	74	85	219	169	204	.....	.....
3. Others	143	169	20	8	314	183	.....	.....

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	.....
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts.	313	3,010	554	1,398	3,323	1,083	1,371	.....
XXI.—Salt	1,464	2,939	863	1,773	4,403	2,635	1,768	.....
XXII.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	4	63	2	4	57	6	61	.....
2. Other saline substances	6	5	23	9	13	34	.....	31
XXIII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	10	45	81	41	55	72	.....	17
XXIV.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	60	12	66	11	73	77	.....	5
2. Pepper	7	1	6	5	8	9	.....	1
3. Ginger	2	3	5	4	6	9	.....	4
4. Chillies	19	11	4	47	30	51	.....	21
5. Cardamoms	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	109	26	59	33	135	92	43	.....
XXVI.—Stone and lime	69	1,126	23	1,107	1,195	1,130	65	.....
XXVII.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	124	198	118	250	323	369	.....	46
2. Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Gur, rab, molasses, jag-gery and other crude saccharine produce.	318	29	388	61	347	440	.....	102
XXVIII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	2	16	3	25	18	28	.....	10
XXIX.—Timber	405	1,021	529	879	1,426	1,408	18	.....
XXX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	160	40	160	30	209	190	19	.....
2. Manufactured	5	11	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
(a) Cigars	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
(b) Other sorts	.....	.....	5	6	.....	11	.....	11
XXXI.—Wool—								
(a) Raw	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
(b) Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.—Carpets and rugs	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Ditto, Indian	18	5	11	17	18	28	.....	10
IV.—Other sorts of manu-factures.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	121	208	423	133	329	555	.....	226
2. Bamboos	73	285	154	40	358	244	114	.....
3. Mowha	378	78	868	233	454	1,104	.....	650
4. Others	997	1,340	538	778	2,837	1,316	1,521	.....
Total	40,438	56,062	26,470	47,321	105,490	75,691	33,611	3,712
Net	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,799	.....

The 1st February 1900.

A. GRANT,
Deputy Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total for the week ...	316,043	3,45,615 11 0	52,32,833 0	10,76,126 10 0	40,323 0 0	14,63,065 5 0	95,381	210,779	306,160
Or per mile of railway ...	184 851	2 0 10	30 2 0	6 2 11	23 9 2	8 5 11	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	588,851	6,80,133 8 0	94,95,347 0	18,43,349 7 0	70,770 0 0	26,00,332 15 0	183,281	369,583	552,864
Total for 24 weeks ...	904,893	10,25,749 3 0	1,47,18,180 0	29,19,476 1 0	1,17,093 0 0	40,63,397 4 0	278,662	580,362	859,024
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	300,142	3,40,373 1 0	39,57,908 10	9,24,794 10 11	20,734 0 11	11,94,001 12 10	97,254	155,537	252,791
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	2 0 9	...	5 11 4	12 1 9	6 97 13 10	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	910,279	10,61,323 6 5	1,26,31,157 20	24,57,306 4 1	61,157 15 1	36,29,787 9 7	295,470	480,533	776,003

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts and in coal traffic.

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mile-
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
1,710·53	13 days of Jan. Week ended 20th Jan.	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	70,770	26,00,253	1,520	552,864	4 11 3	1,712·23	610,137	7,31,930	86,73,251	16,63,512	40,424	24,34,880	1,423	523,202
1,710·53	13 days of Jan. Week ended 21st Jan.	316,043	3,45,615	52,32,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,63,065	855	306,160	4 12 5	1,712·22	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,908	9,24,795	20,734	11,94,002	698	252,791
	Totals up to date.	904,893	10,25,749	1,47,18,180	29,19,476	1,17,093	40,63,319	831	859,024	4 11 8		910,280	10,61,323	1,26,31,157	24,57,307	61,158	36,29,787	707	776,033

TARESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,030	4,734 4 0	32,493 30	560 11 0	6 0 0	5,302 15 0	1,067	121	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	...	212 15 6	...	25 3 6	...	238 8 9	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	37,989	9,094 6 0	49,021 0	1,395 14 0	15 0 0	10,505 4 0	1,983	224	2,207
Total for 24 weeks ...	57,619	13,828 10 0	71,514 30	1,956 9 0	23 0 0	15,808 3 0	3,050	345	3,395
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,079	5,035 1 9	13,416 10	481 2 0	16 7 0	5,444 10 9	1,076	112	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	225 2 5	...	18 15 3	0 13 3	244 14 10	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	60,906	14,319 12 3	60,331 30	1,506 12 0	27 11 6	15,833 3 9	3,233	361	3,594

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

1899.

Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	Open mile- age.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.	
22-23	13 days of Jan.										22-23	14 days of Jan.									
22-23	Week ended 20th Jan.	37,989	9,094	49,021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,307	4 12 2	22-23	Week ended 21st Jan.	39,827	9,315	36,016	1,065	9	10,409	469	2,376	4 6 1
		19,030	4,734	23,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 5			21,079	5,005	13,416	421	16	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
	Total up to date	57,019	13,828	71,515	1,957	23	15,808	240	3,395	4 10 5		Total up to date	60,906	14,320	50,332	1,506	27	15,833	238	3,564	4 7 2

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1900 on 162.24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,380	12,383 4 0	91,378 30	11,312 5 0	64 0 0	23,759 9 0	6,745	4,847	11,592
Or per mile of railway ...	88.00	76 5 2	556.80	69 11 8	0 6 4	146 7 2	41.51	29.84	71.35
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	50,008	26,915 9 0	1,48,537 0	18,063 8 0	121 0 0	45,100 1 0	12,919	9,034	21,953
Total for 24 weeks ...	44,388	30,298 13 0	2,39,915 30	29,375 13 0	185 0 0	68,860 10 0	19,664	14,481	34,145
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,943	12,435 5 11	74,345 30	9,943 12 8	61 13 6	22,351 0 1	7,038	3,000	10,038
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	98.29	76 9 5	456.80	60 10 9	0 8 1	137 12 3	43.51	18.18	61.69
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	53,046	41,634 6 5	2,29,511 30	20,300 1 8	251 15 6	71,186 7 7	20,703	10,884	31,147

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
		No. of passengers.	Rs. Mds. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. Rate.			No. of passengers.	Rs. Mds. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. Rate.
							Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.
162.24	13 days of Jan. Week ended 20th January.	80,008	26,915 1,49,537 18,004	121 45,100	278	23,553	2 0 0	162.24	14 days of Jan. Week ended 21st January.	37,103	29,209 1,53,146 19,455	170 46,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162.24	Totals up to date.	14,380	12,384 91,372 11,312	64 23,760	140	11,592	2 0 10	162.24	Totals up to date.	15,943	12,435 70,360 9,944	62 22,351	138	10,939	2 0
		44,388	30,298 2,39,915 29,376	185 68,860	140	34,145	2 0 3			53,046	41,634 2,29,512 29,300	258 71,186	140	31,147	2 4 7

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1900 on 78.83 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,683	4,548 2 0	61,197 10	3,904 15 0	19 0 0	8,473 1 0	1,673	553	2,226
Or per mile of railway ...	122.85	57 11 2	775.80	49 8 7	0 3 10	107 7 7	21.22	7.02	28.24
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	17,553	8,583 14 0	1,01,537 30	7,099 6 0	23 0 0	16,716 4 0	3,106	1,038	4,134
Total for 24 weeks ...	27,241	13,132 0 0	1,62,535 0	11,004 5 0	52 0 0	24,188 5 0	4,779	1,591	6,360
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,683	4,548 2 0	61,197 10	3,904 15 0	19 0 0	8,473 1 0	1,673	553	2,226
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	122.85	57 11 2	775.80	49 8 7	0 3 10	107 7 7	21.22	7.02	28.24
Total from ...	27,241	13,132 0 0	1,62,535 0	11,004 5 0	52 0 0	24,188 5 0	4,779	1,591	6,360

1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
		No. of passengers.	Rs. Mds. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. Rate.			No. of passengers.	Rs. Mds. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. Rate.
							Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.
78.83	13 days of Jan. Week ended 20th January.	17,553	8,584 1,01,538 7,099	23 15,716	190	4,134	3 12 10	78.83	14 days of Jan. Week ended 21st January.	9,683	4,548 61,197 3,905	19 8,473	107	2,226	3 12 11
	Totals up to date.	27,241	13,132 1,02,533 11,004	52 24,188	197	6,360	3 12 10			9,683	4,548 61,197 3,905	19 8,473	107	2,226	3 12 11

Station Basars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1900 —(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.	Num ber.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
B.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	A.	P.	BENGAL—concluded.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 12	0 3	12 0	4 0	0 0	Tippeta.	24
...	U 10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0	0 0	4 0	0 0	4 0	0 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	V 10 4	10 4	10 8	3 10	0 3	10 0	3 9	0 0	Chittagong.	26
16 0	18 0	34 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	W 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 7	0 3	7 0	3 8	0 0	BIHAR.		
...	...	30 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	X 10 8	11 0	10 0	3 13	0 3	13 0	3 12	0 0	Daya.	27	
...	{ 12 0 and 14 0 }	28 0	12 0	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }	...	...	Y 10 8	10 0	10 12	3 13	0 4	0 0	3 11	0 0	Shahabad.	28
18 0	15 0	26 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	Z 11 0	11 0	10 12	3 10	0 3	10 0	3 10	0 0	Saran.	29	
15 12	16 0	26 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	Z1 10 8	10 8	10 8	13 13	0 3	13 0	3 12	0 0	Obatpurni.	30
14 12	15 4	27 8	11 4	...	...	...	a 11 8	1 8	11 8	3 7	0 3	7 0	3 7	7 1	Muzaffarpur.	31
14 0	14 8	26 8	10 0	10 4	16 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	0 3	8 0	3 12	0 0	Darbhanga.	32	
...	16 12	31 0	14 8	14 11	19 0	...	c 10 8	10 4	10 0	3 9	0 3	8 6	3 8	6 6	Mongher.	33	
17 12	17 12	30 4	11 6	11 8	12 8	...	d 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	0 3	12 0	3 12	0 0	Bhagalpur	34	
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	e 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12	0 3	12 0	3 12	0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	35
...	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	...	f 10 0	9 8	10 0	4 0	0 4	0 0	3 12	0 0	Malda.	36
17 0	18 0	36 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	...	g 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14	0 3	14 0	3 12	0 0	Sonthal Pargana.	37	
...	...	...	18 6	19 11	19 11	...	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0	0 3	2 0	3 0	0 0	ORISSA.	
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	...	i 11 0	11 0	11 8	3 9	0 3	9 0	3 9	0 0	Cuttack.	38
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	j 18 0	18 4	18 2	3 0	0 2	16 6	2 14	0 0	Balasore.	39
14 0	14 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	k 9 0	8 0	9 0	4 8	0 4	7 0	4 2	0 0	Puri.	40
{ 16 0	14 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHOTA NAGPUR.	
13 0	12 15	38 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hasaribagh.	41
16 0	17 0	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ranchi.	42
18 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palamanu.	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhum.	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhum.	45

- a. In the Begumra and Jamul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers; Supaul return not received.
c. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
d. At Ballia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 10 seers and (panga) 10 seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur return not received; Godda 9 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakour 11½ seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 10 seers 1 chittack; Kendrapara 9 seers.
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 18 seers per rupee.
i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (note above).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordium vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
1	Calcutta	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2	Bardwan	3 0 9	3 5 3	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 15 6	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	3 12 0	3 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 8 0 \\ \text{New} \\ 2 12 0 \end{array} \right\}$	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 6 6	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 5 6	1 14 6	2 12 0	2 7 0	1 14 6	2 1 0	1 15 0	1 1 6
9	Mumfarsapur	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 14 6	2 12 0	2 10 7 1/2	3 1 3	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 1 9	2 1 7 1/2	1 2 8
10	Bhagalpur	3 3 0	3 2 9	3 2 9	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	1 15 6	1 15 6	1 5 0
11	Cuttack	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 4 3	3 12 6	3 12 6	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranohi	5 0 0	5 6 6	5 0 0	3 10 0	4 7 0	2 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 10 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 5 8 3 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 13 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 5 8 3 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 1 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 4 7 0 \end{array} \right\}$	3 1 0	3 5 3	2 3 6

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1900.

JUAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARCA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 14 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 0 0
...
...	2 10 6	2 12 9	2 6 6
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
2 10 0	2 3 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	2 3 0	1 8 0
...	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 7 8	2 8 0	2 5 6	1 9 7 1/2
...	2 7 0	2 7 0	1 13 9
...	Biri or kalai.		2 2 9
...	2 3 0	2 5 6	2 2 9
...	3 0 6	3 0 6	1 13 0
...	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 0 0

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR - CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 10 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 13 0	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	2 12 0 to 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Rape seed.	3 8 0	2 14 0
2 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
2 7 0	2 8 0	1 2 6	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 8 0
2 10 0	2 9 9	1 7 3	3 6 6	3 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 11 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	3 9 0	3 7 6	1 15 6	...	4 12 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 9 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	2 0 6	2 0 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 11 3	3 11 3	4 0 0
} --	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	{ 3 1 0 to 3 10 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	4 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 4 12 0 to 5 0 0 }	4 12 0	{ 4 8 0 to 5 0 0 }	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0
...	...	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
4 6 0	3 14 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	14 4 0	...	...	...
3 11 3	3 11 3	5 0 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
{	-	...	{ 4 0 0 to 4 9 0 }	{ 4 3 3 to 4 9 0 }	4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	- }

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
38 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 5
38 0 0	38 0 0	32 0 0	... Madhakhali.			... Uncleaned hides, per piece—			...	...	...
36 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	{ 6 0 0 7 8 0 6 0 0 Pulta. 9 12 0 9 12 0 8 4 0			{ 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 to 2 8 0 to 2 6 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 to 2 10 0			...	...	...
54 0 0	55 0 0	58 0 0	9 0 0	9 4 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
35 0 0	32 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
29 1 6	29 1 6	30 7 6	11 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 2 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	28 8 0	36 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
29 8 0	29 8 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	per maund.			...	...	...
24 0 0	34 0 0	37 8 10	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
						per piece.					

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st January 1900.

STRAW.			JUAB STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD BEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 6	...	...	...	{ 3 8 0 to 4 12 0	{ 3 8 0 to 4 12 0	{ 4 0 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 13 6	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 6	9. Munshiganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 7 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th January to 3rd February 1900.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fabr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1900.				Inches						Inches		%			Inches	
Jan.	28th	130.4	4.4	30.063	69.5	82.1	20.7	61.4	61.8	0.452	56.1	64	ENE, E and NNE	114	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	29th	134.3	5.9	.075	68.8	83.8	25.5	57.8	62.9	.489	58.9	72	ENE, N by W and N by E.	37	"	Partially cloudy.
"	30th	135.4	8.3	.038	70.9	84.7	23.4	61.3	65.0	.543	61.3	74	Calm and variable	83	"	Partially cloudy.
"	31st	131.3	4.6	.034	71.2	83.1	21.9	61.2	66.0	.572	62.3	76	N by E and calm	30	"	Chiefly cloudy.
Feb.	1st	134.6	8.7	29.984	72.9	85.0	21.6	63.4	67.3	.597	64.0	75	Calm and variable	84	"	Chiefly clear.
"	2nd	136.6	7.8	.988	75.1	87.8	20.6	67.2	71.6	.729	69.8	81	SW by W and calm.	58	"	Chiefly clear.
"	3rd	131.4	7.8	.948	74.1	84.6	17.4	67.2	69.0	.612	66.1	76	NNE and calm	34	"	Chiefly clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days 30.011

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.987

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 47.5

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 77.6

The mean temperature of the seven days 71.8

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 69.3

The extreme variation of temperature 30.0

The maximum temperature 87.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 9

The mean relative humidity 74

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 71

The total fall of rain from 28th January to 3rd February 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.23

The total fall from 1st January to 3rd February 1900 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.45

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁, dew; ☁, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 5th February 1900

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B. K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th January 1900 on 834 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	306,146	Rs. A. P. 1,06,883 0 0	Mds. S. 11,37,484 0	Rs. A. P. 1,87,563 0 0	Rs. A. P. 37,576 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,32,327 0 0	36,042	57,106	73,948
Or per mile of railway ...	360	128 0 0	1,304 0	223 0 0	37 0 0	390 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	558,030	2,00,300 0 0	27,54,050 0	4,73,140 0 0	34,570 0 0	7,97,100 0 0	102,975	112,966	215,941
Total for 4 weeks ...	796,160	3,96,283 0 0	38,92,374 0	5,61,906 0 0	72,146 0 0	11,29,427 0 0	139,617	169,273	289,890
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	198,767	1,06,579 0 0	10,20,238 0	1,33,360 0 0	28,372 0 0	2,73,312 0 0	34,113	32,881	66,994
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	237	128 0 0	1,244 0	160 0 0	21 0 0	318 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	832,668	3,98,368 0 0	33,32,710 0	4,92,923 0 0	54,069 0 0	9,47,366 0 0	128,714	133,064	271,768

* Excluding steamer earnings.

NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain and pulse.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th January 1900 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	23,690	Rs. A. P. 9,400 0 0	Mds. S. 34,260 0	Rs. A. P. 3,250 0 0	Rs. A. P. 90 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19,740 0 0	2,425	1,453	3,978
Or per mile of railway ...	275	109 0 0	398 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	68,630	23,070 0 0	117,780 0 0	11,290 0 0	590 0 0	34,940 0 0	7,275	4,533	11,808
Total for 4 weeks ...	92,690	32,470 0 0	152,030 0	14,540 0 0	670 0 0	47,650 0 0	9,700	5,986	15,686
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,357	7,910 0 0	30,466 0	3,191 0 0	618 0 0	11,719 0 0	2,460	1,469	3,929
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	283	92 0 0	354 0	37 0 0	7 0 0	136 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	94,613	29,533 0 0	109,668 0	11,031 0 0	935 0 0	41,498 0 0	9,863	6,116	15,960

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th January 1900 on 33.18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,530	Rs. A. P. 700 0 0	Mds. S. 18,040 0	Rs. A. P. 1,590 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,340 0 0	125	1,043	1,178
Or per mile of railway ...	46	21 0 0	571 0	48 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	3,870	1,720 0 0	31,430 0	2,630 0 0	120 0 0	4,360 0 0	560	2,730	3,290
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,400	2,420 0 0	50,390 0	4,110 0 0	170 0 0	6,700 0 0	695	3,773	4,469
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,144	435 0 0	13,100 0	769 0 0	177 0 0	1,371 0 0	203	577	719
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	45	17 0 0	514 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,462	1,694 0 0	38,984 0	2,813 0 0	502 0 0	4,969 0 0	713	2,917	3,630

* Excluding coaching ferry.

† Includes ballast train-miles 672.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the Week ended 20th January 1900 on 139 miles open.

* Coaching traffic calculated on 180 miles only.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th January 1800 on 1,055 miles open

(a) Increase is due to increased mile go.
(b) Increase in weight with decreased freight due to shorter lead.
(c) Decrease is due to Rs. 2,247 on account of house rent and Rs. 2,157 Ajodhya Ghat ferry, being included in corresponding week of last year.
(d) Includes 3.1½ miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) " " 4,114 " " "

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 27th January 1900 on 18 miles open

[illegible]

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 9th December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open ...	1,319	535 13 4	4,460	233 3 0	16 12 0	(a) 635 12 4	187	68	255
Or per mile of railway ...	73'28	18 10 6	247'78	18 3 2	0 14 11	38 1 7			
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	5,144	1,040 6 11	77,053	2,053 8 0	123 7 0	2,187 2 11	946	548	1,494
Total for 7½ weeks ...	6,463	1,556 4 3	82,413	2,386 8 0	140 3 0	3,822 15 3	1,133	613	1,746
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The increase of Rs. 276 compared with the Approximate Return is due to under estimates.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,313	20,101 0 0	1,02,683 0	12,715 0 0	706 0 0	33,622 0 0	3,367	7,797	11,164
Or per mile of railway ...	81'47	50'78	443'73	29'30	1'63	81'09	8'40	17'97	26'47
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	60,780	32,910 0 0	3,58,697 0	23,898 0 0	1,398 0 0	59,876 0 0	6,103	15,078	21,181
Total for 3 weeks ...	89,051	54,011 0 0	5,51,385 0	33,313 0 0	2,472 0 0	83,396 0 0	9,470	22,875	32,345
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,946	21,807 0 0	2,42,733 0	12,303 0 0	349 0 0	33,959 0 0	3,354	8,600	11,954
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	81'74	56'51	607'27	30'91	0'87	83'23	8'30	21'61	30'51
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	93,933	60,420 0 0	7,48,930 0	35,083 0 0	1,839 0 0	96,641 0 0	10,734	24,431	35,165

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1900.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 30TH JANUARY 1900.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 31ST JANUARY 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
436	Rs. 23,523	Rs. 81'49	393	Rs. 33,959	Rs. 86'29	434	Rs. 12,61,139	...	393	Rs. 10,70,848	...	Rs. 1,90,374	...

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th January 1900	Rs. A. P.
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	11,749 0 0
Increase	11,194 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th January 1900	555 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	230 6 0
Increase	219 7 10
Receipts from 1st January to 27th January 1900	10 14 2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	42,330 0 0
Increase	36,222 0 0
	6,108 0 0

Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1898 the price of this quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin	Rs. 17,	or, post free,	Rs. 17-12.
½ "	" " 8-8	" " "	9.
¼ "	" " 4-4	" " "	4-12.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, cinchonine and cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে
প্রস্তুত বিত্তহীন সলফেট অফ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের
নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭, বা ডাক যাতন সহিত	১৭-১২
½ আধ "	" " ৮-৮	" " ৯
¼ শিকি "	" " ৪-৪	" " ৪-১২

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন
অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা
যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনোডাইন নামক অপকৃত্ত
কারের সহিত ইচ্ছাপূর্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার
গ্যারান্টি দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে
কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয়
করা যাইবে এবং কমিকাতার নিকটই শিবপুরের
কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট
পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, and 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

MUKUNDA MOHAN MAITRA, B.L., intends to
apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta
High Court. (1062—4)

27

JNANENDRA NATH BASU, B.L., Pleader, intends
to enrol himself as a Vakil of the Calcutta High
Court. (988—4)

29

Wanted

A Sub-Inspector of Schools for Mynaguri Circle, in the district of Jalpaiguri, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, and travelling allowance under Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the Rules of the Rules for appointment of Sub-Inspectors.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th February 1900.

HEDLEY WOOD, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

Jalpaiguri, the 20th January 1900.

(1055—3)

Wanted

A NEAT Copyist for the office of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Must know the use of the type writer. Applications will be received up to 15th February 1900.

F TRAFFORD, for Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling, the 16th January 1900.

Wanted

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Noakhali to officiate for about six months on a salary of Rs. 300 a month plus travelling allowance at the Public Works Department rates.

2. Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners noted in Part IX of the Rules framed by Government under clauses (g) and (h) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, and must produce a certificate from the Civil Surgeon that they are physically fit for outdoor duty.

3. Applications from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Noakhali, and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates required by the rules, and should state the applicant's experience. Copies of testimonials may also be submitted.

4. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 8th February 1900.

J. D. CARROLL, Chairman, District Board, Noakhali.

Noakhali, the 22nd January 1900.

(1070—2)

Wanted

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Howrah District Board on a salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 350 by annual increments of Rs. 10 with travelling allowances under Civil Service Regulations not exceeding Rs. 1,200 a year.

Applicants must be qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 2306 L.S.-G., dated the 20th April 1897.

The applications from intending candidates should be submitted in a sealed and registered cover addressed to the Chairman of the District Board and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer."

Applications will be received up to 8th March 1900.

F. E. LYALL, Chairman of the
District Board of Howrah.

Howrah District Board's Office, the 26th January 1900.

(1081—6)

Notice.

WANTED an Apprentice for the Subdivisional Office at Gobindpur, in the district of Manbhum. None need apply who have not passed the Entrance Examination. The applications will be received by the Subdivisional Officer up to the 15th February 1900.

SASHI PRADHAN DATTA, Deputy Collector in charge, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Manbhum.

Purulia, the 30th January 1900.

Advertisement.

WANTED an experienced Surveyor Apply with copy of testimonials stating salary expected to Manager, New Birbhum Coal Co., Ltd., Asansol.

(935—3)

28

Notice.

WANTED the following clerks for the Cess Revaluation Department of the Hooghly Collectorate. Preference will be given to clerks with experience in revaluation work. All applications to reach the undersigned by the 1st March 1900. Selected candidates to join on the 1st April 1900. The appointments are temporary, but are expected to last about four years, and the selected candidates will be on probation for six months:—

	Rs.
One head clerk on	... 50 per month.
" second clerk on	... 25 " "
Five section clerks on	... 30 each per month.
Fifteen assistant clerks on	... 20 " " "
One Nazir on	... 20 per month.
One Bukshi on	... 12 " "

J. A. EZECHIEL, for Collector.
Hooghly Collectorate, dated Chinsura, the 27th January 1900.

Notice

THE annual Daltonganj fair (*mela*) in the district of Palamau comes off on the 4th February 1900 corresponding with 20th Magh 1307 Pasli (Basant Panchmi day), and will last for about a month.

2. Tradesmen, dealers and others may buy and sell there during this time freely. No tax is levied. The comfort of strangers is looked to. The *mela* is held on the banks of the Koel. Bamboos and rafters are supplied to the traders, etc., for their booths. Police and conservancy arrangements are made.

C. P. BEACHCROFT, Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.
Daltonganj, the 9th January 1900.

Notice.

IS hereby given for general information that as Bahu Tarini Prasad Ray, zamindar of Barsalupara, in the district of Dinajpur, has been declared a lunatic and his estate taken charge of by the District Judge, his estate will not be liable for any debts incurred by him without the consent of the District Judge.

R. R. POPE, District Judge.
Dinajpur Judge's Office, the 31st January 1900.
(1084—1)

NOTICE (under section 5 of Act VI of 1878) is hereby given that the persons noted in the margin, while

Karu Nontia.	Bameshwar	digging the foundation
Fakir Nontia.	Nontia.	for a new house at Cham-
Pathulia Nontia.		panagar, in the homestead

lands formerly held by one Nathu Sahu, and recently purchased by Jethu Kauri, found a pot containing Rs. 61, current coins of the years varying from 1835 to 1898.

Any person claiming the said treasure should prefer his claim on or before the 24th June 1900 before the Collector of Bhagalpur either personally or by authorised agent with evidence in support of their claims.

MUKUNDA DEB MUKHERJI, for Collector, on tour.
Bhagalpur, the 1st February 1900.

Notice of Revocation of Power.

IT is hereby announced and notified that by a General Power-of-Attorney in Bengali dated 4th March 1891, we appointed with another person Gopal Chunder Mitter, son of Nunda Coomar Mitter, deceased, of Bamunmura, pargana Anarpur, subdivision Baraset, district 24-Parganas, one of our Attorneys; but the services of the said Gopal Chunder Mitter having been dispensed with by us on the 28th November 1899 last, his power was revoked, and he ceased to be our Attorney from that date.

DOORGA CHURN LAW,
By his Attorney
KRISTO DASS LAW.
JOY GOBIND LAW.
CHUNDY CHURN LAW.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1900. (1044—3)

Irrigation Department.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Main Western Canal in the Sone Circle below the regulator in the 8th mile as also the Buxar Canal will be closed from 6 A.M. of the 1st April to 6 A.M. of the 16th April 1900 for the purpose of clearing silt and examining and repairing the canal works.

A. H. O. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
The 6th February 1900.

NOTICE.

Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, "Limited."

THE landing ghat and approaches and all private roads on the above estate will be closed to the public on 24th, 26th and 28th February.

Passes can be obtained on application to the Manager of the Mill.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1900. (1088—1)

NOTICE.

Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, "Limited."

ALL private roads on the above estate will be closed to the public on 19th, 20th and 21st February.

Passes can be obtained on application to the Manager of the Mill.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1900. (1087—1)

NOTICE.

The New Ring Mill Company, "Limited."

THE private roads on the above estate will be closed to the public on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant.

Passes can be obtained on application to the Manager of the Mill.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1900. (1086—1)

North-Western Railway.

NOTICE.

For sale.

THE Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North-Western Railway, and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, &c., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

M R. ARTHUR JAMES DENT is authorised to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, the 5th February 1900. (1089—3)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

IN terms of Clause 53 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Adjourned Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 23rd February 1900, at noon for confirmation by Shareholders of the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st October 1899.

By order of the Board,
C. W. GRAY, Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1900. (1091—8)

Howrah Mills Company, Limited.

PROCEEDINGS of the Nineteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9 Clive Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 2nd February 1900, at 12-30 P.M.

PRESENT:

Shirley Tremearne, Esq., in the Chair.

Fred. Siddons, Esq., John Gemmell, Esq., Wm. Bleack Esq., E. Poppe, Esq., D. R. Wallace, Esq., E. Weatherden, Esq., A. Sieger, Esq., by his Attorney, J. Keyser, Esq., Messrs. C. B. Ovenstone, P. Goldschmidt, Chas. Obach, A. Benecke, W. E. T. Benecke, E. Kaiser, R. E. Latham, H. W. V. T. Winckler, and Mrs. M. E. Malcolm, by their Attorney, Wm. Bleack, Esq., Messrs. L. Olliver, J. E. E. Coratorphine, J. Stuart, Dr. D. O'Brien, Mrs. C. C. B. Blotzky, Col. A. G. Begbie, and W. B. Partridge, by their Attorney, John Gemmell, Esq., Messrs. John Owen, George Gough and Lt.-Col. J. L. A. Mackay, by their Attorney, Fred. Siddons, Esq.

The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read and the Directors' Report being taken as read, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Shirley Tremearne, Esq.,

Seconded by Fred. Siddons, Esq.—

That the Directors' report, dated 10th January 1900, be adopted, and that the accounts to 31st December 1899, as printed and circulated to Shareholders, be passed.

Proposed by John Gemmell, Esq.,

Seconded by E. Weatherden, Esq.—

That Mr. Fred. Siddons be elected a Director of the Company in place of Mr. George Gough, gone home.

Proposed by E. Poppe, Esq.,

Seconded by A. Sieger, Esq., by his Attorney, J. Keyser, Esq.—

That the present Auditors be re-appointed for the ensuing 12 months.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Chairman.

(1085—1)

40

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that, under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, the Dinajpur District Board have, at an adjourned special meeting held on the 10th January 1900, decided to levy road cess in this district for the ensuing cess year 1900-1901 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of land.

PARAMESWAR DAW, Vice-Chairman, for Chairman.
Camp Pratiraj, the 13th January 1900.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that the District Board of Khulna have, at an adjourned special meeting held on the 30th January 1900, decided to levy road cess in this district for the ensuing cess year 1900-1901 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, &c.

S. C. MUKERJEE, Chairman, District Board, Khulna.
Khulna, the 1st February 1900

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the Calcutta High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 492 of 1897, and dated the 1st August 1899, by the undersigned in the Registrar's room in the said Court on Saturday, the 3rd day of March 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.—Premises Nos. 35-1 and Nos. 35-1-1 Lower Circular Road in Calcutta, being a bazar with chandney and tiled huts together with land ascertained by recent measurement to be 11 bighas 5 cottahs 3 chitaks and 12 square feet, commonly known as Short's Bazar or Mullick's Bazar, and bounded on the north partly by lot No. 2, partly by Dykes and Company's yard, and partly by a filled up municipal drain separating this bazar from the land and house of Moonshee Nawab Jaun, on the

south partly by the godowns of Makhun Lall Banerjee, partly by the old burial ground and partly by a filled up municipal drain separating this bazar from the tenanted land of Botoo Mullick and the market of Moonshee Rohoman, on the east by Lower Circular Road and as to a portion by a filled up municipal drain between such and the bazar of Moonshee Rohoman, and on the west by Macleod Street and as to portion by the godowns of Makhun Lall Banerjee and a filled up municipal drain separating the land of Moonshee Nawab Jaun from this bazar. The huts belonging to the owners are specified in the abstract.

Lot No. 2.—Premises No. 36 Lower Circular Road in Calcutta, being bustee land ascertained by recent measurement to be 1 bigha 11 cottahs 11 chitaks and 34 square feet, and bounded on the north by Dykes and Company's yard, on the south and west by lot No. 1 and on the east by the Lower Circular Road.

The above two lots make up Holding No. 186, Block No. IV, South Division, paying Rs. 49-5-9 yearly for land revenue, the Collector's bill giving the area as 18 bighas 3 cottahs 3 chitaks and 35 feet.

Lot No. 3.—The leasehold interest of the plaintiff Gopessur Mullick and of the defendants Rajessur Mullick and Norotum Mullick in premises Nos. 48 and 54 Macleod Street in Calcutta, the former containing by estimation 8 cottahs 4 chitaks, and the latter containing by estimation 8 cottahs and 6 chitaks, held under lease from the Administrator-General as representing the estate of Cassinath Mullick, deceased, for the term of six years from the 1st July 1894. The proportionate share of rent payable under the lease to be paid by the purchaser of this lot will be Rs. 15 per month.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned and at No. 10 Hastings Street, the office of Mr. R. Rutter, Attorney for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

W. R. FINX, Registrar.

Richard Rutter, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 18th January 1900.

(1071—1)

37

DISTRICT TIPPERA.**Road Cess Notification.**

IT is hereby notified that the District Board of Tippera have, under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1900-1901 at the rate of two pie or one-half anna per rupee on the annual value of lands.

E. B. HARRIS, Chairman.

Comilla, the 31st January 1900.

Lost Currency Note.

A CURRENCY NOTE, No. $\frac{A}{89}$ 86191, for Rs. 1,000

is lost. A reward of Rs. 100 to the finder.

RAM CHANDRA GHATTAK, Jessoro.

Jessore, the 6th January 1900.

(989—3)

38

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
	Y	16311 for 100	Azim Meah, Lucki-
	Z	16312 " 100	pore
	"	16313 " 100	Bazar, Luckipore, Silchar.
	"	16313 " 100	Cachar.

RIVERS HOWE, Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1900.

Destroyed

THE Govt. Promissory Note, No. 013553 of the 8 per cent. of 1896-97, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kaminee Mohee Dass, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the advertiser—KAMINEE MOHEE DASS.
Residence—Aithpore, 24-Parganas.

(1076-3)

34

In the 2nd Court of the Subordinate Judge of Saran.

EXECUTION CASE No. 204 of 1899.

Nack Panday, decree-holder, *versus* Mohan Goshain
Bekhray Geer, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the Judge's Court at 12 o'clock on the 12th day of February 1900 for realisation of judgment-debt, Rs. 3,803-9-1, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the following properties:—

16 annas of mauza Jangal Belas, asli with dakhli, and tola Sreenagar appertaining to mahal Karanpara, pargana Barai, tauzi No. 1679, Government revenue Rs. 3,513-1-6, thana and sub-registry office Basatpur. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 1,000 and encumbrance is Rs. 7,000.

16 annas of mauza Ushri Harand, appertaining to mahal Karanpara, pargana Barai, tauzi No. 1679, Government revenue Rs. 3,513-1-6, thana and sub-registry office Basatpur. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 1,200 and encumbrance is Rs. 5,000.

16 annas of mauza Satwar Katalpur, appertaining to mahal Karanpara, pargana Barai, tauzi No. 1679, Government revenue Rs. 3,513-1-6, thana and sub-registry office Basatpur. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 7,000 and encumbrance is Rs. 22,000.

B. C. MITTER, Sub-Judge, 2nd Court, Saran.
Chapra, the 30th January 1900.

(1090-1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Nadia.

PRESENT:

Babu Prasanna Coomar Ghosh, B.L., Subordinate Judge.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 728 of 1899.

Srimati Sarat Mani Deboo, decree-holder, *versus* Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., Bahadur, judgment-debtor.

THE following property of the judgment-debtor shall be sold by the Nazir of the District Court, Nadia, on the 8th February 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for realization of Rs. 24,654-4-9:—

Sixteen annas by separate account of Hatishala, thana Chapra, bearing tauzi Nos. 243-3 and 243-6, and one anna thirteen gandas one kara and one kranti share of Jagharampur, thana Tehatta, bearing tauzi No. 2692 of the Nadia Collectorate; revenue payable for the above is Rs. 1,171-18-1.

P. C. GHOSH, Subordinate Judge.
Krishnagar, the 26th January 1900.

(1080-1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of SONNISHEE CHURN DEY SIRCAR, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pronath Ghosh, Attorney.

(1093-2)

In the matter of CHOONY LALL MULLICK, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 18th day of December last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in

March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. N. Mitter, Attorney.

(1094-2)

In the matter of GORIND DASS, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Thakur and Bysack, Attorneys.

(1095-2)

In the matter of GOUR MOHUN ADITY, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

R. C. Basu, Attorney.

(1096-2)

In the matter of CHATTOORHUS BEHANI, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 19th day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Jogendranath Chatterjee, Attorney.

(1097-2)

In the matter of MATILDA MURRAY, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1098-2)

In the matter of CHOONEY LALL PRAMANICK, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 27th day of January last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Radhika Lail Mookerjee, Attorney.

(1099-2)

In the matter of PURNA MONURRY and RAMDYAL SINGH, insolvents.

On Thursday, the 11th January last, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvents do on or before the 31st day of March next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Court statements of the amount of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvents duly verified by their affidavits, and that thereupon the said Chief Clerk do frame a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Bannorjee and Maider, Attorneys.

(1100-2)

In the matter of MATHEW DOVER, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,643-15-1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1101-1)

In the matter of BENODE BEHARY DASS and another (P. D. CHUNDER & Co.), insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 416-10-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 9 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1102-1)

In the matter of KAIRI LAL DHUE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum

of Rs. 1,079-1-3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 6-8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.
A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1103-1)

In the matter of JOHN EMANUEL DESILVA, an insolvent.
On Tuesday, the 9th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 589-12-4 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas 15 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.
A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1104-1)

In the matter of CHARLES FRANCIS BARROW, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,700-0-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.
A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1105-1)

In the matter of ALBERT HENRY BRISTO (A. H. FRISTOW AND COMPANY), an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January last, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 7th day of April 1899 to the 31st day of December last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Tuesday, the first Court day in February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1106-1)
Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of February 1900.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th February 1900.

Anderson & Co., Macknight, Himalaya Seed Stores of Assam Oil Company, Ltd., Mussoorie, The Calcutta Agents.
Bath & Co. Hovannes, Karo.
Califf & Co., Dodnill. Ibbetson and Dias, Cycle Agents.
Campbell & Co., Book-sellers. "Indian Jurist," Manager.
Clark & Co., Trevillian. Kursoll & Co., W. S.
Clary, Comte Le. Landlords and Tenants Association, The Secretary.
Cook, Mrs. Lawrence, G. S.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.). Litchfield, Mr. E. H.
Cutch & Co., Crawford. Llewellyn, A.
Davis, F. C. Luchman & Co.
Deas and Lynn, Messrs. Dyer, Lyman, T., care of Müller, Ludwig W.
K. H. Litchfield, care of Phipps, C. E.
Anderson & Co. Rehman & Sons, A.
Engish, Dr. W. K. Ross, S.
Foulds, T. H. Spallan, J.
Francis, A., care of Spauldenberg & Co. Spencer & Co., E.
George & Co. Spencer & Co., Stuart.
Graham, Miss A. S. Staunton, Dr.
Gunner & Co. West, Mrs.
Guscard, Jules. William, H. H.
Harris & Co., A. Williamson, C. L.
Wood Line Steamers, The

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G. Gibbs, N. F.
Alexander, H. A. Gillon, E. A.
Allen, C. H. Gleeson, G. W. M.
Allen, J. W. Gleeson, Mrs.
Allix, M. Graf, Dr. Otto.
Andrade, Peter Anthony. Greenfield, W.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Haardt, Henry.
Rodwell & Co. Haddon, Mrs. M.
Austrother, Sir W. R. C. Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova*.
Atkinson, E. M. Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Barker, G. Harbord, Miss Constance.
Bartie, Douglas. Hart, Mario, Mrs.
Bartlett, Miss Maud. Henry, S.
Beeston, R. A. Hodgkins, Major H. O.
Beeston, R. C. Holland, Miss.
Bell, G. Houghton, Mrs.
Bennett, J. Iphigian Barroman, Z. S.
Boner, R. Jacob, K. E.
Beresford, C. Jenkin, H. Leslie.
Berger, G. Johnson, Miss F.
Berol, Max. Johnston, J. O.
Berry, J. G. Jordan, H., care of R. H.
Bevill & Co., R. C. Parker.
Bewick, R. M. Kassab, Samoun.
Bird, Harry. Kennedy, T. L.
Blackwell, B. W. Kirkland, Miss.
Bondalle, R. Kopei, Schapiro.
Bourn, S. M. Lampard, C. A.
Bradbury, J. F. Lampard, Mr.
Bridge, E. A. Lazard, Alphonso.
Brisco, Mrs. Lazarus, N. A., care of C.
Broun, Olaf. Marten, Z.
Browne, Graham. Lazarus, W.
Brown, J. Leder, Willy.
Burrows, Mr. Lehmann, Ludwig.
Burrows, C. M. LePatourell, Capt., S.S.
Burton, Mrs. C. R. *Seagull*.
Callaghan, W. O. Leplat, Paul.
Campbell, Wm. F. Lepoer—Power, Mrs. Austin.
Carponter, Mr. Wm. Levy, A.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker. Linetzky, Anna.
Cawte, F. Linton, Prof. C. H.
Champ, Chas. Lowiss, Bon lay, care of Dr.
Chappira, Maria. Emily Ryder.
Chapsal, George. Lumaden, E. G. Mrs.
Charrier, H. A. Luracres, Miss.
Chatterton, Mrs. Luschwitz, Miss G.
Chester, D. Lynch, J. J.
Childs, C. Fred. Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Clarke, Joseph. Macloed, Miss F.
Clement, W. Stanley. MacManaman, P. A.
Clementson, F. Maitre, C. E.
Clomesha, W. A. Marriott, Douglas.
Collins, Mr. Marshall, J.
Comberland, W. C. Martin, Fresh Steams
Compton, Miss. & Co.
Condoreet, Lucille. Martin Miss A. M.
Conry, E. P. Masoué, J. H.
Crowdy, Mrs. H. McIver, Mr.
Craddock, Mrs. Mclves, John.
Cubbin, J. F. McKerrow, R. C.
Damon, E. C. McMaster, Thos.
Damon, R. C. Motherson, J.
Davies, H. McQueen, W.
Davies, P. V. Meedonell, A.
Dawson, A. Miller, Walter.
Dease, C. Mobey, J.
Deavin, H. P. Montgomery, P. H. T.
deBremond d'ars, Jean. Morgan, James.
DeFries, Jean. Morgan, Thos.
deGrandprey, Clement, Col. Morris, G. F.
deKantzow, Miss D. Nicholas, A. G.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha. Nightingall, R.
Denan, Paul. Northcole, Stafford, H.
Dixon, Mrs. A. Nyss, S. R.
Dods, Miss M. F. J. O'Neill, O. N. J.
Driscoll, Capt. D. P. O'Neill, N. J.
Edwards, W. T. Panley, Robert.
Elzobodie, Alfred. Palin, E. W.
Enfield, Dr. Marshall. Pansley, Miss Hettie.
Esselmont, J. Papagias, Coumas J.
Faure, Gaston. Park, C. L.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie. Paulson, Dr. Axel.
Finnimore, B. K. Pettigrew, W. E.
Foley, J. N. Phillips, H. L.
Frauter, J. Potter, Miss Angie.
Fry, A. H. Power, B. L.
Gale, F. W. Reann, Van

Letter marked "Care of Post Office"

Reynolds, J.	Symond, A. P.
Ring, H. G.	Tarleton, Master B.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S S.	Taylor, T. E.
"Umlazi."	Thielmann, Mrs. R. E.
Robinson, W. J.	Thomas, F. W.
Rolland H.	Thomas, Miss C.
Rose, G. W.	Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Rosenthal, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.	Tiffe, K.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.	Traynor, Miss Eleanor.
Rouston, D.	Tuckett, Geo. T.
Rozario, Frank	Tulloch, Mrs.
Russell, M. M. Miss.	Turner, Mrs.
Sabbage, N.	Vallony, J.
Sargod, W. F.	Villard, P.
Sealy, J. M.	Wakefield, W. B.
Selway, Miss G.	Waldorf, Mrs. Janet.
Shepherd, R. E.	Walker & Co., J. W.
Simpson, A. E.	Walker, Herbert C.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.	Wallace, J. H.
Spencer, Mrs.	Walters, Mrs. M. M.
Standford, Miss Ella.	Warren, Geo.
Stannion, G.	Waterfield, G.
Stevens, Co., G.	Webster, R. A.
Stevensons, Esq. & Bios-	Wheeler, Mrs. A.
cope Co.	Whitney, E. N.
Stewart, J.	Wilckens, Hugo Otto.
Stokes, W. R. S.	Wood.
Stuart, A.	Woog, A. H.
Sunders, Mrs. S.	Wright, A.
Swarrics, Mrs, care of J.	Zobel, Joseph.
Doyle.	Zobedie, P. K.
	Zuberbuhler.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.	Ortlepp, Richard.
Anderson, C. B.	Phillips, H. L.
Brandenburg, J. A.	Rainey, H. J.
DeDowat Valdemer.	Smyth, J. Major.
Linton, James.	Starling, H. A.
Marriott, Douglas.	Stevenson, Mrs.
Neave, Bernard.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 4th February 1900.

Ban, Miss Adela.	Brown, C.
Beaumont, W. L.	

J. OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for—	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, Amer- ica, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1900. 8th Feb. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Parcels and money-orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places, Australasian Colonies ...	7th " ...	Ditto ditto
Colombo ...	10th " ...	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	17th " ...	Per P. & O. str. Ballarat.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	9th " ...	Per str. Taisang.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singa- pore.	8th " ...	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	12th " ...	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and San- doway.	10th " ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	10th " ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto. At 5-30 A.M.	12th " ...	Per land route via Chittagong.
South Africa ...	13th " ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	8th " ...	Per str. Umloti.
	10th " ...	Per str. via Tuticorin.

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be
calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail

Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in
advance of her published timing. Mails for the places mentioned
in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may
proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or
retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a
steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles will be cleared for the
forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail via Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee
of 1/2 anna up to 8 A.M.

For Khulna line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without
late fee at the following hours, viz:—

For East Indian Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55

P.M. with a late fee of 1/2 anna.

For Darjeeling and A-sam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and

3-50 P.M. with late fee of 1/2 anna.

For the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore, carrying also Mails for

Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore district only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of 1/2 anna will be received for the

Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M., and for other

Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8 to 8-45 P.M., with a late

fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following

hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail via Allahabad and

Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Ditto by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to

7 P.M.

Ditto by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which

must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received

without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are

received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of half anna

up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Austro-

lasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles

will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee

at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be

received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday) the

letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for

articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and

papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered

articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the

letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time

without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be

received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails via

Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30

P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign

Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is

4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 6th February 1900.

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week
ending Friday, the 26th January 1900.

Name of river.	mouth of river.	Least depth of water count- ings.	REMARKS.
Bhagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	0 9	
	Thence to Nurpur ...	0 3	Giria.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	0 3	Lalkhardiar.
	.. Jangipur to Berhampore ...	1 0	Kutirampur.
	.. Berhampore to Katwa ...	1 0	Nagore.
Bhadrab.	.. Katwa to Nadia ...	2 0	Dewanganje.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	0 9	
	Thence to Akrikanj ...	0 9	Rhamerdear.
	Akrikanj to junction of the ...	1 4	Harbaria.
	Bhadrab and Jalangi ...	2 3	Lalnagore.
Matha- Bhanga.	Thence to Pathabari ...	2 0	Panditpur.
	Pathabari to Nadia ...	2 0	
	Entrance from Ganges ...	0 4	Closed.
	Thence to Dewanganj ...	0 6	Jamulpur.
	From Dewanganj to Shikar, ur ...	0 6	Mochua.
Matha- Bhanga.	.. Shikarpur to Boshia ...	0 0	Bharal.
	.. Boshia to Chundanga ...	2 0	Dashpara.
	.. Chundanga to Kamen- ganj and Hanskhali.	2 0	Hanskhali.

Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea-level.	Remarks.
Ganges ...	Bahubranj	27-1-1900	A.M. 8	61	69'6	
	Rampur Mohla	27-1-1900	12	1'16	43'18	
	Entrance of Bhadrathi Goria	28-1-1900	7	6'76	50'60	
	Entrance of Shy-rub-Jalangi	28-1-1900	12	...	35'70	
	Akriganj	28-1-1900	12	3'25	36'25	
Bhadrathi ...	Entrance of Mathabhangha	28-1-1900	12	4'30	46'05	
	Jangipur	28-1-1900	12	2'44	36'19	
	Berhampore	28-1-1900	P.M. 6	4'85	50'01	
Jalangi ...	Katwa	28-1-1900	...	50	9'50	
	Krishnagar	28-1-1900	A.M. 6	...	2'02	
Mathabhangha.	Sarupganj	28-1-1900	P.M. 6	1'02	12'77	
	Hanakhali	28-1-1900	...	...	...

O. S. SMITH, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nudia Rivers Division,

Berhampore, the 29th January 1900.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narain-gunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1897-98. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

Parts I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue is to be completed in 28 parts, the price of each part being 12 annas a copy, exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained, from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

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It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

THE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed:—

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This report will be issued every year from 1st November to 30th April. From 1st May again the Bay of Bengal and Bengal Report containing observations taken at 65 stations will be issued up to 30th November.

2nd.—A Monthly Statement of Meteorological Observations taken at 49 observing stations, and of rainfall recorded at 327 subdivisional and other stations, together with summaries of the more important features of the meteorology of the past month of the province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the Monthly Summary Rs. 2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, 4, Camac Street, Calcutta, for the Bay of Bengal and Bengal Daily Weather Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, for the Monthly Report.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Notice.

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Remittances in postage stamps should be accompanied by an addition of one anna in the rupee on account of discount.

Applications for Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council required on the public service should be addressed to the REGISTRAR, Office of the Legislative Department, Government of Bengal.

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THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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**NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.**

The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 9th February 1900. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the late cotton crop of these Provinces. The report on the early cotton crop was published by this Department on the 6th December 1899.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in the month of September was below the normal in all the districts in which late cotton is grown, excepting Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Manbhum. It was also below the normal everywhere

in October, excepting Orissa and the districts of Bankura and Darbhanga. Practically no rain fell from the beginning of November to the middle of January. The weather became cloudy towards the third week of this month, and some very useful showers were received about this time, but the good done by these late winter showers has probably been marred, to some extent, by the recent hailstorms. The season on the whole was not quite as favourable as that of the preceding year.

3. *Area sown.*—From column 3 of the appended statement, it will be seen that the normal area is shown as 85,100 acres. The corresponding figure in last year's report was 75,400 a.c.s. The increase of 9,700 acres is due to the inclusion of the return for Manbhum, which was not received last year, and to the revision of estimates in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Puri. There is a difference of 500 acres in the estimates of the total areas sown with late cotton this year and last year, the actual figures being 73,000 acres for 1899-1900 and 72,500 acres for 1898-99. This difference may be ascribed to ordinary fluctuations in cultivation.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Estimates of normal crops of 100 per cent. have been received from five districts, viz., Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Cuttack and Manbhum. Five other districts, viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Champaran, Balasore and Angul, report crops varying from 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent. Four districts, including the two most important districts of Saran and Darbhanga, furnish estimates varying from 50 per cent. to below 75 per cent., and Bhagalpur returns an estimate of a 40 per cent. crop only. On comparing the estimates of outturn of this year with those of last year, it will be seen that better crops are expected in five districts and worse crops in six districts, the remaining four districts showing equal crops for both years. Taking the above returns into consideration, the crop of this year is estimated at present at 70 per cent. against 73 per cent., the estimate for last year.

5. *Gross outturn.*—Accepting the estimates given above, the gross yield of the late cotton crop of this year amounts to 3,559,600 lbs. against 3,789,800 lbs., the yield of last year. The average outturn of the five preceding years amounts to 4,086,400 lbs.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

(COUNTERSIGNED.)

S. L. MADDOX,

*Offg. Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 1st February 1900.

Forecast of the late Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1899).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent the outturn of this year?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent the outturn of this year?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Bankura	1,900	2,000	2,000	75	75	No better outturn is expected during the year owing to cessation of rainfall from the time of sowing.	
	Midnapore	2,800	2,110	2,100	87	97	The area sown this year is slightly less than the normal. The better outturn this year is due to seasonable rain after the sowing season. A good outturn is expected provided the weather continues favourable.	
	Patna	2,000	2,000	2,000	115	100	The crop suffered from excessive rain in July last.	
	Saran	34,000	33,000	33,000	80	80	The season this year has been favourable, and hence almost an average crop is expected.	
Patna	Champaran	2,400	2,500	2,500	70	95	The normal area has been revised after special enquiry.	
	Muzaffarpur	6,100	4,000	6,100	100	100	The season for the late cotton crop was unfavourable this year owing to excessive rainfall.	
	Darbhanga	10,600	10,800	8,000	100	74	The early rains were favourable, and hence a good outturn is expected.	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	500	400	400	85	100	Incassant rain in July 1899 materially injured the crop.	
	Bhagalpur	2,700	2,700	2,700	100	40		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Orissa	Cuttack	Acres. 4,700	Acres. 4,300	Acres. 4,300	100	100	Considering the general condition of the crop, the outturn is estimated as normal.	
	Balasore	300	40	100	85	90	The increase in area and outturn as compared with the previous year is due to seasonable rain. The outturn of the previous year has been revised.	
	Angul and Khondmals	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	90	The low outturn this year is due to scanty rain.	
	Puri	6,500	4,700	4,300	75	60	The decrease in the outturn is due to the scanty rainfall at the time of growth.	
	Total	88,100	72,500	73,000	73	70*		
Chota Nagpur	Manbhum	1,500	1,000	1,500	50	100	.....
	Singbhum	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	74	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.	
	Total	88,100	72,500	73,000	73	70*		* As estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL

RESOLUTION—No. 701M.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1900.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' Reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1897-98.

The following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with the 31st March 1899. The reports from the Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions were submitted on or about the prescribed date, whilst those from the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions again came in last, the former being received on the 23rd September and the latter on 6th October 1899. In the Burdwan Division the Municipality of Howrah, and in the Presidency the South Suburban and Baduria Municipalities were the most behindhand with their reports.

2. *Number of Municipalities, population and rate-payers.*—There was no increase in the number of Municipalities, which stood at 151 at the close of the year. One Municipality, Chandpore, came into existence towards the close of the previous year, but no statistics for it were included in the returns for that year, which dealt with 150 towns. The present returns deal with 151 towns.

The table in Appendix A shows the date of the establishment of each Municipality in the Province, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate payers in each. The inhabitants of the 151 towns number 2,730,348 persons. It should be noted that the figures of population on which these tables are based, reproduce the census figures of 1891, and that the actual population is without doubt considerably greater at the present time.

With an increase of 8,178 in the municipal population as compared with the previous year, due to the inclusion of the additional municipality above referred to, the number of rate-payers fell from 469,221 to 467,240, representing 17·1 per cent. of the population, as against 17·2 in the previous year. This is a result, not to have been anticipated in a year of general prosperity. The decrease was most marked in Rangpur, Sirajganj, Chapra and Darbhanga. The percentage varies from 31·1 at Birnagar in the Presidency Division to 6·0 at Kurseong. Of towns where the percentage falls below the provincial average, the most notable example is Bhagalpur, where it was only 9·1. On this the Commissioner observes that "it is preposterous to imagine that the people are poorer than in many of the large municipalities of the Patna Division, and there is no doubt that many persons who should pay get off the payment of their just dues." The finances of this municipality have for years been thoroughly out of order and its income inadequate to meet its needs; and it is therefore the more to be regretted that during the year the number of rate-payers actually fell from 6,596 to 6,289. In Darbhanga, where in 1897-98 a revision of assessments by a salaried assessor resulted in a rise in the number of assesses from 6,801 to 14,713, the exemptions allowed by an objection committee caused a fall in the year under review of 3,612 from the latter figure. The Commissioner offers no opinion as to how far these exemptions were justified by circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor

observes that the incidence of the current demand in this Municipality was only 7 annas 7 pies per head, while the collection amounted to only 50·3 per cent. of the total demand. It is evident that there is something very wrong in the assessment and collection departments of this Municipality and the local officers will be directed to report the results of the action they have taken to put matters right. Similar grievous failures have occurred in Baduria, where only 60·5 per cent. was collected of an assessment amounting to 5 annas and 7 pies per head; in Netrakona, where the assessment was 7 annas 1 pie per head, and the collection 63·7 per cent.; in Sunamukhi, where the corresponding figures were 5 annas 7 pies and 75·9 per cent.; and Nadia, where the figures were 5 annas 2 pies and 82·5 per cent.

3. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held during the year only in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities in the Presidency Division. In the former the rate-payers took a keen interest in electing their representatives and in unseating those members of the outgoing Committee whose attendance at the meetings had not been regular. There was a lively contest among the candidates, and on an average more than three-fifths of the total number of voters attended at the polling stations. In Maniktala there was virtually no contest in any of the elections. The results of these elections, as also of the bye-elections held during the year, are shown in Appendix B. The net result is that out of 50 wards in which vacancies occurred, elections were contested in 24, and a total of 2,871 persons actually voted out of an electorate numbering 8,775 in the contested wards.

4. The following table shows the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				RACE.		OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION.									
	Ex-Officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Police and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employees).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Burdwan ...	...	148	228	376	79	867	49	77	71	4	55	39	16	6	67
Presidency ...	6	234	348	574	25	515	82	164	76	...	79	30	30	22	73	
Rajshahi ...	...	86	97	183	87	146	34	30	51	6	10	13	6	8	23
Dacca ...	10	103	113	226	13	213	35	47	67	...	23	14	13	1	26	
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	9	23	15	10	37	...	5	2	2	1	10	
Batna ...	18	173	193	384	51	333	58	126	108	4	31	10	4	1	30	
Bhagalpur ...	...	64	83	167	29	138	24	32	25	...	20	3	6	4	40
Orissa ...	...	41	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur ...	16	60	37	110	23	96	30	7	43	...	16	2	6	2	13	
Total ...	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,050	255	503	506	14	244	114	95	61	291	
Percentage on total.	2·8	43·4	53·8	...	10·6	48·4	16·3	23·1	23·3	·6	11·2	5·2	4·3	2·8	13·3	
Percentage on total for 1897-98.	3·08	43·2	53·6	...	10·7	49·3	15·9	23·5	23·6	·7	10·8	5·1	5·4	2·5	13·7	

The variations from the figures of the previous year are slight. The number of lawyers has fallen from 516 to 506, but this class still provides the largest number of Municipal Commissioners, whilst the landlords come next. The number of school-masters other than Government servants rose from 69 to 114, whilst medical practitioners lost about one-third of the seats they occupied in the previous year.

5. *Attendance at meetings.*—There were in all 2,586 meetings held during the year, against 2,609 in 1897-98. Of these, 227, or 8·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or had to be adjourned, as against 219 meetings, or 8·3 per cent., in the previous year. Thirty-one municipalities against 39 in the previous year held more than 20 meetings, whilst 15 municipalities failed to hold at least one meeting every month. At Cossipore-Chitpur the Commissioners held 47 meetings, all successful, with an average attendance of 73 per cent. of the total number of members. Four other municipalities held more than 30 meetings, viz., Kalna (36), Santipur (33), Sherpur in Mymensingh (38), and Bihar (36). The municipality of Jamalpur in Monghyr held only 7 meetings, out of which one was unsuccessful, with an average attendance of 58 per cent. of the members.

In 79 municipalities as against 102 in 1897-98, an average of more than one-half of the total number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were 80 at Ramjibanpur and Baduria, 78 at Patuakhali, 76 at Jagdispur, and 73 at Cossipore-Chitpur and Krishnagar, while the lowest was 17 at Kushtia. On the whole the number of meetings held and the average attendance appear to be satisfactory, and sufficient for practical administrative purposes. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions alone express dissatisfaction with the results attained. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division remarks that 'the decline in the number of meetings, and in the percentage of attendance at meetings and the increase in the number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum, denote less faction between the Committees and their executive quite as much as decrease of interest in municipal affairs.'

6. *Assessments and taxation.*—The statement in Appendix C shows the mode of assessment prevailing in each municipality in the Province, the percentage at which the tax was levied, and the results of revisions of assessment made during the year. The rate on holdings was in force in 38 towns, and the alternative tax upon persons in the remainder, with the exception of two towns, viz., Bhadressur and Puri, where both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate on holdings was levied at the maximum in all but 11 towns, including among others Howrah, Darjeeling, Hooghly and Chinsura, and Narayanganj. The lowest rate, 2 per cent., was levied at Sahibganj, and the highest, 10 per cent., at Dacca.

7. The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 6-2-8 at Darjeeling and 4 annas at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh; the average for the whole Province was Re. 1-0-9, which shows an increase of one anna and one pie per head since the previous year. In 46 towns, against 39 in 1897-98, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population, and it was below 8 annas in 40 towns, against 52 in the two previous years. In this case also no allowance has been made for the natural increase of population, the extent of which can for the present only be left to conjecture.

8. *Revision of assessment.*—A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

NAME OF MUNI- CIPALITY.	Amount of increase. Rs.	NAME OF MUNI- CIPALITY.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Midnapore ...	1,364	Narayanganj ...	1,025
Hooghly and Chinsura ...	1,718	Chittagong ...	1,638
Serampore ...	2,260	Barh ...	1,698
Howrah ...	7,263	Arrah ...	3,600
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	1,953	Dumraon ...	1,865
Titagar ...	1,063	Bettiah ...	1,031
Naihati ...	4,919	Darbhangha ...	3,296
Nadia ...	1,067	Cuttack ...	3,884
Kandi ...	1,649	Chattra ...	1,260
Darjeeling ...	9,809	Ranchi ...	2,043
Dacca ...	2,359	Chaibassa ...	1,593

On the general question of municipal assessment and the revision of assessment on appeal, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division agrees in the following remarks made by the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas:—

"There are obvious inconsistencies in the system of taxation, especially as regards the incidence of the tax on persons, and there can be no doubt that in several municipalities the Municipal Commissioners fail in the duty of adequately assessing the rate-payers for fear of being unpopular, and the result is that a large number of men, who can afford to pay, either escape taxation or pay much less than they should, while improvement is rendered impossible by want of funds. An advance in this respect can scarcely be anticipated so long as municipalities are allowed free control over assessments. It invariably happens that any revision of assessment, in which enhancement is obtained, is followed by liberal reductions granted

by appeal committees, the members of which are more alive to their own interests and those of their friends, and more eager to escape personal unpopularity, than anxious for the welfare of the general body of rate-payers whom they represent."

A similar complaint was made by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division in the report for 1897-98 with reference to the large reductions in assessment allowed in the Hooghly and Chinsura and certain other municipalities on appeal, and the Commissioner was asked to enquire into the matter and report to Government. This report has since been received. It appears that in Hooghly and Chinsura neither the salaried assessor nor the appeal committee did their work satisfactorily; but that in the other cases the reductions made on appeal were the result of reasonable compromises.

The case of the Bhagalpur Municipality is quoted by the Commissioner as another example of failure on the part of a paid assessor to arrive at a fair assessment, and the large number of remissions allowed in Darbhanga point clearly to failure either on the part of the assessor or of the objection committee. It is evident that the work of such an officer cannot be expected to provide in every case a final and satisfactory result. But it is equally evident that the proper system is to appoint not an indifferent assessor, with whose assessments the Municipal Committee interfere in innumerable corrections; but a trusted representative whose conclusions they will very rarely vary. To get a plenipotentiary of this sort the Committees must pay well, but it is to their abundant advantage and convenience that they should do so. No man of self respect will serve a committee, if his findings are distrusted and frequently changed, but the necessity of securing, by all means possible, gentlemen of respectability and integrity for this difficult duty is impressed on the Lieutenant-Governor by the evidence that has come before him over and over again that assessments are too often not made with a single-minded devotion to public interests, that many people who ought to contribute are allowed to escape, while others who are too big to be omitted are assessed at too low a figure. The matter is commended to the particular attention of Municipal Committees and the District Officers and Commissioners who advise them.

9. *Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.*—The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1898-99 with those of the previous five years:—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.						REMISSIONS.				Out-standing balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,37,680	22,81,279	27,68,968	2,43,149	19,60,080	21,03,772	56.2	81.5	77.6	59,612	89,372	1,18,984	4.3	4,96,214
1894-95 ...	4,08,570	23,71,683	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,096	55.6	83.3	78.6	66,968	88,144	1,55,127	5.4	4,52,324
1895-96 ...	4,63,780	25,27,898	29,91,608	2,47,870	20,89,284	23,37,104	53.4	82.6	78.1	78,914	80,450	1,35,264	4.5	5,10,238
1896-97 ...	5,21,077	27,13,569	32,34,646	3,09,108	22,02,050	24,98,158	53.4	81.4	77.5	94,613	70,073	1,63,686	5.0	5,71,303
1897-98 ...	5,75,937	28,35,594	34,11,531	3,24,221	23,00,280	26,24,501	56.2	81.1	76.9	60,255	69,420	1,39,674	4.6	6,46,546
1898-99 ...	6,52,210	29,29,708	35,81,924	3,45,271	24,52,861	27,98,132	52.9	83.7	78.1	1,04,857	71,000	1,76,760	4.6	6,07,033

The current demand rose to Rs. 29,29,708 from Rs. 28,35,594 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 94,114; and the percentage of total collection on total demand, which had steadily fallen during the previous three years, also rose from 76.9 to 78.1 per cent. During the past quinquennium the total collections have risen from Rs. 21,03,772 to Rs. 27,98,132, being an increase of Rs. 6,94,360, or 33.0 per cent. The average annual increase was Rs. 1,38,872. There was a decrease in the percentage of arrear collections, which fell from 56.2 in 1897-98 to 52.9. But the proportion of the gross collections to the current demand, nearly 96 per cent., was higher than in any previous year except 1894-95; and, on the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the Municipal Committees have done well.

10. The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTION ON TOTAL DEMAND.	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99 per cent. ...	10	10	11	14	7	6	14	13	4	8	16	19	6	6	3	3	3	3	78	76
.. 80 to 89 ..	9	7	8	15	2	3	3	3	1	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	32	42
.. 70 to 79 ..	3	2	10	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	16
.. 60 to 60 ..	3	4	9	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	11	11
.. 50 to 59 ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	5	3
.. 40 to 49 ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
.. 30 to 39 ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of municipal- ities.	27	27	40	40	11	11	17	17	5	6	26	26	10	10	8	5	9	9	150	151

Of the divisional groups, the first place is taken by Dacca with the high average percentage of 92·7; the only exception to the uniformly high standard of efficiency being the small municipality of Netrakona. Good results were also obtained in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, the averages being 86·7 and 86·21 respectively. The important group of municipalities in the Presidency Division attained a general average of 80·9—a very considerable improvement on the previous year's results. The Commissioner has given special attention to this branch of the work, and the success which has attended his efforts is encouraging.

The lowest place is taken by the Burdwan group, which has now fallen to the discreditably low average of 64·9.

11. Of individual municipalities, in 42, against 37 in the three previous years, over 95 per cent. of the total demand was collected, the following 23 towns showing the best results:—

Name of Municipality.	Total demand.	Percentage of collection.	Total remission.	Outstanding balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deoghur ...	6,159	99·98	1	...
Gaya ...	55,748	99·8	95	6
Narayanganj ...	49,895	99·8	50	34
Tamluk ...	5,536	99·7	7	7
Jhalakati ...	5,617	99·6	21	...
Jagdispur ...	4,225	99·6	13	...
Sitamarhi ...	5,817	99·5	24	3
Roserah ...	3,391	99·4	18	...
Hajipur ...	6,799	99·2	43	8
Tikari ...	6,521	99·2	48	...
Titagar ...	12,246	99·1	105	...
Maheshpur ...	2,319	99·0	7	14
Kendrapara ...	6,287	99·0	61	2
Lalganj ...	4,436	98·9	46	...
Sherpur (Bogra) ...	5,644	98·6	32	49
Pirozpur ...	6,069	98·3	63	35
Bazitpur ...	2,411	98·3	33	7
Siwan ...	7,959	98·3	126	2
Patuakhali ...	2,636	98·1	39	98
Madhubani ...	6,883	98·1	126	...
Khulna ...	10,797	98·1	148	48
Dumraon ...	7,280	98·0	139	2
Chakdaha ...	3,192	98·0	42	21

The table above shows what can be done by watchful administration, and prompt enforcement of demands; and the Lieutenant Governor congratulates

these municipalities on their successful management of this most important branch of municipal administration. A satisfactory improvement is to be noted in Patna, the most populous municipality in the province, where, owing to the efforts of a new and energetic Secretary, collections improved from 77·8 to 85·4.

Of the municipalities which call for adverse criticism in this respect, the most important is Howrah, which has now for some years been a standing example of lamentable inefficiency. In the year under review the total percentage of collections fell from 62·3 to 60 per cent., and the outstanding balance reached the enormous figure of Rs. 2,35,185, the result being the total disorganisation of the municipal finances, and the admitted reduction to helplessness of the collection department. The Chairman considers that quite 10 per cent. of the demand is irrecoverable, being due from a class of persons who live from hand to mouth, and are unable to pay more than one quarter's demand at a time. This irrecoverable demand has to be wiped out by remissions, and as the clerical labour of dealing with so many items of remission is too great for the staff, the arrear demand, much of it unrealisable, continues to mount up. Nothing could be less satisfactory than this state of things. If necessary a special staff should be employed to overhaul the arrear list and write off the whole of the items which are really irrecoverable. Nothing is to be gained by retaining these nominally on the collection roll. Meantime it is absolutely necessary to ascertain and collect with promptitude the recoverable proportion of the arrear demand. It is reported that this is now being done by the organisation of a separate warrant department, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the improvement which has been so long delayed will at length be made manifest during the current year. It is noticeable that the greater part of the outstanding balance has accumulated since the introduction of the contract system of collections in 1895.

Among the other important towns in the Province, the most notable instance of failure is Darbhanga, where only 50·3 per cent. of the total demand was collected. The Magistrate ascribes this result to the recalcitrancy of the tax-payers and the inefficiency of the collection establishment. Of these two evils, the latter has been dealt with by the prosecution of all the three tax darogas for dishonesty and the dismissal of the head clerk and head muharrir for incompetence. Improvements in the *personnel* of the staff will doubtless be followed in due course by a corresponding improvement in the state of mind of the rate-payers.

Other towns where collections were defective are Bhadreswar, Chandpur, Hooghly and Chinsura, Bally, Purulia, Garden Reach, Baduria, Serampore, Ranchi, Kotrang, Rangpur and Netrakona.

The ordinary explanation given is the general unwillingness of Municipal Commissioners to adopt coercive measures. It will rest with the local officers to impress upon these municipalities the necessity of doing so where circumstances require it.

12. The table in the foregoing paragraph illustrates the fact that the prompt realisation of municipal dues entirely obviates the necessity for large remissions. A general rise in the percentage of remissions is noticed in all the Divisions except Dacca and Orissa, where there was a slight improvement as

	Remissions.		Outstanding balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Raj-bahi ...	3·6	6·0	26,072	26,314
Chittagong ...	2·6	4·1	2,718	5,239
Patna ...	3·2	5·4	71,955	43,015
Bhagalpur ...	1·4	3·13	41,004	26,660

compared with 1897-98. The largest increase occurred in the Divisions named in the margin. In 11 towns as against 7 in 1897-98, the remissions exceeded 10 per cent. of the total demand, the worst instances being Kotrung (29·5), Rangpur (27·9), and

Darbhanga (26·6).

13. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—Fees for the registration of carts were levied for the first time in the municipalities of Khirpai, Muktagacha and Sherpur (Mymensingh). Fees under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act for the cleansing of private privies were also levied for the first time at Jaynagar, Garden Reach, South Barrackpore, Purnea, Daltonganj, Purulia, Raghunathpur and Chaibassa, and in portions of the municipalities of Rajpur, North Barrackpore, Kandi and Jangipur. A half-yearly license-fee of Rs. 1 on bullock-sheds was imposed under section 263 in the Maniktala Municipality.

In the same town saltpetre refineries were brought under the category of dangerous and offensive trades under section 261 of the Act, and an annual fee of Rs. 100 was imposed on each. In Baranagar annual fees were levied for the first time for licenses for the sale of fuel, &c., at burning ghats. License fees under section 261 were also levied for the first time at Netrakona, Bihar, English Bazar, Chatra, Raghunathpur and Chaibassa Municipalities. A tax on animals and vehicles was levied in the Daltonganj Municipality from 1st October 1898. Part X of the Municipal Act containing provisions for the regulation of markets, was introduced into the Daltonganj Municipality.

14. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	67,153	66,793	9,82,019	9,65,944	10,49,772	10,32,737	9,52,970	9,70,614	66,793	62,133
Presidency ...	94,428	1,06,830	6,90,313	7,71,311	7,44,741	8,81,050	6,74,002	7,47,915	1,06,830	1,41,136
Rajshahi ...	36,570	26,888	6,27,454	3,43,151	6,54,833	4,10,038	5,32,045	3,82,850	26,888	37,158
Dacca ...	37,975	46,082	4,17,329	2,88,641	4,54,556	4,44,061	4,08,543	3,84,921	46,082	69,748
Chittagong ...	29,177	13,645	1,02,177	1,13,818	1,31,854	1,26,813	1,18,809	1,10,780	13,645	16,043
Patna ...	1,09,707	91,876	6,41,059	7,04,234	7,14,865	7,04,709	6,58,380	6,71,664	91,876	1,15,146
Bhagalpur ...	52,611	29,007	2,89,042	2,04,591	3,41,556	3,23,934	3,12,489	2,80,231	29,007	37,707
Cossia ...	4,304	7,680	1,12,898	1,17,767	1,17,200	1,25,347	1,00,020	1,17,270	7,680	8,077
Chota Nagpur ...	11,627	10,253	71,734	97,693	83,201	1,07,945	73,700	93,010	10,253	14,935
Total ...	4,39,115	4,00,961	38,28,622	36,46,340	41,00,737	42,47,310	38,65,776	37,63,175	4,00,961	4,84,135

15. *Closing balances of municipalities.*—There was an increase in the aggregate closing balances from Rs. 4,00,961 to Rs. 4,84,135. In several municipalities funds are being accumulated for schemes of sanitation or other municipal reforms; e.g., at Cossipore-Chitpur Rs. 56,083 have been reserved for drainage and water-supply, whilst in the Rajshahi Division money was kept in hand for probable plague charges. In a few other cases the loan funds received for water-supply or other purposes could not be wholly utilised during the year, and this led to the increase of the closing balances. In the following cases among others, no explanation has been furnished of the failure of the municipalities to utilise the funds at their disposal:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income.		Closing balance.		Name of Municipality.	Total income.		Closing balance.	
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Santipur	35,548	5,710		Comilla ...	...	29,503	7,140	
Azimganj	19,429	3,037		Dinapore ...	...	18,974	4,823	
Kandi	9,227	2,131		Revelganj ...	...	11,741	3,074	
Kholna	24,600	6,729		Siwan ...	...	12,468	4,858	
Natkhira	6,252	1,187		Darbhanga ...	...	62,511	21,228	
Barisal	35,797	6,413						

On the other hand, the following are conspicuous instances of municipalities which unduly reduced their working balances. This must have resulted in difficulty in the payment of salaries of establishment and other regular charges at the commencement of the new official year:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.		Closing balance.		Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.		Closing balance.	
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	1,05,163	590		Jamalpur (Mymensingh) ...	...	17,874	489	
South Suburbs	41,817	842		Sherpur ...	...	7,301	96	
Garden Reach	44,515	648		Faridpur ...	...	12,840	32	
Naihati	28,089	371		Sasaram ...	...	14,923	313	
Gobardanga	9,332	60		Sahibganj ...	...	17,352	800	
Basuria	4,716	30		Hazratnagar ...	...	10,706	108	
Berhampore	40,663	126		Chatra ...	...	7,326	32	
Jessore	16,900	47		Purulia ...	...	19,747	90	

16. The statement in Appendix E shows the details of total income under each head separately for each Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province :—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Total receipts, 1898-99.	COMPARISON WITH 1897-98.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	10,51,230	86,524	...	8.9
(b) „ on animal and vehicles ...	2,09,129	...	1,790	.8
(c) „ on professions and trades ...	48,855	...	224	.4
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries ...	1,49,066	9,376	...	6.7
(e) Water-rate ...	2,00,614	1,262	...	.6
(f) Lighting rate ...	54,353	16,639	...	44.1
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	5,72,283	49,607	...	9.4
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,51,196	16,194	...	3.0
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	23,819	3,771	...	18.8
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	99,383	6,401	...	6.8
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	3,34,576	31,100	...	10.2
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,47,454	...	8,624	5.5
5. Miscellaneous ...	76,166	3,357	...	4.4
6 Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	22,968	...	12,227	34.7
(b) Loans ...	1,01,150	...	1,43,850	58.7
(c) Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,310	...	2,110	47.7
(d) Advances ...	1,49,249	...	32,866	18.0
(e) Deposits ...	52,548	...	4,813	8.7
Total ...	38,46,349	2,24,231	2,06,504	...
Net increase ...	...	17,727	...	.4

The small increase of 17,727 in the revenue shown above does not represent the real increase in the ordinary revenues of the municipalities, for the municipalities borrowed Rs. 1,43,850 less than in the year 1897-98. Excluding the receipts under "6—Extraordinary and debt," the total real income amounted to Rs. 35,18,124, against Rs. 33,04,531 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,13,593, or 6.4 per cent.

17. The following table shows the revenue derived in each Division from taxation proper, *i.e.*, under the head "1—Municipal rates and taxes," during 1898-99 and the five previous years:—

YEAR.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,507	50,900	3,02,136	1,52,909	82,010	30,445	21,79,001
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,813	2,62,645	50,418	4,27,672	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,485
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,143	2,28,726	2,68,496	50,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,918	41,816	23,37,600
1896-97	6,80,640	5,30,057	2,29,543	2,80,064	61,411	4,47,470	1,71,627	82,095	43,129	25,33,605
1897-98	7,57,305	5,65,833	2,36,132	2,89,836	72,086	4,63,591	1,84,481	82,683	42,030	26,79,180
1898-99	7,63,653	6,03,938	3,37,410	3,04,374	79,043	4,94,982	2,16,673	83,163	55,511	29,60,545
Increase during the past quinquennium.	2,11,860	1,60,284	32,629	61,867	28,130	1,92,746	63,763	3,163	16,066	6,80,644
Percentage of increase.	37.05	36.1	11.05	25.2	57.4	30.3	41.0	3.8	4.7	31.2

18. During the past quinquennium municipal taxation has increased by Rs. 6,80,644, or 31.2 per cent., varying in the different Divisions from 57.4 in Chittagong to 3.8 in the Orissa Division. Excluding the municipalities which have been established since the beginning of this period, the increase is mainly accounted for by the establishment of new waterworks producing an additional revenue of Rs. 1,65,000; by the extension of the scavenging rate to the extent of over a lakh and-a-half; and by an increase of slightly under 2½ lakhs in the receipts from the rate on holdings and the tax on persons. This last item represents the result obtained from increase in population, rise in the value of town property and improvement in the practical administration of assessments during the past five years. This indicates commendable attention by the municipalities on the whole to their duty of steadily revising and perfecting their assessments. The Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to press upon them any fresh taxation except for the execution of essential and approved sanitary projects or in payment of such a convenience to the people and protection to the public health as the provision of pure water. But there are still municipalities in which there is large room for revision before a fair and reasonable distribution is attained of the taxation they have imposed on themselves as their ordinary source of income, and to this revision the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt they will address themselves in the spirit and after the fashion already suggested.

As compared with the previous year, the income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,359, or 6.7 per cent. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, and was largest in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 26,348, Rs. 38,115, Rs. 36,291 and Rs. 32,191, respectively.

19. *Tax on houses and lands.*—This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,51,230, which is Rs. 86,524, or 8.9, in excess of the income during the previous year. The increase was shared more or less by all the Divisions, the percentages varying from 42.2 in Chota Nagpur to 2.9 in the Orissa Division. Better collection of both current and arrear demands, revision of assessments, as also a change in the form of taxation in some places from a tax on persons to the rate on holdings, as at Titagar, contributed to the increase, whilst delay in the disposal of objections against revised assessment and laxity of supervision of the collection establishment were responsible for short collections under this

as under other forms of taxation. The largest variations as compared with the previous year occurred in the following municipalities :—

Name of Municipality.	Increase. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Increase. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	4,729	Patna	5,993
Howrah	14,202	Bhagalpur	12,329
South Suburban	8,159	Burdwan	2,459
Krishnagar	3,184	Maniktala	1,307
Santipur	3,059	Cossipore-Chitpur	1,059
Dacca	4,587	Muzaffarpur	1,425
Chittagong	4,593		

20. *Tax on animals and vehicles.*—As compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease of Rs. 1,790 in the income from this source, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,09,129 in 1898-99. The largest decrease occurred in the Burdwan Division, where the receipts fell by Rs. 4,177. This decrease was shared mainly by the municipalities of Howrah (Rs. 4,480) and Ghatal (Rs. 1,674). In the former place the decline is ascribed partly to the failure of the Corporation of Calcutta to pay to the municipality its share of the cart-registration fees for the second-half of the year, and also to the opening of the Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways. The introduction of the system of cart registration in the neighbouring municipalities affected the receipts at Ghatal. There was an increase of Rs. 1,171 in the receipts in the Kalna Municipality, which is reported to be the result of better supervision. At Bhagalpur the receipts show an improvement of Rs. 2,166, owing to a larger number of carts having been registered during the year after the previous year's dullness of local trade. The revenue was almost stationary in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions.

21. *Tax on professions and trades.*—The revenue from this source declined by Rs. 224. The income was stationary in the Presidency Division and fell off in Burdwan and Rajshahi, whilst in the rest of the Divisions there was some increase. Several municipalities shared the decline in the Burdwan Division, notably Bansberia, where the receipts fell off from Rs. 1,889 to Rs. 288, for which no reasons have been assigned.

22. *Tolls on roads and at ferries.*—In no district are tolls levied on roads, nor do the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division derive any income from ferries. The rise of 6·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, was shared mainly by the Patna and Chittagong Divisions, where there was an increase of Rs. 12,164 and 3,342, respectively. The Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities contributed Rs. 10,465 and Rs. 2,324 towards the increase in the former Division, due at Patna to collection of arrears of rent, and at Muzaffarpur to increased rent at which ferries have been let. In the Chittagong Division the increase was due to the inclusion in the accounts of the ferry receipts in the new Municipality of Chandpur, and to increased rents obtained for the ferries in the Chittagong Municipality. The receipts declined in the Dacca, Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions, the decline being largest in the last-named Division, where it amounted to Rs. 3,365. In the Azimganj Municipality in the Presidency Division the income fell off by Rs. 3,051, of which no explanation has been given.

23. *Water-rate.*—This rate is levied only in eight municipalities where water-works have been installed. In Dacca the Commissioners levy no rate for the filtered water supplied. The total receipts rose from Rs. 1,99,352 to Rs. 2,00,614. The largest increase occurred in the Bhagalpur Municipality, where the receipts increased from Rs. 8,077 in 1897-98 to Rs. 13,278, owing to vigorous measures being taken for the realisation of arrears.

24. *Lighting-rate.*—This rate is levied only in the municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling. In the former town the receipts rose from Rs. 37,517 to Rs. 45,112 owing to the extension of gas-light to new areas and the levy of the tax in those places. At Darjeeling the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,241, against the small sum of Rs. 197 levied towards the close of the previous year.

25. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The income under this head shows the large advance of Rs. 49,607, or 9·4 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year. This increase of revenue occurred in

all the Divisions except Rajshahi. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 14,262), in Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,623), and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 7,332), where it rose from Rs. 4,585 to Rs. 11,917. The improvement in revenue was due to the levy of the tax for the first time in some municipalities and in portions of others, and also, as in the case of other demands, to the stricter supervision exercised over the collection department. Taking municipalities separately, the largest increase occurred in the towns named in the margin. As regards Howrah, the Magistrate observes:—

“Although there was an improvement of Rs. 3,851 in the collections under this head in Howrah, this is still the worst collected of all the principal taxes, due to the unfairness of its incidence. The Commissioners have now to some extent modified this unfairness by raising the rate to 5 per cent. on all holdings of the annual value of Rs 400 or over against an arbitrary rate averaging about 4½ per cent. previously in force.”

Several municipalities took steps towards making the trenching grounds a source of income. The sale of nightsoil and sweepings also yielded an income in some towns. The receipts, however, from these sources are trifling, and it is probable that the general repugnance of the cultivators in Bengal to the use of nightsoil as manure, noted in last year's Resolution, will take time to disappear.

26. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—The total revenue rose from Rs. 5,35,002 in 1897-98 to Rs. 5,51,196, resulting in an increase of Rs. 16,194, or 3·0 per cent., the increase occurring in all the Divisions except Orissa, where the revenue declined by Rs. 559. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,867) and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 3,357). The following municipalities show the largest variation in the yield of the tax:—

Name of Municipality—	Income during 1897-98.	Increase.	Name of Municipality—	Income during 1897-98.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Murshidabad ...	5,426	2,316	Jainagar ...	5,188	1,844
Rangpur ...	6,349	1,805	Darbhanga ...	21,257	3,082
Barh ...	4,389	1,736			
Bettiah ...	10,174	2,418			
Jajpur ...	2,953	2,222			

As in some municipalities the tax on persons has been replaced by the rate on holdings within entire municipal areas or in selected wards, the net result of the year can only be determined on a comparison of the aggregate income from both the forms of tax with that of the previous year. The net result was an increase of Rs. 1,02,718 in the income under both heads taken together.

27. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources, shown in detail in Appendix L, fell from Rs 1,51,949 to Rs. 1,42,904. They are classified as follows:—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.		Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Medical ...	...	Rs. 2,765	Rs. 45,177	Rs. 47,023	Rs. 94,965
Education ...	...	3,781	266	255	4,302
Other purposes ...	...	17,084	13,555	12,998	43,637
Total ...	...	23,630	58,998	60,276	1,42,904

28. *Gifts of money or land and works of public utility executed by private individuals.*—Besides the contributions included in the statement above, the following instances of private liberality deserve mention:—Babu Khetra Nath Adhikari, the present Vice-Chairman of the Dainhat Municipality, made a free gift of 2 bighas of land for use as a trenching-ground. Raja Narendra Nath

Khan, of Narajole, is sinking a big well in the Mirzabazar mahalla of the town of Midnapore, where the necessity for pure drinking-water was strongly felt. Two ladies of Hooghly-Ghootiabazar and Hooghly-Bally are reported to have caused two bathing-ghats to be constructed for public convenience. In the Baidyabatty Municipality Babus Umes Chandra Roy and Annoda Prosad Addy contributed Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively for constructing two pukka ghats. In the town of Titagar, the Khardaha Company set up five hydrants on the Khardaha road for supplying filtered water from their mills to the people of the place; similarly, the Standard Jute Company placed two hydrants on Trevor's Road. The owners of the mills within the Garulia Municipality spent Rs. 1,448 on the construction of 700 feet of *pukka*, and 1,500 feet of *kutchha*, drains. They also supplied a public latrine and some urinals at a cost of Rs. 1,065. In this town the widow of the late Babu G. C. Bose erected a *pukka* bathing-ghat on the river bank at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur made a free gift of a piece of land, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ cottahs, in the heart of the town, for the construction of a new road in the Azimganj Municipality. He also made over a piece of land rent free for a segregation camp for plague patients. A building with corrugated-iron roof attached to the Bogra Charitable Dispensary, named the Bogra Pauper Ward, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000 by Babu Chandra Kishore Munshi, zamindar of Sherpur. In Comilla Rs. 1,900 was received from Raja Ashutosh Nath Rai, zamindar of the Sarail estate, for the construction of a ward attached to the Comilla Charitable Dispensary, for the accommodation of out-door patients, and in Brahmanbaria Rs. 3,000 was received from Babu Lokonath Rai Choudhuri, zamindar of Adavir, and Rs. 200 from Raja Ashutosh Nath Rai for excavation of a tank. Maulvi Syed Mohammad Abu Saleh, Khan Bahadur, zamindar of the district of Gaya, gave two pieces of land, each measuring 10 cottahs, for trenching purposes. Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 2,490 have been raised by the Daudnagar Municipality for the construction of a new dispensary building. Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, of Jagdispur, contributed a sum of Rs. 784 during the year towards the expenses of the local dispensary and maintained, at their own cost, a middle-class English school, their grant for this purpose during the year having been Rs. 656. They have also spent a sum of about Rs. 1,500 in building a house for the new school. The Maharani of Dumraon constructed a suitable building for the local municipality at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Contributions aggregating Rs. 1,049 were received by the Patna Municipality for making drains and sewers. The Chaibassa Municipality received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Raja of Seraikella to commemorate the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to that town in November 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

29. The total expenditure in the municipalities of the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 37,63,175, against Rs. 38,65,776 in 1897-98, being a decrease of Rs. 1,02,601. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,84,135, against Rs. 4,00,961 in the preceding year. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage which the expenditure in each municipality under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole Province the percentages for the past four years are as follows:—

YEAR.	General estab- lishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96	8.7	4.4	25.9	3.9	23.3	7.9	.51	13.1	3.5
1896-97	9.8	4.7	15.5	3.4	26.6	9.5	.56	16.1	3.8
1897-98	10.4	7.2	7.4	3.2	30.3	9.7	.57	17.1	3.7
1898-99	10.6	4.4	5.9	3.4	31.7	10.5	.5	16.3	3.4

There was a large falling-off in the expenditure on lighting and water-supply. The decrease under lighting was due to heavy capital charges having been incurred at Darjeeling in the previous year on the electric light installation in that town, and to the payment in that year by the Howrah Municipality of heavy arrear bills for the supply of gas. The falling off under water-supply was also due mainly to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred during the year.

30. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1898-99 under the main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Total expenditure in 1898-99.	COMPARISON WITH 1897-98.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office establishment, &c. ...	1,96,765	6,095	...	3.1
(b) Collection of taxes, &c. ...	1,66,109	4,729	...	2.9
(c) " of tolls ...	1,919	...	57	2.8
(d) Survey of land ...	7,296	2,288	...	45.6
(e) Refunds ...	2,975	...	2,751	48.0
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	1,473	...	1,737	51.1
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	18,822	...	641	3.2
(b) Lighting ...	1,53,170	...	1,01,034	39.7
(c) Police ...	16,067	11,131	...	225.5
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	2,359	...	665	21.9
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply ...	2,01,387	...	61,249	23.8
(b) Drainage ...	1,16,987	3,531	...	3.1
(c) Conservancy (including road clearing and watering) and latrines ...	10,85,270	17,572	...	1.6
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,60,656	19,164	...	5.6
(e) Vaccination ...	19,609	...	676	3.3
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses ...	31,053	...	12,766	29.1
(g) Pounds ...	5,893	...	184	3.3
(h) Dak bungalows and serais ...	4,709	4,160	...	757.7
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	9,017	...	3,699	29.1
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	77,279	3,305	...	4.4
(ii) Buildings ...	41,958	...	10,853	20.5
(iii) Roads ...	4,23,762	3,854	...	.9
(iv) Stores ...	16,031	...	41,106	71.9
4. Public Instruction ...	1,26,874	...	4,915	3.7
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	7,252	...	2,501	25.6
6. Miscellaneous ...	3,19,009	64,377	...	25.2
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks) ...	21,140	15,638	...	284.2
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	15,500	...	1,000	6.0
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	18	...	130	87.8
(d) Repayment of loans ...	99,545	11,698	...	18.3
(e) Advances ...	1,57,644	...	741	.4
(f) Deposits ...	56,127	...	23,438	29.4
Total ...	37,63,175	1,67,542	2,70,148	...
Net decrease ...	...	...	1,02,601	2.6

31. *Office and Collection Establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 6,095, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 4,729. There has been a steady growth of expenditure under this head during the past four years, and this requires to be closely watched, and if possible checked. In four small municipalities, as compared with seven in 1897-98, the cost of office and collection establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. It is reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that the system of paying for collections by commission instead of by fixed salaries did not work well during the year, and that most of the municipalities in which it was introduced in previous years have reverted to the fixed pay system.

32. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 19,463 to Rs. 18,822, the largest decline occurring in the Darjeeling and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities. In the former it was due to no stores having been purchased during the year. Since the close of the year an arrangement has been made for the levy of a contribution from the Garden Reach Municipality towards the cost of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The result of the negotiations between the Commissioners of the Baranagar Municipality and the Commissioner of Police for extending the service of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to that town, referred to in the last Resolution, has not been reported to Government.

33. *Street lighting.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,54,204 to Rs. 1,53,170, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,034, which occurred mainly under capital expenditure. The decrease, which was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase, was largest in the Municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling, being Rs. 39,110 and Rs. 53,957 respectively, and was due to the non-payment of arrear bills of the Gas Company in the former, and to heavy capital expenditure having been incurred in the latter on the electric light installation in the previous year. Seventeen municipalities against 20 in the previous year, incurred no expenditure on this item. In some places only a small expenditure was incurred in supplying oil for the lanterns of the patrolling police, no street lamps being put up.

34. *Water supply.*—Under this head also the total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,62,636 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,01,387, the large decline of Rs. 61,249 being shared by the five divisions named in the margin, whilst there was some increase in the remaining divisions, mainly in Chittagong, where the charge rose from Rs. 1,183 to Rs. 5,113. The Howrah Municipality shows a

	Decrease.
	Rs.
Burdwan	19,639
Rajshahi	5,788
Dacca	14,007
Patna	8,424
Bhagalpur	18,369

decrease of Rs. 19,742 under "Capital" outlay. As stated in the last Resolution, the water-works installed in the town were not found to be altogether successful at first. Improvements have since received due attention, and the Chairman considers that the works are now settling into shape. The water supplied through the works was found to be in no way inferior to the filtered water supplied in Calcutta. At Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala the Commissioners further extended the water-supply which is obtained from the Calcutta mains, but the supply in the latter place is still inadequate. The Commissioners are contemplating other extensions of the supply, and a scheme has been framed for the purpose, the cost of which will be met out of revenue. Proposals are also under consideration for the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to portions of the South Suburban and Garden Reach Municipalities. The South Dum-Dum Municipality have obtained sanction to the extension of the filtered-water supply from the Cantonment main. At Berhampore the water-works were completed and opened after the close of the year. At Rampur Boalia the Commissioners spent Rs. 4,227 on the re excavation of tanks. The maintenance charge also increased in that town by Rs. 2,138. The reduction of expenditure of Rs. 11,831 at Dacca, was only a paper one, due to the payment of arrear bills in the previous year. At Patnakhali the Subdivisional Officer and Chairman of the Municipality has, it is reported, raised subscriptions for erecting filters in two reserved tanks on the pattern of the one erected at Faridpur, which has proved successful. At Bhagalpur there was a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 17,207 under both capital and maintenance charges. Considerable trouble has been experienced

with these important water-works, owing to the intake having become choked during high flood. The Commissioner remarks: 'There is no denying that hitherto these water-works have not been the success that was hoped for, although there is no doubt that the health of the town has benefited by them. They have cost so much that the town's resources are considerably hampered in every other direction, and as far as I can see, the Municipality has not yet got to the end of its expenditure. Very much depends on the action of the river Ganges during the present rains. Very careful supervision of the engines and the machinery is required, but that is what the Municipality cannot at present afford to pay for.' It is deplorable that the every-day working of a scheme, which has been carried out at so great a cost, should be hampered and rendered inefficient for the want of the necessary expenditure; the more so in view of the Commissioner's remarks quoted in paragraph 2 above. It has moreover been noted by the Sanitary Engineer that the water-rate, which in 1896-97 covered only two-thirds of the cost of the water, was still more inadequate in 1897-98. Some improvement in the water-rate receipts has been noted during the year under review, but they appear to be still insufficient. It is imperative that the municipality should realise its responsibility for keeping the works in proper order, and for submitting to the taxation necessary to enable them to do so.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find from the reports that considerable activity was displayed during the year in several municipalities in excavating tanks and sinking wells and tube-wells, in improving existing tanks and wells, and specially reserving selected tanks and wells for drinking and culinary purposes.

The statement in Appendix M shows the statistics of sources of water-supply available in each municipality and of the quality and quantity of the supply.

35. *Drainage.*—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,456 to Rs. 1,16,987 owing to an increase in the capital expenditure of Rs. 61,316, whilst maintenance charges declined by Rs. 7,785. Taking both heads together, the increase, which was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,672), was shared by four other Divisions—Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur—whilst there was a falling off in the remaining Divisions, especially in Rajshahi (Rs. 8,431). The following municipalities show the largest fluctuations in the expenditure under this head:—

Name of Municipality.	Increase.	Name of Municipality.	Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.
Santipur ...	1,376	Serampore ...	2,830
Azimganj ...	2,366	Dinajpur ...	3,622
Jessore ...	1,172	Darjeeling ...	6,410
Narainganj ...	2,005	Sasaram ...	1,983
Patna ...	6,925	Muzaffarpur ...	1,800
Jamalpur (Monghyr)	1,862	Bhagalpur ...	1,831

At Santipur and Azimganj the increase occurred in the cost of maintenance of existing drains, which rose from Rs. 3 and Rs. 74 to Rs. 1,379 and Rs. 2,440, respectively. The increase in the other places was under capital expenditure. The decline in expenditure shown above was due to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred in the municipalities of Serampore, Dinajpur and Bhagalpur, whilst in the rest the decrease was in the cost of establishment, repairs, &c. At Serampore the scheme for improving the drainage of two wards has been completed, and the rest of the scheme is under preparation. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah are, for the present, turning their attention to the improvement of the surface drainage of the town, the scheme previously drawn up having proved to be impracticable. As regards the future they have obtained sanction to the appointment of an Engineer of the requisite calibre, who has arrived since the close of the year, and they now propose to prepare a scheme such as their finances may admit of. Schemes for the drainage of the Municipalities of Hooghly and Chinsura, and Khulna are, it is reported, under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. The Maniktala Municipality have matured a costly scheme for opening out the drainage outfalls of the Municipality, which has been approved by the Sanitary Board and

has just received the sanction of Government. At Krishnagar the Commissioners obtained a loan of Rs. 28,000 from Government towards the close of the previous year for improving the drainage and water-supply of the town by excavating the channel of the Anjona river. The District Engineer of Nadia has been authorized to execute the scheme under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. At Comilla the Commissioners have commenced the work of excavating two drainage outfall channels. At Patna the construction of new drains, wells and reservoirs and the purchase of a boiler and a pump in connection with the scheme for flushing parts of the city drains contributed to the increased expenditure incurred during the year. No expenditure was incurred on this item in 14 municipalities, among which may be mentioned Darbhanga, Garden Reach, Jalpaipuri and Dinapur.

The municipalities of the Presidency Division are naturally those in which most expenditure under this head is required; and it is satisfactory to note that this is on the whole appreciated by them. On the other hand improvement in this respect is reported to be the great need in the Bhagalpur Division. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur observes that *pukka* drains where they exist, are often rendered useless from the want of a proper preliminary survey. Remarks to much the same effect were recorded by Government last year with regard to the Chota Nagpur Division, and may be taken to apply to mufassal municipalities in general.

86. Since the close of the year, the Sanitary Engineer has made a thorough inspection of the drainage system of Patna, the largest municipality in the Province outside the capital; and it is gratifying to learn that the results of the inspection are uniformly favourable. Mr. Silk reports that the practice of throwing scrapings and refuse from the drains on to the sides of the road has been entirely stopped, and that for the last five years he has never seen the roads and drains in a cleaner condition. The old standing nuisance caused by the Backergunge outfalls has been removed. Considerable lengths of drains in the gullies have been paved with bricks laid flat, and the improvement effected has been so much appreciated by the inhabitants that in many cases they have themselves come forward and paid for the drains themselves. The system of filtering sullage through cinder beds has been intelligently carried out, with excellent results, and the greatest possible attention is paid to flushing. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the high commendation bestowed by the Sanitary Engineer on the Chairman and Secretary of the Municipality in the following passage of his inspection note, and he desires to congratulate them and the Municipal Commissioners of Patna on the successful issue of their labours:—

In closing this report I desire to place on record the splendid sanitary work that is now being carried on in Patna by the Chairman, Mr. H. LeMesurier, c.s. There is hardly a drain in the whole town with which he is not personally acquainted, and it is entirely due to his energy, perseverance, and powers of organisation that Patna may now be quoted as an example to all the other municipalities in Bengal not only in the matter of drainage but in all other work connected with conservancy. The greatest credit is also due to the intelligent interest taken in all sanitary work by the Secretary, Maulvi Wajid Hossain.

37. *Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering, and latrines).—*The

	Rs.		Rs.
Presidency ...	8,927	Bhagalpur ...	5,659
Chittagong ...	217	Orissa ...	3,427
Patna ...	28,461	Chota Nagpur ...	4,985

total charge on this account, which amounted to Rs. 10,85,270, shows an increase of Rs. 17,572 as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by the six

divisions named in the margin, whilst there was a decline in the others, of Rs. 11,440 in Burdwan, Rs. 18,465 in Rajshahi, and Rs. 4,199 in Dacca.

In the Burdwan Division increase of expenditure occurred in 14 towns, including Asansol, where the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,716 to Rs. 7,041, and a decrease in the remainder, the largest falling off, Rs. 16,033, occurring at Howrah, on account of the discharge of the heavy extra establishment maintained in anticipation of an outbreak of plague. The largest increase in the Presidency Division occurred in the South Suburban Municipality (Rs. 3,908) and in the Patna Division in the Municipalities of Gaya (Rs. 17,160) and Patna (Rs. 14,293). The increase in these as in other places has been ascribed to one or more of the following causes, viz., the purchase of night-soil

and rubbish carts, and of latrines and urinals, the entertainment of extra sweepers and conservancy staff for the cleansing of the town, and increased expenditure on disinfectants as a precaution against the importation of plague, and the construction of bullock sheds and purchase of fodder.

The statistics given in Appendix F show that expenditure on this, the most important item of municipal expenditure, varied from 57·8 per cent. of the total outlay at Asansol to 3·3 per cent. at Taki.

In the town of Dacca special efforts have been made towards remedying the existing state of things, which the Commissioner describes as terrible. Much has been accomplished, though much yet remains to be done. Mr. Savage cautiously summarises the operations now in progress in the remark that 'if there be no backsliding, Dacca will in two or three years be free from the reproach of being the dirtiest town in Bengal.'

The system of coke breeze filtration of sewage was tried at Howrah and various municipalities in the Dacca Division. At Howrah these filters were attached direct to the latrines and urinals, and the experiments proved that the effluent is greatly reduced in quantity by evaporation while passing through the coke, and is, therefore, easier to remove, and it becomes infinitely less offensive and the passage of the carts causes less nuisance in the streets. The Commissioner of Dacca makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"In the course of my inspections, I have paid special attention to the subject of coke filters for sullage water. I found that everywhere the experiments had been utter failures, except in Barisal, where the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Babus Rajani Kanta Das and Promotha Nath Mukherjee, gave their personal attention to the subject, and, after many trials, at last succeeded in getting one filter to work admirably. I have asked other municipalities to adopt the Barisal process, and I expect in the course of the year to see one great difficulty in the way of sanitary improvements (the difficulty of getting rid of sullage water without carting it away) removed."

38. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 3,60,656, shows an increase of Rs. 19,164 as compared with 1897-98. In

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Raniganj ...	1,160
Midnapore ...	1,267
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	5,164
Maniktola ...	3,442
Baranagar ...	1,925
South Suburbs ...	2,940
Titagar ...	1,117
Nailhati ...	1,953
Berhampore ...	1,569
Khulna ...	1,807
Pabna ...	1,886
Jamalpur (Mymensingh) ...	4,785
Samastipur ...	1,051
Jaipur ...	1,231
Hazariabagh ...	1,096
Purulia ...	2,074

Name of Municipality.	Amount of decrease. Rs.
Darjeeling ...	1,236
Dacca ...	3,878
Nasirabad ...	9,165
Faridpur ...	2,047
Patna ...	5,120
Gaya ...	1,522

the year 1893-94, the expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 2,82,189, and thus during the past quinquennium, there has been an increase of Rs. 78,467 or Rs. 15,693 a year on the average. Deducting the special grants and contributions for medical purposes, the total amount paid by municipalities on this account was Rs. 2,36,688. The municipalities named in the margin show the largest fluctuation in the expenditure under this head as compared with the previous year. The increase at Midnapore was due to the payment of bills for the construction

of the Leper Asylum, and that at Raniganj to the construction of a plague hospital and to the contribution made towards the pay of a veterinary officer employed by the District Board. The increase of expenditure in municipalities in the Presidency Division was due to the measures adopted to prevent the spread of plague. The decrease is generally ascribed to the reduction in the cost of diet, as high prices prevailed in the previous year, and to smaller expenditure having been incurred on buildings than in the year 1897-98, and also to payment of smaller amount of arrear bills. At Hazariabagh, the old dispensary building which was not suited to requirements and had fallen into disrepair was sold for Rs. 3,000. With this amount and the further help of a donation of Rs. 4,000 from the late Raja of Padma, miscellaneous subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,099, and a grant of Rs. 3,000 from Government, an excellent building for a hospital and dispensary has been constructed on a separate site granted by Government. The new building was opened for use in the month of May of the past year. At Purulia a hospital for contagious diseases was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A dispensary was opened for the first time at Jaynagar.

At Rampur Boalia a lady doctor was appointed in May 1898, and has since been practising in the municipality. A passed midwife has been entertained on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters at Jalpaiguri. A Christian hill girl, who was being educated at the Campbell Medical School at the cost of the Darjeeling Municipality, has passed, and she will now be employed by the municipality at the Charitable Dispensary for the benefit of native females. The hospital for females at Cuttack, known as the "Lady Thompson Dispensary" continued to be supported by voluntary subscriptions. A ward for females was constructed at Colgong. There was a maternity ward attached to the Bankipore Dispensary, where a lady doctor is employed at the cost of the Patna Municipality. Lady doctors are also employed at the Arrah and Dumraon dispensaries and at Bihar.

39. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives full information in regard to vaccination. There were 197 vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 19,760, and these performed 95,822 operations, of which 80,262 were primary, and 15,560 were revaccinations; of the total operations, 87·4 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·5 in the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 486 persons, the average cost of each operation being 3 annas 9 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. of the total population in the 7 towns named in the margin.

Darjeeling	... 9·8	Jamalpur	... 8·5
Kurseong	... 5·9	(Monghyr)	... 8·5
Faridpur	... 6·1	Puri	... 8·8
Jhalakati	... 5·2	Rauchi	... 6·4

40. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 6,03,830 to Rs. 5,59,030 during the year. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years :—

YEARS.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1897-98	Rs. 73,974	Rs. 52,811	Rs. 4,19,908	Rs. 57,137	Rs. 6,03,830
1898-99	77,279	41,958	4,23,762	16,031	5,59,030
Increase (+) or decrease (−)...	+3,305	−10,853	+3,854	−41,106	−44,800

41. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure under this head, as shown in Form III, fell from Rs. 1,31,789 to Rs. 1,26,874, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase.

The total expenditure on primary education, which amounted to Rs. 65,576, shows a falling off of Rs. 2,606. The following table compares the expenditure on primary education, Division by Division, during the last two years :—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a schooling age in the municipal paties in each Division at 10 annas per head.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.		Variation between the figures in columns 2 and 4.	Variation between the figures in columns 3 and 4.	RATIO OF EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION TO TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	Rs. 12,321	Rs. 12,670	Rs. 11,662	Rs. −669	Rs. −1,008	1·4	1·3
Presidency	14,184	15,629	14,027	−57	−1,602	3·1	2·7
Rajshahi	3,610	5,995	5,838	+2,228	−157	2·7	3·1
Dacca	6,753	5,653	5,699	−1,153	−54	2·6	2·2
Chittagong	2,009	2,152	2,437	+428	+285	2·4	2·3
Patna	18,975	14,908	15,406	−3,669	+498	3·4	3·2
Bhagalpur	5,203	5,221	5,194	−99	−27	2·4	2·1
Orissa	3,498	3,470	3,490	+392	−40	4·2	4·4
Chota Nagpur	2,174	1,984	1,923	−251	−61	4·8	2·7
Total	68,816	65,182	65,576	−2,740	−2,606	2·9	2·6

The prescribed standard of expenditure on primary education, as shown in column 2, was attained only in three Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Chittagong and Orissa, whilst in Dacca and Patna it was much below the standard.

42. *Loans.*—The table in Appendix K shows the loan transactions of municipalities during the year. The new loans raised and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. At Darjeeling the Commissioners received an instalment out of the total loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for the electric light installation. The total loan liabilities of municipalities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 30,41,562.

43. *Financial condition of municipalities in debt to Government.*—The statement in Appendix N shows the financial condition of municipalities which were in debt to Government during the past year. The list contains the names of 32 municipalities. The solvency of all of these, given full collection of their revenues, is undoubted, and the following remarks will furnish an explanation of what is shown by the figures. In three cases, as specially reported by the Accountant-General, viz., Howrah, Faridpur, and Puri, the Municipal Commissioners made default in the payment of the instalments in repayment of the loans. The Howrah Municipality, by far the most important of these, was unable to pay punctually either of the two instalments of Rs. 43,151-11-2 for the water-works loan which fell due on the 1st April and 1st October 1898. The April instalment was fully paid up, with penal interest, towards the middle of January 1899, whilst Rs. 34,000 was paid on account of the other instalment up to the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,151-11-2 to be paid during the current year. The financial position of this municipality is critical, and has already attracted the special attention of Government. For the reason it is unnecessary to look further than the facts stated in paragraph 11 above. The finances of a body which does not collect more than 66·7 of the current, and 60·09 of the gross, demand cannot be in other than a bad position; and it is once more necessary to emphasise the urgent necessity for improvement in this respect. The resources available are ample, even without resorting to additional taxation, and no excuse is possible for the failure to make provision out of them for the loan obligations of the municipality. At Faridpur an instalment of Rs. 632, payable on the 1st August 1898, was paid up in three instalments by January 1899. The Puri Municipality failed to pay an instalment of Rs. 1,253, due on 1st April 1898, and the money was paid up in September 1898. Municipalities must realise that their loan charges are a first charge on their finances, and must be given precedence over all others. A glance at the figures in column 18 of the statement in Appendix N will show that, besides the above cases, the ordinary income of

Name of Municipality.	Deficits	Percentage of total collections on total demands on account of rates and taxes.	Closing balance.
	Rs.		Rs.
Serampore ...	1,876	81·0	3,917
Banaghat ...	1,062	89·8	2,347
Nadia ...	845	82·6	779
Meherpur ...	174	94·0	752
Kotechandpur ...	354	95·6	1,100
Rampur Boalia ...	2,853	72·1	4,163
Nasirabad ...	2,140	93·7	5,546
Cox's Bazar ...	688	94·1	1,238
Gaya ...	3,574	99·8	22,900
Arrah ...	36	89·6	1,810
Muzaffarpur ...	501	91·6	4,206

the municipality, after meeting the ordinary charges of municipal administration, fell short of the amount payable on account of loan charges during the year in the thirteen municipalities named in the margin. In the remaining cases the financial ability of the municipalities to promptly meet their loan charges is beyond doubt. As regards the cases noted above, it appears that none made any default in the payment of the periodical instalments, and that, with one exception, balances were in hand at the close of the year much in excess of the deficit shown against them.

In others, notably Serampore, Rampur Boalia and Puri, nothing but stricter attention to collections is needed to put their financial soundness beyond question.

44. *Audit of accounts and embezzlements.*—The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the long list of cases of embezzlement brought to light during the year in course of audit of accounts or otherwise. These occurred in the municipalities of Maniktala, Baduria, South Barrackpore, South Dum-Dum, Patna, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Kishanganj, Lohardaga, and Chaibassa: In most of these cases the offenders were prosecuted and punished. The worst case occurred in Bhagalpur, where three tax-collectors embezzled an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,095. These cases indicate laxity in the management of, and supervision over, the collection department, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that greater regard will in future be paid to the account rules by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of municipalities. The reports disclose that in several cases proper security bonds in the form prescribed by Government have not been taken from Municipal employes entrusted with the collection and handling of money. For this there can be no excuse.

45. *Working of the Porters and Dandiwallas' Act.*—The Act is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and *dandiwallas* registered during the year was 750, against 878 in the previous year. There were 22 prosecutions under the Act, against 24 in 1897-98, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 39. Only one license was cancelled during the year. The law continued to be carefully worked, and a close supervision is exercised over the porters and *dandiwallas*.

46. *General working of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, during the year.*—Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"It seems to me municipal management would be greatly improved by an amendment of section 46 of the Act. The power of the Chairman to appoint, fine and dismiss all servants of the municipality should be independent of the Commissioners. If it is necessary to give municipal servants power to appeal from such orders, the appeal should lie to the District Magistrate only. The present system is carefully calculated to form a spirit of insubordination among the servants of the municipality. As to Howrah, I think the time has come when it should be merged in Calcutta, of which it really forms a part. The interests of the two towns are identical, and with the amalgamation many of the difficulties of Howrah administration would disappear."

47. The following are the comments of Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division:—

"The many defects in the system of municipal administration which have been noticed in previous reports still exist. The only satisfactory feature in the municipal administration during the year, is the improvement in the matter of collection, due to special pressure put by me upon the municipal authorities. Want of supervision and a general reluctance on the part of the municipal executive to resort to coercive measures, caused by the fear of becoming unpopular, and consequent laxity in the observance of the rules, still prevail, but the constant issue of orders and circulars and the close watch kept by myself and the Magistrates on their working have produced the improvement indicated by the figures, particularly in some important but most backward municipalities in this respect, such as Krishnagar, Santipur, South Suburban, &c."

48. Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, writes:—

"In my opinion municipal institutions have taken deep root in this Division and produced excellent results. What is wanted is to raise the administration where it is least satisfactory, as in Rangpur, with regard to finances in Pabna, and perhaps in Bogra, to the higher standard attained in Dinajpur and Rampur Boalia, also in the hill stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong."

49. Mr. H. Savage, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"In all the municipalities, except Dacca and Nalchiti, there has been harmony between the Commissioners and the Executive, and on the whole the municipal administration of the year has been a success."

"Dacca and Nalchiti have both suffered from factious opposition which, in the former in particular, has delayed the execution of many much-needed improvements."

50. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Patna Division, quoting the remarks contained in his General Administration report, observes that on the whole the year has been one of general progress and improvement.

51. Mr. H. C. Williams, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, writes :—

"Taking charge at the end of April, the only municipalities I have seen anything of are Bhagalpur, Purnea and English Bazar. Generally, the Municipal Commissioners seem to take interest in their work, and when aided by the advice of the district officials do really good work. The municipal administration for the year is undoubtedly satisfactory, although in Bhagalpur there is still great room for improvement. Party spirit does not run so high in this Division as in the suburban municipalities round Calcutta, and there is not the deadlock that at times prevails there. I have already alluded to the small percentage of rate-payers in this Division, and in connection with this should like to note that when an assessor is appointed by Government to revise assessments, he should be a Government officer, lent for the work, and one who, if possible, has had some experience of it. Both in Hooghly and Bhagalpur enquiries have shown that the assessment was not well done by Government nominees. Regarding the attendance of Municipal Commissioners, I find that often Government officers are the worst absentees, and have had to call the attention of several to this fact.

"My thanks are due to Mr. Ritchie for having undertaken, under the orders of Government, the duties of the Chairman of the Bhagalpur Municipality—a no light task—and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Kirti Churn Chatterjee. They deserve great credit for extricating it to some extent from the very difficult and insolvent position to which it had been driven by past inefficient management. The financial condition has improved somewhat, and it is hoped that in the current year it will attain a working balance. Mr. O'Brien, the Chairman, and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, also deserve prominent mention for the satisfactory condition of the Purnea Municipality. The Chairman of Deoghur, Mr. Heard, also again deserves very special mention.

"As regards the honorary service rendered by other non-official gentlemen, the following deserve special mention:—Babu Shiva Nandan Prosad Sinha, Vice-Chairman, Monghyr Municipality; Mr. A. W. Rendell, Chairman, Jamalpur Municipality; Babu Hari Churn Gangooly, Chairman, Colgong Municipality; and Babu Pashupati Nath Bose, Vice-Chairman, Sahibganj Municipality."

52. The following are the comments of Mr. C. R. Marindin, Commissioner of the Orissa Division :—

"I have no personal knowledge of the different municipalities, as I have only lately joined the Division, but judging from the reports there is a good deal of shortcoming in all of them in respect to conservancy, drainage, maintenance of roads, and lighting in most of the municipalities, especially in Cuttack. I believe that this is due in a great degree to want of money, but at the same time I am of opinion that Municipal Committees might do a great deal to keep their towns wholesome and clean by more frequent and stringent use of their regulating and prohibitive powers under the Act. I have lately had occasion to impress this upon the Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality. Puri occupies a unique position among municipalities as a centre from which cholera may be spread to all parts of India and even beyond it, and I think it is a serious question whether the sanitation of the town should be left in the hands of the Municipal Committee, constituted as it is at present."

53. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, concludes his report with the following remarks :—

"Regarding the general working of the Municipal Committees I am glad to be able to endorse the remarks I made in last year's report. In many instances much good work has been done by the non-official Vice-Chairman and occasionally, though I confess rarely, by one or more of the other Commissioners, while the Committees have almost invariably shown themselves ready to listen to the advice given by the Deputy Commissioners or by this office in regard to their budget requirements and questions of sanitation, assessments and other matters."

54. On the whole the year was one of progress, and in most branches of municipal administration the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note the achievement of undoubted, if not very conspicuous, improvement. The excellent work done in Patna has been noticed in paragraph 36 above. There are many places, as has been noticed in the course of this review, in which there is great need of improvement. The prominent defects are in the assessment of the municipal taxes and the collection of them. To these the attention of the Committees has been definitely drawn. They are dangers from which no municipality is exempt, if its Commissioners fail to be watchful. Inadequacy of assessment is not infrequently accompanied by bad collections. The case of Darbhanga has already been noticed in paragraph 2. What can be effected if the local authorities devote their energies to the work is shown by the results attained in the municipalities named in paragraph 11 and by the improvement brought about in the Presidency Division under the pressure

applied by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Municipal Commissioners will take this example to heart, and will, during the ensuing year, apply themselves vigorously to the task of placing their assessment lists on a proper footing, and of seeing to it that the assesses pay their just dues in full.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1898-99.

FORM I.—Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10	REMARKS.
NAMES OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.												
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Native.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
BURDWAN DIVISION.																	
Burdwan	1 2 3 4 5	Burdwan Katwa Katwa Dainhat Raniganj Araol	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	24,477 9,456 6,889 5,144 15,773 11,737	1 ... 1 ... 1 ...	6 5 4 4 5 5	15 10 8 8	59 15 12 13 10 10	3 ... 1 2 2 2	20 15 13 13 9 4	8 6 6	20 15 13 13 9 4	28 36 21 14 16 9	7 2 ...	23.5 64.7 58.7 68.6 46.3 54.4		
		Total		81,265	3	33	49	85	9	76	12	73	123	9	68.07		
Burdwan	7	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	7,651	...	5	11	16	6	11	...	16	11	3	44.4		
Burdwan	8 9 10	Burdwan Vishnupur Sonamukhi	Ditto	18,743 18,190 13,432	1 ... 1	8 4 9	8 8 ...	13 13 10	2 2 2	10 10 8	...	13 13 10	31 23 14	1 8 ...	47.9 49.1 55.0		
		Total		50,365	3	16	15	34	6	26	...	34	57	9	59.69		
Midnapore	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Midnapore Tamluk Ghatal Chandrakona Hemjibanspur Kharai Kharai	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	38,964 14,112 13,048 11,809 9,977 5,708 10,083	... ... ... ... ... 1 ...	6 5 5 5 3 5 5	13 8 10 8 6 10 10	19 12 15 13 13 10 10	6 1 2 1 1 1 1	13 11 13 11 8 9 15	2	16 12 15 13 9 10 16	18 23 14 17 16 15 13	... ... ... ... ... ... 1	61.4 50.7 46.6 82.9 80.2 67.4 52.8	
		Total		86,985	1	31	60	92	13	80	2	90	118	1	60.1		
Hooghly	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Hooghly and Chinsura Serampore Farrakpa Baidyabati Bhadrakona Kotrinar Banskhali Jahannabad	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	33,003 25,853 6,889 19,500 9,639 5,104 6,783 8,324	2 1 ...	4 4 4 4 3 3 10 10	13 13 8 8 6 6 ...	16 16 13 13 13 9 11	1 1 2 4 ...	17 17 11 13 13 9 7	... 4	18 14 13 10 15 9 11	24 16 20 24 15 9 14	... 1 ... 1 ... 2 ...	56.3 67.7 58.3 49.7 63.7 49.0 40.8 50.49		
		Total		121,788	3	38	69	101	9	52	6	95	159	7	50.49		
Howrah	26	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	116,600	1	9	30	39	6	24	8	22	24	...	56.9		
		Total		116,600	1	9	30	39	6	24	8	22	24	...	56.9		

FORM I.—Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.										REMARKS.	
					Br-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended or at which no quorum was obtained.		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—continued.																
Rangpur	74	Rangpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	...	6	13	18	2	16	...	18	19	3	45.8	
Bogra	75	Bogra	Ditto	6,405	...	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	15	2	46.3	
Sherpur	76	Sherpur	Ditto	3,955	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	3	59.6	
		Total		10,570	...	9	18	27	3	24	1	26	30	5	...	
Pabna	77	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,493	...	6	12	18	4	14	1	17	16	4	41.5	
Sirajganj	78	Sirajganj	Ditto	23,184	...	4	13	16	2	14	...	16	19	2	42.0	
		Total		39,674	...	10	24	34	6	28	1	33	33	6	...	
		Divisional Total.		134,005	...	84	97	183	35	148	37	166	208	27	...	
DAKKA DIVISION.																
Dacca	79	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	89,321	2	5	14	21	5	16	4	17	34	...	53.3	
	80	Narayanganj	Ditto	17,715	...	4	8	12	1	11	3	9	17	...	67.1	
		Total		107,036	...	9	22	33	6	27	7	26	41	...	...
Mymensingh	81	Narail	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	11,555	1	3	12	16	4	14	1	15	30	6	40.1	
	82	Muktagacha	Ditto	4,923	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	23	1	56.5	
	83	Dumuria	Ditto	16,889	...	4	10	13	2	13	...	15	19	4	41.5	
	84	Sherpur	Ditto	10,744	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	34	13	40.3	
	85	Kishorganj	Ditto	13,988	...	1	10	13	...	14	...	14	16	1	50.6	
	86	Razipur	Ditto	9,889	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	10	...	44.1	
	87	Netrakona	Ditto	9,821	...	1	...	...	2	13	...	16	17	...	24.3	
	88	Tangail	Ditto	17,973	...	1	9	15	3	13	...	15	17	3	41.3	
		Total		93,791	...	5	43	61	14	95	2	107	169	38	46.8	
Faridpur	89	Faridpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	11,683	...	6	12	18	5	13	...	16	18	1	36.8	
	90	Madaripur	Ditto	13,772	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	16	...	63.5	
		Total		24,824	...	10	20	30	6	24	...	30	31	1	...	
Backergunge	91	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	18,432	1	4	10	15	1	14	1	14	24	1	64.7	
	92	Nachikati	Ditto	1,873	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	15	2	40.6	
	93	Thakurga	Ditto	2,853	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	19	1	37.5	
	94	Patuakhali	Ditto	12,516	...	10	...	11	2	8	...	10	23	7	46.2	
	95	Patuakhali	Ditto	4,355	...	9	...	10	3	7	...	10	16	...	78.8	
		Total		36,033	...	5	41	64	9	45	4	50	66	11	...	

* Two seats were vacant at the close of the year.

* Including Chairman.

Tippera	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	127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FORM NO. I.—Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6										7	8	9	10	REMARKS.
NAME OF DISTRICT.		Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.										Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		
						Elected.					Non-officials.									
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr	128	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	87,077	1	7(a)	11	19	3	16	6	13	17	...	53.0	(a) This includes appointment by Government of official Chairman.				
Jamalpur	129	Jamalpur	Total	18,089	...	6	13	16	...	16	8	10	7	1	56.3					
Bhagalpur	130	Bhagalpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	69,106	...	8	14	23	4	18	5	17	21	1	58.6					
Oulgong	131	Oulgong	Total	5,145	...	11	...	11	1	10	...	11	14	...	66.2					
Purnea	132	Purnea	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	74,251	...	19	14	33	5	28	5	28	35	1	...					
Kishanganj	133	Kishanganj	Total	14,555	...	7	13	19	5	14	4	16	14	1	46.45					
English Bazar	134	English Bazar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	8,123	...	5	8	13	2	11	...	13	21	9	38.92					
Old Malda	135	Old Malda	Total	22,683	...	12	20	33	7	25	4	29	35	10	...					
Deoghur	136	Deoghur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,515	...	4	12	18	5	13	1	17	17	3	41.1					
Sahibganj	137	Sahibganj	Total	4,178	...	3	8	12	3	9	1	11	15	3	40.0					
OTHER DIVISIONS.																				
Cuttack	138	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	17,936	...	7	30	30	8	22	2	28	32	6	...	(a) This includes appointment by Government of official Chairman.				
Jalpur	139	Jalpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	11,377	...	6(a)	10	16	3	13	1	15	14	...	51.7					
Kendrapara	140	Kendrapara	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	17,400	...	3	6	9	...	9	3	6	10	...	53.0					
Balassore	141	Balassore	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	20,756	...	9	16	25	3	22	4	21	24	...	...			
Parl	142	Parl	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	68,101	...	40	93	137	26	131	29	123	150	18	...					
Cuttack	143	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	42,033	...	6	13	18	6	10	3	15	17	1	43.0					
Jalpur	144	Jalpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	11,377	...	11	...	12	3	19	...	12	23	7	45.0					
Kendrapara	145	Kendrapara	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,076	...	13	...	13	3	9	...	13	13	...	65.9					
Balassore	146	Balassore	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	25,794	...	29	13	42	13	29	3	20	62	6	51.34					
Parl	147	Parl	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	68,101	...	1	...	18	6	13	3	16	13	...	26.88					
Cuttack	148	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	11,377	...	1	...	15	6	9	1	14	15	3	50.6					
Grand Total	...	Grand Total	...	117,670	...	38	34	75	24	51	6	60	79	10				

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income

MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.											
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Sansewage (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	866	34,941	6,205	1,181	6,075	19,490	...	18,331	5,018
	2	Kalna	5,000	141	4,101	139	...	...	...	2,409	3,703
	3	Katwa	2,043	135	425	64	...	...	...	1,317	2,162
	4	Dumhat	576	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,477	...
	5	Raniganj	134	11,285	1,816	575	...	...	...	2,813	...
	6	Asansol	1,400	7,982	764	189	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	10,408	63,785	12,031	2,168	6,075	19,490	...	25,897	10,881
Birbhum	7	Suri	776	637	679	80	...	...	...	3,163	4,287
Bankura	8	Bankura	2,781	1,230	554	70	...	...	...	2,041	6,388
	9	Vishnupur	1,044	168	719	84	...	...	...	...	4,294
	10	Sonamukhi	1,676	51	371	106	...	...	...	...	3,387
		Total	4,901	1,461	1,635	180	...	...	...	2,041	13,064
Midnapore	11	Midnapore	3,283	16,815	6,740	583	...	...	...	12,034	5,377
	12	Tamluk	2,500	172	327	27	120	...	...	1,483	6,098
	13	Ghatal	1,581	271	1,397	2	...	...	...	...	3,011
	14	Chandrakona	2,442	27	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
	15	Ranighatpur	70	32	455	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
	16	Khirpai	449	28	199	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	17	Kharar	1,886	2	594	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	12,211	17,347	10,494	581	120	...	...	14,417	19,110
Hooghly	18	Hooghly-Chinsura	725	23,085	4,048	587	2,004	...	...	13,546	...
	19	Serampore	3,707	28,106	1,522	1,110	4,400	...	...	13,918	...
	20	Uttarpara	2,614	6,826	914	192	1,000	...	...	2,784	7,077
	21	Baidyabati	4,730	27	5,130	1,241	300	...	...	4,002	8,000
	22	Bhadreswar	6,093	4,072	1,213	683	...	...	...	1,543	2,300
	23	Korupara	933	5	112	1,187	...	...	...	...	2,300
	24	Bansberia	240	36	318	288	...	...	...	...	3,000
25	Jahannabad	972	433	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	20,123	61,336	13,339	5,017	8,704	...	...	36,893	17,000
Howrah	26	Howrah	17,464	1,47,154	7,934	2,581	...	1,04,436	45,112	95,911	...
	27	Bally	921	10,239	760	888	1,000	...	...	4,388	...
		Total	18,385	1,57,393	8,694	3,469	1,000	1,04,436	45,112	1,00,299	...
Divisional Total			68,793	2,01,983	40,803	13,003	16,025	1,23,935	45,112	1,79,079	68,100
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Pargannas	28	Oxapora-Chitpur	54,838	50,848	3,404	1,217	...	23,017	...	21,326	...
	29	Munickto's	1,717	25,338	4,151	1,788	...	2,814	...	14,444	...
	30	Barwanga	2,375	25,260	2,348	1,565	1,166	...	...	21,432	...
	31	South Suburban	1,194	21,279	2,774	1,743	...	...	...	1,761	...
	32	Garden Reach	8,192	10,553	1,371	253	...	...	...	5,286	...
	33	Kajipur	117	45	1,415	165	...	...	...	1,718	5,100
	34	Karnapur	632	175	93	21	...	...	...	806	2,300
	35	Jalungar	3,741	60	708	122	...	...	...	803	2,300
	36	South Dum-Dum	1,578	293	931	312	...	...	...	3,246	2,300
	37	North ditto	302	24	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
	38	South Barrack-pore.	443	1,535	1,184	229	...	...	...	1,724	8,100
	39	Longar	345	6,970	231	91	...	...	...	4,680	...
	40	North Barrack-pore.	230	110	690	436	300	...	...	1,800	6,200
	41	Gariahat	1,105	31	97	140	...	...	...	1,740	2,600
	42	Barasat	202	201	4,672	50	...	...	...	670	4,200
	43	Nilhati	490	2,300	1,390	2,554	1,076	...	...	7,152	10,400
	44	Gobardanga	74	36	193	50	...	...	...	...	2,400
	45	Baruhat	636	270	1,007	96	...	...	...	...	4,700
	46	Bandua	75	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
	47	Taki	682	45	63	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
		Total	74,210	1,05,512	30,261	10,085	2,531	23,831	...	67,890	63,400

SPECIAL ACTS.				REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.							
Other sources (to be entered in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Concessancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,170	3,370	...	...	945	4,910	...	2,522	...
...	342	77	...	...	8	42	...	...	...
...	285	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	430	47	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	482	128	...	53	...	...	...	80	...
...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...
...	3,153	3,697	63	...	908	4,932	...	2,744	...
...
...	624	210	...	...	371	...	...	560	...
...
...	143	9	...	...	...	...	113	1,325	...
...	180	1,033	...	7	...	28	...	3	...
...	240	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	533	1,030	7	...	28	...	115	1,325	...
...
...	904	654	90	...	...	12,852	1,300	384	...
...	175	60	219	...	...	...	30	2,317	...
...	96	163	...	...	68	...	7	...	...
...	136	...	186	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1,593	776	525	...	68	12,852	1,347	2,642	...
...
...	1,198	147	...	...	20	...	...	180	...
...	808	460	...	8	2	...	200	1,730	...
...	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	171	179	...	5	...	...	...	66	...
...	175	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	195	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	3,074	1,315	13	...	22	...	200	1,041	...
...
5,864	8,191	2,093	18	...	...	...	...	6,228	...
...	108	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5,864	8,209	2,151	18	...	...	...	...	6,223	...
...
...
5,864	17,276	10,198	613	...	1,455	17,804	1,799	15,446	...
...
12,326	12,773	234	163	...	4,444	...	...	...	...
1,207	445	...	1,945	246	...	...	2,193	...	...	...	...
...	485	611	211	...	...	...	...	161	...
...	907	...	...	...	1,221	...	...	...	...
363	400	...	72	...	3,623	...	...	...	...
...	317	64	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	327	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	293	163	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	281	...	110	...	...	...	...	30	...
...
...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
...	467	36	...	...	1	...	...	241	...
...
...	100	127	25	...	...	...	...	111	...
...	317	13	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	40	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	230	40	4	...	...	...	...	30	...
...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,879	445	...	20,771	1,617	595	...	16,481	...	...	685	...

7(a)							8						
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—consolid.							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (IF PURPOSE)						
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			
From burning-ashes and burial-grounds.	Others.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27 792 683	83 3	1,445 178 115 52 677 237	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	688	18,862 1,129 695 92 908 405	... ... ... ... ... ...	681	788 13 21 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	800 800 100	36
1,842	86	2,081	...	...	688	17,091	...	681	819	...	...	600	26
...	...	191	...	...	...	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	73 83 74	...	...	...	1,512 1,153 98	...	...	...	...	...	1,008 144	...
...	...	229	...	...	...	2,763	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...
263	...	611 295 86 55 63 81 16	...	1,840	384	16,321 2,911 323 263 140 35 16	...	2,184	16	...	306	300	...
263	...	1,177	62	1,840	384	21,911	...	2,184	16	...	266	300	8
...	...	347 723 123 352 611 141 34 91	...	...	...	650 2,337 166 692 681 141 1,535 518	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
1,499	...	2,423	...	...	...	7,512	...	...	...	...	...	775	150
1,499	9	2,423	...	...	...	7,512	...	...	...	...	...	775	150
...	8,917	9,671 353	113	...	...	28,144 481	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	184
...	8,917	10,204	113	...	...	28,625	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	184
3,103	8,961	16,832	165	1,840	992	79,173	8,000	2,865	837	...	286	3,409	344
489	565 103	683 244 340 924 69 186 168 186 87 79 78	...	...	...	6,766 2,224 1,863 2,149 6,763 226 248 813 181 79 407	...	...	...	...	...	...	634 249 144 120
40 40 81 168	16	157 73	...	...	...	231 447	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
27 66	3 60	157 73	...	...	...	231 447	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	295 58 134 8 46 11 28	...	...	35	466 319 360 3 132 13 28	...	...	...	...	...	240 190 120	...
894	763	3,884	...	...	35	26,334	...	...	...	...	18	764	1,376

year ending 31st March 1899.

10							11	12	13	14	15
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Sale-proceeds of Government withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans.		Advances.		Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.							
40	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
402	3,484	937	4,421	1,04,609	1,05,462	2 6 0	3 0 6	
169	1	...	...	1,161	203	1,364	14,652	10,582	1 3 5	1 8 8	
69	100	105	205	7,175	9,218	0 13 6	1 1 1	
76	238	137	375	3,161	4,027	0 6 9	0 9 9	
224	641	4	645	18,710	18,444	1 2 6	1 5 8	
126	20	...	20	12,833	14,302	1 0 1	1 1 5	
100	1	...	100	5,024	1,448	7,173	1,61,027	1,71,455	1 9 4	1 15 6	
...	66	66	10,868	11,585	1 2 11	1 7 1	
429	50	1,420	645	2,115	15,662	17,443	0 8 10	0 13 4	
174	335	40	401	7,248	8,202	0 4 7	0 6 4	
37	60	60	4,330	6,035	0 4 7	0 5 2	
640	50	1,775	751	2,576	27,209	32,170	0 5 3	0 8 7	
280	1,407	445	1,852	61,392	64,675	1 2 0	1 14 5	
22	1,119	74	1,193	10,286	12,765	0 13 4	1 8 9	
24	8,022	9,010	0 8 5	0 9 2	
45	25	387	...	312	5,502	8,034	0 6 7	0 7 10	
3	52	52	3,311	3,391	0 4 5	0 5 3	
1	20	20	2,389	2,329	0 5 4	0 6 5	
374	25	2,813	608	3,447	94,850	1,07,061	0 11 1	1 0 10	
519	1,946	...	...	748	705	3,890	52,234	52,050	1 5 11	1 9 3	
78	5,238	230	5,468	57,368	61,665	1 4 11	1 9 0	
20	400	17	507	13,055	15,069	1 13 11	2 0 2	
86	5,771	497	6,268	25,730	30,529	1 0 3	1 6 5	
60	670	101	671	9,988	10,181	0 14 9	1 0 6	
61	151	4	155	4,085	5,018	0 11 3	0 12 7	
105	10	163	172	5,000	5,855	0 8 4	0 13 2	
380	44	44	0,029	6,302	0 7 4	0 12 6	
305	1,946	...	...	12,078	1,760	16,680	1,74,745	1,94,808	1 2 5	1 6 7	
925	13,503	...	...	0,400	4,500	24,460	4,77,365	4,94,819	3 7 4	4 1 6	
440	1,517	60	1,573	19,880	20,801	1 0 6	1 3 0	
303	13,503	...	...	7,977	4,562	26,042	4,97,245	5,16,020	3 2 6	3 11 8	
784	15,450	...	175	31,167	9,302	55,904	9,65,044	10,32,737	1 9 9	1 15 9	
945	100	50	735	885	1,32,839	1,37,677	3 7 11	4 3 7	
979	115	115	67,433	62,150	1 13 8	2 3 4	
408	705	528	1,233	57,227	60,110	1 9 2	1 10 11	
360	904	83	987	40,613	41,807	0 10 11	0 16 6	
1	65	65	26,373	44,605	0 16 6	1 4 10	
73	3,740	...	...	...	...	3,760	14,019	14,130	0 13 10	1 4 6	
...	4,838	5,470	0 15 9	1 9 9	
1	48	48	5,027	9,038	0 9 8	0 11 0	
45	323	323	9,844	11,332	0 13 3	0 14 3	
118	30	30	4,382	4,734	0 11 9	0 13 1	
630	2,400	...	...	353	173	2,023	17,865	18,008	0 10 6	0 14 4	
110	325	41	266	13,441	13,786	3 0 5	2 3 10	
65	74	174	248	10,976	11,172	0 9 11	0 10 6	
67	337	65	392	5,697	6,700	0 13 9	1 0 9	
200	102	102	11,455	11,717	1 0 10	1 2 9	
138	100	640	363	1,103	24,250	24,609	0 14 0	0 15 2	
6	340	25	365	3,238	3,332	0 6 5	0 7 9	
8	80	80	7,180	7,825	0 6 11	0 7 7	
76	41	41	4,640	4,715	0 6 3	0 6 9	
3	490	9	499	3,130	3,702	0 8 2	0 10 1	
7,177	6,160	...	200	4,160	2,863	13,363	4,72,526	5,30,570	1 3 1	1 6 11	

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income

1	2	3	4	5							
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.							
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia	46	Krishnagar	...	838	20,328	2,891	313	...	...	11,549	...
	49	Bantipur	...	1,032	19,380	2,496	1,003	...	...	...	...
	50	Ranaghat	...	4,575	5,040	625	248	...	...	3,463	...
	51	Nadia	...	2,030	12	122	86	...	...	...	3,089
	52	Kushtia	...	144	555	1,062	124	...	...	2,617	3,340
	53	Kumarkhali	...	325	64	196	...	...	...	1,026	3,046
	54	Meherpur	...	842	332	100	73	...	...	...	2,007
	55	Birnagar	...	1,618	9	236	...	...	...	...	2,640
	56	Chakdaha	...	390	129	713	20	...	...	...	2,267
Total				12,294	45,864	8,447	1,867	...	...	19,553	16,977
Murshidabad	57	Berhampore	...	316	3,391	1,613	271	913	...	11,047	16,388
	58	Murshidabad	...	5,104	714	1,023	124	1,547	...	...	7,742
	59	Azimganj	...	3,807	186	1,842	347	1,073	...	...	8,835
	60	Jangipur	...	435	410	76	40	9,925	...	1,967	4,127
	61	Kandi	...	1,169	306	428	48	...	...	1,118	5,107
Total				10,891	5,016	5,381	630	8,058	...	14,132	42,229
Jessore	62	Jessore	...	318	8,596	760	51	...	...	3,628	...
	63	Kotchandpur	...	1,010	38	1,985	...	160	...	641	2,720
	64	Mahehpur	...	339	35	122	23	32	...	...	2,056
Total				2,267	8,639	2,887	74	212	...	4,169	4,806
Khulna	65	Khulna	...	5,814	3,421	112	173	...	...	3,733	3,448
	66	Batkira	...	210	225	303	7	...	...	...	3,350
	67	Debhatta	...	5	17	...	...	33	...	...	2,006
Total				6,028	3,663	415	180	32	...	3,733	9,067
Divisional Total...				1,09,839	2,28,604	47,391	13,636	11,833	20,631	1,29,188	1,36,609
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.											
Rajshahi	68	Rampur Boalia	...	1,790	2,074	6,076	86	1,576	...	6,000	10,447
	69	Nator	...	1,035	240	2,825	...	...	...	3,081	4,992
Total				3,425	2,314	8,901	86	1,576	...	9,141	15,439
Dinaipur	70	Dinaipur	...	3,230	2,419	3,840	...	2,070	...	5,583	9,894
Jalpaiguri	71	Jalpaiguri	...	5,240	3,280	556	481	...	...	5,124	6,588
Darjeeling	72	Darjeeling	...	7,039	28,000	1,355	911	20,565	9,241	17,184	...
	73	Kurseong	...	634	5,797	...	66	...	...	2,001	...
Total				8,673	43,797	1,355	977	20,565	9,241	19,185	...
Rangpur	74	Rangpur	...	679	970	3,430	49	...	...	7,143	2,164
Bogra	75	Bogra	...	206	727	764	...	1,473	...	2,089	3,017
	76	Sherpur	...	1,198	26	710	...	67	...	1,951	2,809
Total				1,404	753	1,474	...	1,540	...	4,910	6,756
Pabna	77	Pabna	...	3,400	2,411	1,074	115	2,196	...	4,510	6,483
	78	Sirajganj	...	817	361	760	...	429	...	3,070	5,371
Total				4,217	2,772	1,834	115	2,625	...	7,580	14,854
Divisional Total				26,688	50,375	21,390	1,708	7,811	20,563	9,341	57,666
Dacca DIVISION.											
Dacca	79	Dacca	...	9,095	75,328	5,552	2,483	11,126	...	37,894	...
	80	Narayanganj	...	16,930	20,261	...	234	13	...	18,709	...
Total				26,025	1,05,589	5,552	3,810	11,139	...	56,607	...

7											
SPECIAL ACTS.				REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION.							
sources (to be in detail in columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, carais, dakt bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
Juta-varebo and area.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	1,737	2,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	508	81	14	...	5,388	...	...	...	...
14	224	18	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	477	130	195	42	...	...	...	15	...
9	132	...	20	...	...	...	...	35	...
7	127	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	637	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	108	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	319	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	4,020	2,529	501	42	5,388	...	...	50	...
16	614	1,045	114	413	...	...	...	...	...
9	770	34	117	...	...	...	...	558	...
14	1,097	...	16	...	...	...	...	40	...
8	595	29	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
1	306	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	3,400	1,107	247	413	...	36	...	590	...
24	931	34	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	341	170	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	147	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1,419	245	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	30	413	380	113	30	14	...	...	...	...
9	374	120	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	124	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	30	910	515	124	30	14	...	...	...	...
13,876	475	...	31,289	6,015	1,925	16,975	5,380	36	...	1,311	...
4	1,603	206	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
4	404	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...
8	2,187	206	...	...	...	183	...	...	...
1	...	521	1,395	30	180	328	843	...	...	25	...
9	774	27	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
7	133	41,112	1,608	574	...	...	...	3,360	...
...	51	...	...	147	...	323	...	...	...
7	184	41,112	1,608	721	...	328	...	3,360	...
8	1,185	924	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	339	...	137	18	1,546	450	...	...	...
4	500	...	8	...	102	...	...	...	...
8	895	...	143	12	1,648	450	...	...	...
1	64	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	108	464	122	108	...	...	...	...	577	...
31	...	108	1,066	122	108	15	...	...	...	577	...
92	...	079	7,650	42,411	2,049	976	2,501	661	...	9,020	...
06	1,916	8,265	10	2,080	...	...	...	160	...
...	464	483	178	210	...	...	...	8,808	...
08	...	4	2,380	8,748	188	2,308	...	...	...	8,968	...

[illegible]

r ending 31st March 1899—continued.

10							11	12	13	14	15
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.							Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
Loans.		Realizations of sinking fund for re-payment of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.					
From Government.			Permanent.	Other.							
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
35	28,000	...	...	708	1,582	30,298	71,314	72,182	1 6 3	2 13 9	
49	2,543	308	2,900	34,516	35,548	0 13 9	1 2 0	
15	79	79	10,790	15,365	1 1 10	1 4 3	
16	301	120	381	6,175	8,795	0 4 8	0 7 4	
183	60	60	8,931	9,075	1 9 7	1 13 1	
12	40	948	30	1,016	6,893	0 13 10	1 1 10	
23	300	149	440	4,690	0 6 11	0 13 10	
19	184	88	242	3,475	0 13 8	1 0 3	
...	124	124	3,750	4,140	0 5 9	0 6 11	
852	28,000	...	90	4,941	2,510	35,541	1,50,564	1,02,858	0 14 3	1 6 6	
240	16	...	16	40,246	40,562	1 7 8	1 11 8	
6	127	277	404	19,316	24,489	0 10 3	1 0 7	
245	57	...	...	303	587	947	15,022	19,429	0 11 10	0 14 8	
64	360	1,081	1,431	13,375	13,510	1 1 3	1 5 8	
...	590	621	8,058	9,227	0 10 1	0 11 7	
564	57	...	...	25	796	2,541	3,419	96,617	1,07,508	0 15 3	1 3 2
441	15,772	16,090	1 9 1	1 14 4	
6	50	50	6,203	7,813	0 9 3	0 10 5	
52	153	48	200	3,051	3,390	0 8 3	0 10 11	
409	162	98	250	25,026	27,293	0 14 11	1 1 11	
454	13	220	233	13,786	24,600	1 4 6	2 3 8	
15	75	75	5,033	5,252	0 7 8	0 9 5	
97	36	61	2,689	2,684	0 7 1	0 7 11	
666	25	13	331	20,478	33,516	0 12 5	1 3 9	
658	57	34,130	...	340	10,032	8,363	52,963	7,71,311	1 1 3	1 3 2	
766	...	5,000	...	...	4,518	11	9,539	41,348	1 2 11	1 14 10	
167	630	...	13,865	15,490	1 3 5	1 8 1	
883	...	5,000	...	...	5,054	11	10,065	55,203	1 3 1	1 12 10	
324	699	701	1,400	31,321	1 15 8	2 9 8	
81	406	175	581	18,781	1 10 5	1 15 0	
648	...	15,000	...	...	9,822	455	25,277	1,61,940	6 3 8	12 13 9	
151	9,248	9,882	2 3 8	2 10 0	
799	...	15,000	...	...	9,822	455	25,277	1,91,188	5 6 2	10 13 2	
150	284	...	...	150	774	1,190	2,398	26,300	1 6 6	1 13 8	
253	693	113	806	14,167	1 7 11	2 2 3	
619	6,683	7,880	1 6 5	1 10 11	
172	603	113	806	20,840	1 7 5	1 15 6	
84	1,189	...	685	1,834	33,645	1 0 6	1 5 11	
14	145	250	395	16,273	17,090	0 8 11	0 11 2	
98	1,139	145	935	2,219	38,918	0 12 1	0 15 8	
877	284	20,000	...	1,289	17,593	3,580	42,746	3,83,150	1 12 2	2 13 6	
243	180	9,483	2,726	12,388	1,75,648	1 9 9	2 2 1	
177	34	58	80	62,550	2 13 0	3 8 6	
8,220	180	9,506	2,732	12,469	2,35,198	1 13 2	2 6 1	

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Incon

1	2	3	4	5								6	7
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.								For Medical purposes.	Total.
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DACCA DIVISION—concd.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh	81	Nasirabad	...	7,445	1,985	1,395	988	...	6,966	...	6,932	8,501	1,032
	82	Muktatgacha	...	300	7	250	...	...	...	...	454	4,582	...
	83	Jamalpur	...	555	90	355	...	...	...	...	2,595	5,263	2,488
	84	Sherpur	...	310	22	798	...	...	...	...	184	4,172	197
	85	Kishorganj	...	745	241	160	105	...	...	...	1,072	4,215	...
	86	Bazitpur	...	147	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,331	...
	87	Netrakona	...	2,209	109	...	91	...	...	...	...	2,698	...
	88	Taugail	...	59	543	80	36	502	...	...	995	3,886	...
		Total	...	11,831	2,776	2,908	1,220	502	6,966	...	12,532	38,650	38,717
Faridpur	89	Faridpur	...	104	1,633	99	103	44	...	...	4,109	4,677	3,223
	90	Madaripur	...	291	210	...	887	905	...	...	2,036	4,300	133,75
		Total	...	395	1,853	99	490	1,039	...	...	6,145	8,977	163
Backergunge	91	Barisal	...	4,878	5,455	367	124	1,505	...	...	7,744	9,082	...
	92	Nalchiti	...	100	45	...	5	47	...	...	...	1,404	200
	93	Jhalakati	...	1,357	24	...	915	240	...	...	1,542	3,475	500
	94	Pirojpur	...	1,213	118	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	4,222	472
	95	Patuakhali	...	225	285	...	...	90	...	...	...	2,124	...
		Total	...	7,773	5,960	347	414	1,892	...	...	10,887	20,397	192
		Divisional Total	...	46,022	1,10,178	5,906	5,464	14,562	6,966	...	56,171	65,024	916
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
Tippora	96	Comilla	...	6,414	1,798	1,122	106	1,700	...	...	5,119	7,769	...
	97	Brahmanbaria	...	204	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,411	...
	98	Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	3,280	...	...	...	2,093	...
		Total	...	6,618	1,950	1,122	106	4,980	...	...	5,119	15,293	...
Noakhali	99	Noakhali	...	3,250	780	856	333	...	...	...	4,035	3,365	...
Chittagong	100	Chittagong	...	1,360	17,773	3,037	773	5,441	...	...	9,677	...	...
	101	Cox's Bazar	...	1,917	465	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,539	...
		Total	...	3,177	18,238	3,037	773	6,641	...	...	9,677	1,539	...
		Divisional Total	...	18,045	20,958	5,015	1,212	11,621	...	...	19,731	20,190	...
PATNA DIVISION.													
Patna	102	Patna	...	13,173	32,207	11,207	4,274	25,405	...	...	22,187	...	...
	103	Barh	...	845	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,125	...
	104	Bihar	...	238	226	1,290	...	...	...	...	5,186	12,635	...
	105	Dinapore	...	3,716	3,670	2,211	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	17,972	32,167	14,708	4,415	25,405	...	...	26,315	18,760	...
Gaya	106	Gaya	...	8,516	45,472	8,493	607	...	...	...	1,135	...	...
	107	Tikari	...	1,808	5,835	532	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	108	Daudnagar	...	139	200	233	258	921	...	...	...	2,727	...
		Total	...	10,523	51,516	9,108	971	921	...	...	1,135	2,727	...
Shahabad	109	Arrah	...	341	2,425	3,737	626	...	9,039	...	1,350	17,519	...
	110	Jagdispur	...	2,634	36	681	...	...	...	...	...	3,493	...
	111	Buxar	...	1,917	...	359	144	...	...	...	749	6,358	...
	112	Dumraon	...	1,266	75	431	124	...	...	...	...	6,014	...
	113	Bhabhua	...	65	107	106	135	...	...	...	...	2,016	...
	114	Sasaram	...	16	190	385	24	...	...	...	...	7,209	...
		Total	...	6,832	2,842	5,719	1,053	...	9,039	...	2,093	42,969	...

RE SPECIAL ACTS.				REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION.							
Sources (to be inserted in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, sarais, daks bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23	000	000	1,764	62	30	179	000	000	000	000	
0	000	000	430	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
1	000	000	844	44	14	000	000	000	000	000	
5	000	000	640	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
31	000	000	411	17	8	000	000	000	000	000	
0	000	000	251	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
7	000	000	383	000	6	000	000	000	000	000	
21	000	000	514	000	2,680	000	000	000	000	000	
99	000	000	5,245	123	2,717	179	000	000	000	000	
7	000	000	277	1	100	9	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	187	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
7	000	000	464	1	100	9	000	000	000	000	
25	000	000	335	281	000	53	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	8	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	92	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
1	000	000	57	000	19	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	42	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
26	000	000	524	281	19	53	000	000	000	000	
240	000	000	8,613	4,153	2,024	2,649	000	000	000	000	
26	000	000	720	17	9	000	000	000	000	000	
25	000	000	320	107	33	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	123	000	6	000	000	000	000	000	
51	000	000	1,063	124	48	000	000	000	000	000	
14	000	000	191	13	000	000	000	000	000	000	
7	000	000	1,671	770	000	000	5,342	000	000	000	
000	000	000	278	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
7	000	000	2,140	770	000	000	5,342	000	000	000	
72	000	000	3,403	907	48	000	5,342	000	000	000	
117	000	000	2,011	3,076	1,391	951	29	000	42	1,081	2,500
10	000	000	198	144	000	000	10	000	000	000	
88	000	000	724	430	95	000	1	000	000	291	000
7	000	000	46	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
222	000	000	2,011	4,044	1,874	1,040	40	000	42	1,372	2,500
51	000	000	1,648	772	000	36	000	246	000	5,224	000
12	000	000	336	000	113	3	000	000	000	50	000
4	000	000	12	000	112	000	000	000	000	000	000
67	000	000	13	2,239	772	223	41	000	246	5,274	000
20	000	000	632	322	000	25	000	000	000	2,947	000
4	000	000	127	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
7	000	000	312	000	34	04	000	000	000	000	000
3	000	000	229	000	000	60	000	000	000	000	000
5	000	000	417	50	000	44	000	000	000	1	000
000	000	000	1,480	170	000	71	000	000	000	2,065	000
49	000	000	3,093	542	34	204	000	000	000	5,613	000

7(a)							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (A. PURPOSE)						
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION—contd.													
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Govern-ment.			From local funds.			
From burning ghats and burial-grounds.	Others.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		326			894	1,130						600	435
		36				96							
		103				161							
	45	164				269							
		109				157							
		28				28							
	71					77							
		62				2,712							
												1,525	435
	116	628			594	4,510							
						190							
		55				693							
			50										
						883							
		55	50										
		194			906	736						1,200	
		7				7						200	
		179				179						200	
		52				101						367	84
		42				42							
		504			206	1,065						2,037	84
2,240	6,383	3,000	912		6,908	40,837						4,402	1,319
		62				136						600	
		125				265						300	3,265
		13				19							70
		200				420						900	3,335
		207				267							
		437				8,957							
		19				19							
		446				8,976							
		553				9,663						900	3,335
		2,403	912	786		9,995						6,545	1,049
		87				241						600	
	188	208				1,217						500	
		239				239						600	
	188	2,482	912	786		11,692						8,245	1,049
		1,496			209	7,985						1,000	4,500
		49				215							
		48				160							
		1,693			209	8,300						165	1,000
		545			263	4,001							1,530
		5				5							540
	66					244							300
		72				132							
		44				139							300
		137				3,043							540
					262	7,564							3,210